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GRAMMAR
OF THE
LATIN LANGUAGE;
FOR THE
USE OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

BY
E. A. ANDREWS AND S. STODDARD.

ONE HUNDREDTH EDITION.

REVISED WITH CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS,

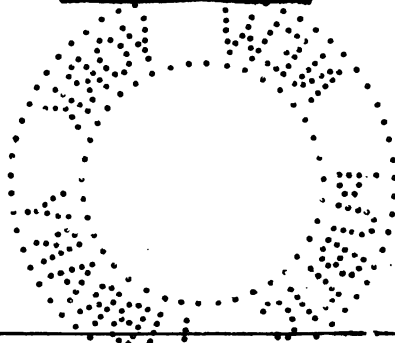
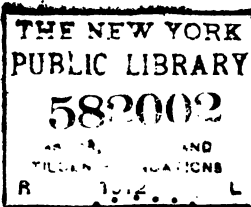
BY E. A. ANDREWS, LL. D.

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P R E F A C E .

As more than twenty years have elapsed, since the first publication of this Grammar, it can scarcely be necessary, in offering to the public a revised edition of the work, to make more than a passing allusion to its original plan or to the circumstances to which it owed its origin.

For some years previous to the date of its publication, the progress of classical learning in Europe, and particularly in Germany, had been such, as plainly to indicate the necessity of a corresponding advance in the manuals of Latin grammar employed in the schools of this country. Their deficiencies had indeed become so apparent, that various attempts had already been made to furnish a remedy by means of translations of German grammars; but none of these, however excellent in many respects, had seemed to be fully adapted to the purpose for which they were intended.

To unite the acknowledged excellencies of the older English manuals and of the more recent German grammars was the special aim of the authors of this work; and to this end their attention was directed, first to the preparation of more extended rules for the pronunciation of the language, secondly to a clearer exposition of its inflectional changes, thirdly to the proper basis of its syntax, and fourthly to greater precision in its rules and definitions.

The system of rules for the division and accentuation of Latin words, prepared in pursuance of the plan which has just been specified, was accordingly more copious than any previously found in the Latin grammars in common use in this country. For the purpose also of preventing the formation of erroneous habits of pronunciation in the early part of the student's course, the penultimate quantities of all Latin words occurring in the Grammar were carefully marked, unless determinable by some general rule, and the paradigma were divided and accented in such a manner as to indicate their true pronunciation.

In their treatment of Latin etymology, the authors aimed to render its study less a mere exercise of memory, and in a greater degree an efficient aid in the general cultivation of the mental powers. The principal means adopted for this purpose consisted in the practical distinction, every where made in treating inflected words, between the root, or ground-form, and the termination.

The third prominent peculiarity of the original work was its direct derivation of the rules of Syntax from the logical analysis of sentences, and its distinct specification of the particular use of each of the several words of which a sentence is composed. This method of treating syntax—a method previously unknown in the schools of this country—has, since that period, been extensively adopted, and in some instances greatly extended, particularly in a portion of the English grammars recently published in this country, and has probably contributed more to the advancement of grammatical science, than any other innovation of modern times.

The errors noticed in the original work have been corrected, as successive editions have issued from the press, but no opportunity has occurred, until the present, of thoroughly revising it in every part. Two years of continuous labor have now been devoted to its revision, and to the purpose of rendering it conformable in all respects to the advanced position which it originally aspired to occupy.

In all the modifications which have now been made, I have aimed to accomplish these two purposes—to preserve, as far as possible, the identity of the work, and at the same time to bring it as near, as should be practicable, to the present state of philological science. Hence, while I have made no changes either in language or arrangement, but such as appeared to me quite necessary, I have omitted none which logical accuracy or requisite fulness of explanation seemed to demand. In doing even this it soon became evident, that the changes and additions must be more numerous, than would well consist with the convenient use of the old and the new editions in the same classes. Though not insensible of the trouble occasioned to the teacher by alterations in a familiar text-book, I could not but suppose, that such modifications as the progress of the last twenty years had rendered necessary, would still be welcomed by him, notwithstanding the personal inconvenience arising from the disturbance of his previous associations. To his pupils, who will have known no other form of the Grammar, than that in which it now appears, the work, it is believed, will not only be as easy of comprehension in its new, as in its old form, but in its practical application far more satisfactory.

Of the minor changes and additions occurring on almost every page, and even of the occasional rearrangement of small portions of the materials, it is unnecessary to speak particularly. The student familiar with former editions will at once detect these slight modifications, and note them in his memory for future use; and though he may fail to find a rule, exception, or remark on the page where he has been wont to see it, he will still meet with it in the same relative position,—in the same section and subdivision of the section in which it formerly appeared.

In the department of Orthoepy will now be found some account of the Continental mode of pronouncing Latin; and, by means of the joint exhibition of

this and of the English methods, the student will be able to use the Grammar with equal facility, whether choosing to adhere to the usual pronunciation of English and American scholars, or preferring that of the continental schools.

In the Etymology of nouns, no other alteration need be specified, except the introduction, in the third declension, of "Rules for forming the nominative singular from the root." These are copied, in a modified form, from the editor's First Latin Book. In themselves they are of considerable utility in showing the mutual relations between the sounds of certain letters, and they are also closely connected with corresponding changes in some of the verbal roots. In the Etymology of adjectives, besides the minor modifications already alluded to, a few changes in arrangement have been made in those sections which relate to Comparison. To pronouns have been added some remarks on Pronominal Adjectives, which seemed to require a more particular notice, than they had heretofore received, both in their relation to each other and to the Adverbial Correlatives. The Etymology of particles has been treated somewhat more fully than in former editions—a fulness especially observable in relation to adverbs and conjunctions, and which was rendered necessary by the more extended treatment of those particles in the revised Syntax.

In almost every section of the Syntax the student will meet with modifications and especially with additions, which, as in other parts of the work, are introduced in such a manner as seldom to interfere with the references made to former editions in the series based upon this Grammar. The principal exception to the latter remark is to be found in sections 247—251, which relate to certain uses of the ablative.

A comparison of the Prosody in the present and former editions will show, that it has been revised with minute care in every part. Similar attention has also been given to the Appendix, in which will be found some additions relating to Roman Money, Weights and Measures. For the greater convenience of the student the Index in this edition has been much enlarged.

In conclusion, I would briefly indicate the principal sources from which have been derived the various additions and corrections, to which allusion has been made. In preparing the original work, the earlier editions of Zumpt's Grammar were consulted at almost every step, and while frequent use was made of the grammars of Scheller, Grant, Adam, Ruddiman, Hickie and others, the treatises of Zumpt were even then regarded as the most valuable embodiment of the principles of Latin philology. It was therefore natural and almost unavoidable, in revising a work which had in so many points received both its form and its substance from the earlier labors of that distinguished grammarian, to look to his maturer works for many of the materials by means of which our original sketch should be made more complete. Accordingly I have constantly consulted the last edition of his Grammar, translated by Dr. Schmitz, and have freely incorporated in this edition such

of its materials, as were suited to my purpose. In most cases his ideas have been either expressed in my own language, or in language so modified as to suit the general plan of my work. In the Etymology, and not unfrequently in the Syntax also, the copious Grammar of Ramshorn has furnished valuable materials; and the Grammars of Key and of Kühner, the latter translated by Prof. Champlin, have been consulted with profit and satisfaction. In the sections comprising conjunctions, and especially in those relating to grammatical analysis, I am happy to acknowledge my indebtedness to Prof. S. S. Greene of Brown University. To the sources already specified I must add the Latin Lexicon of Dr. Freund, in editing a translation of which I had frequent occasion to note such matters as promised to be of utility in the revision of this Grammar. The additions in the Appendix relating to Roman money, etc., are taken principally from Dr. Riddle's translation of Dr. Freund's School Dictionary. To these references I will only add, that such other notes relating to Latin philology, as I have made during the past twenty years, so far as they were adapted to my purpose, have either been used in my former occasional corrections, or are incorporated in the present edition.

In taking a final leave of the earliest of the elementary Latin works with which my name has been associated, and with which, in my own mind, must ever be connected the pleasant memory of my early friend and associate, Prof. Stoddard, I trust I shall be pardoned in commending it once more to the kind indulgence of the teachers of this country, and in expressing the hope that, in its present form, it will be deemed not altogether unworthy of a continuance of the favor which it has so long received. I cannot indeed venture to indulge the hope, that all the imperfections of the work have even now been removed, or that, in my attempts to render it more perfect, I may not sometimes have fallen into new errors; but this I can truly say that since its first publication I have devoted much time to its revision, and have sought to manifest my sense of the kindness with which it has been received, by doing all in my power to render it less unworthy of public favor.

E. A. ANDREWS.

New Britain, Conn., Oct., 1857.

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LATIN GRAMMAR.

§ 1. The Latin language is the language spoken by the ancient Romans. Latin Grammar teaches the principles of the Latin language. These relate,

1. To its written characters;
2. To its pronunciation;
3. To the classification and derivation of its words;
4. To the construction of its sentences;
5. To the quantity of its syllables, and its versification.

The first part is called Orthography; the second, Orthoëpy; the third, Etymology; the fourth, Syntax; and the fifth, Prosody.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

§ 2. Orthography treats of the letters, and other characters of written language, and the proper mode of spelling words.

1. The Latin alphabet consists of twenty-five letters. They have the same names as the corresponding characters in English. They are A, a; B, b; C, c; D, d; E, e; F, f; G, g; H, h; I, i; J, j; K, k; L, l; M, m; N, n; O, o; P, p; Q, q; R, r; S, s; T, t; U, u; V, v; X, x; Y, y; Z, z.

2. The Romans used only the capital letters.
3. *I* and *j* were anciently but one character, as were likewise *u* and *v*.
4. *W* is not found in Latin words, and *k* occurs only at the beginning of a few words before *a*, and even in these *c* is commonly used, except in their abbreviated form; as, *K* or *Kal.* for *Kalendæ* or *Calendæ*, the Calends.
5. *Y* and *z* are found only in words derived from the Greek.
6. *H*, though called a letter, only denotes a breathing, or aspiration.

DIVISION OF LETTERS.

§ 3. Letters are divided into *vowels* and *consonants*.

1. The vowels are *a, e, i, o, u, y.*
- The consonants are divided into
- | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| { | Liquils, | <i>l, m, n, r.</i> | |
| | Mutes, { | Labials, | <i>p, b, f, v.</i> |
| | | Palatals, | <i>c, g, k, q, j.</i> |
| | | Linguals, | <i>t, d.</i> |
| | Sibilant, | <i>s.</i> | |
| | Double consonants, | <i>x, z.</i> | |
| | Aspirate, | <i>h.</i> | |

2. *X* is equivalent to *cs* or *gs*; *z* to *ts* or *ds*; and, except in compound words, the double consonant is always written, instead of the letters which it represents. In some Greek words *x* is equivalent to *chs*.

DIPHTHONGS.

§ 4. Two vowels, in immediate succession, in the same syllable, are called a *diphthong*.

The diphthongs are *ae, ai, au, ei, eu, oe, oi, ua, ue, ui, uo, uu*, and *yi*. *Ae* and *oe* are frequently written together, *æ, œ*.

PUNCTUATION.

§ 5. The only mark of punctuation used by the ancients was a point, which denoted pauses of different length, according as it was placed at the top, the middle, or the bottom of the line. The moderns use the same marks of punctuation, in writing and printing Latin, as in their own languages, and assign to them the same power.

Marks of *quantity* and of *accent* are sometimes found in Latin authors, especially in elementary works:—

1. There are three marks of quantity, viz. *˘, ˉ, ˊ*; the first denotes that the vowel over which it stands is short; the second, that it is long; the third, that it is doubtful, that is, sometimes long and sometimes short.

2. There are also three written accents—the acute (*ˊ*), the grave (*ˋ*), and the circumflex (*ˆ*). These were used by the old grammarians to denote the rising and sinking of the voice in the Roman mode of pronouncing words. (See §§ 14 and 15.) In modern elementary Latin works, the acute marks the emphatic syllable of a word, (§ 16), the grave distinguishes certain particles from other words spelled in the same manner; as, *quodd*, because; *quod*, which; and the circumflex is placed over certain penultimate and final syllables that are formed by contraction.

The diæresis (*ˊˋ*) denotes that the vowel over which it stands does not form a diphthong with the preceding vowel; as, *ǣr*, the air. It is used principally with *ae, ai*, and *oe*.

ORTHOËPY.

§ 6. Orthoëpy treats of the right pronunciation of words.

The ancient pronunciation of the Latin language being in a great measure lost, the learned, in modern times, have applied to it those principles which regulate the pronunciation of their own languages; and hence has arisen, in different countries, a great diversity of practice.

The various systems now prevalent in Europe, may, however, be reduced to two—the *Continental* and the *English*—the former prevailing, with only slight diversities, in most of the countries of continental Europe, and the latter in England. Their principal difference is found in the pronunciation of the vowels and diphthongs, since, in both methods, the consonants are pronounced in nearly the same manner.

THE CONTINENTAL METHOD.

[According to this system, each of the vowels, when standing at the end of a syllable, is considered as having but one sound, which, however, may be either short or long. Thus,

Short ä, as in hat.	Long ö, as in no.
Long ā, as in father.	Short ŭ, as in tub.
Short ě, as in met.	Long ū, as in full.
Long ē, as in there.	æ or œ, as e in there.
Short i, as in sit.	au, as ou in our.
Long ī, as in machine.	eu, as in feudal.
Short ō, as in not.	ei, as i in ice.

REMARK. These sounds are sometimes slightly modified when followed by a consonant in the same syllable.]

THE ENGLISH METHOD.

In the following rules for dividing and pronouncing Latin words, regard has been had both to English analogy and to the laws of Latin accentuation. See § 14 and 15. The basis of this system is that which is exhibited by Walker in his "Pronunciation of Greek and Latin Proper Names." To pronounce correctly, according to this method, a knowledge of the following particulars is requisite:—

1. Of the *sounds* of the letters in all their combinations.
2. Of the *quantities* of the penultimate and final syllables.
3. Of the place of the *accent*, both primary and secondary.
4. Of the mode of dividing words into *syllables*.

OF THE SOUNDS OF THE LETTERS.

I. OF THE VOWELS.

§ 7. A vowel, when ending an accented syllable, has always its long English sound; as,

pā'-tor, dē'-dī, vī'-tus, tō'-tus, tū'-ba, Ty'-rus; in which the accented vowels are pronounced as in *fatal, metre, vital, total, tutor tyrant*.

1. *A*, at the end of an unaccented syllable, has nearly the sound of *a* in *father* or in *ah*, but less distinct or prolonged; as, *mu'-sa*, *epi'-tō-la*, *a-cer'-bus*, *Pal-a-mē-des*; pronounced *mu'-zah*, etc.

2. *E*, *o*, and *u*, at the end of an unaccented syllable, have nearly the same sound as when accented, but shorter and less distinct; as, *re'-te*, *vo'-lo*, *u'-su-i*.

3. (a.) *I* final has always its long sound; as, *qui*, *au'-di*, *le-gā'-ti*.

REM. 1. The final *i* of *tibi* and *sibi* has its short sound.

(b.) *I*, at the end of an unaccented syllable not final, has an indistinct sound like short *e*; as, *Fa'-bi-us* (fa'-be-us), *phi'-los'-ō-phus* (phe-los'-o-phus).

Exc. *I* has its long sound in the first syllable of a word the second of which is accented, when it either stands alone before a consonant, as in *i-dō'-ne-us*, or ends a syllable before a vowel, as in *fi'-ē'-bam*.

REM. 2. *Y* is always pronounced like *i* in the same situation.

§ 8. A vowel has always its *short* English sound, when followed by a consonant in the same syllable; as,

mag'-nus, *reg'-num*, *fin'-go*, *hoc*, *fus'-tis*, *cyg'-nus*, in which the vowels are pronounced as in *magnet*, *seldom*, *finish*, *copy*, *lustre*, *symbol*.

EXCEPTION 1. *A*, when it follows *qu* before *dr* and *rt*, has the sounds of *a* in *quadrant* and in *quart*; as, *qua'-dro*, *quad-ra-gin'-ta*, *quar'-tus*. In other connections *a* before *r* has the sound of *a* in *part*; as, *par-ti-ceps*, *ar'-ma*; except when followed by another *r*, as in *par-ri-ci'-da*.

Exc. 2. *Es*, at the end of a word, is pronounced like the English word *ease*; as, *ig'-nes*, *au'-des*.

Exc. 3. *Os*, at the end of plural cases, is pronounced like *ose* in *dose*; as, *nos*, *il'-los*, *dom'-i-nos*.

Exc. 4. *Post* is pronounced like the same word in English; so also are its compounds; as, *post'-quam*, *post'-e-a*; but not its derivatives; as, *pos-trē'-mus*.

Exc. 5. *E*, *i* and *y* before final *r*, or before *r* in a syllable not final, when followed in the next syllable by any other consonant, except *r*, have the sound of *e* and *i* in the English words *her* and *fir*; as, *fer*, *fert*, *fer'-ū-tis*; *hēr*, *hēr'-cus*, *myr'-tus*.

II. OF THE DIPHTHONGS.

§ 9. *Æ* and *œ* are always diphthongs unless separated by dis-resis. They are pronounced as *e* would be in the same situation; as, *æ'-tas*, *œ'-tas*, *pe'-na*, *œs'-trum*.

1. *Ai*, *ei*, *oi*, and *yi*, usually have the vowels pronounced separately. When they are accented, and followed by another vowel, the *i* is pronounced like initial *y*, and the vowel before it has its long sound; as, *Maia*, *Pompeius*, *Troia*, *Harpyia*; pronounced *Mā'-ya*, *Pom-pe'-yus*, *Tro'-ya*, *Har-py'-ya*.

REMARK 1. *Ei*, when a diphthong and not followed by another vowel, is pronounced like *i*; as in *hei*, *m'-neis*.

2. *Au*, when a diphthong, is pronounced like *aw*; as, *laus*, *au'-rum*, pronounced *laws*, etc.

REM. 2. In the termination of Greek proper names, the letters *eu* are pronounced separately; as, *Men-e-lā-us*.

3. *Eu*, when a diphthong, is pronounced like long *u*; as, *heu*, *Orpheus* (or'-phuse), *Eu-phrā-tes*.

REM. 3. The letters *eu* are pronounced separately in the terminations *eus* and *eum* of Latin nouns, and of all adjectives, whether Greek or Latin, except *neuter*; as, *ur'-ce-us*, *me'-us*, *me'-um*, *e'-um*. In other situations they form a diphthong; as, *Eu-rō'-pa*, *Thē'-seus*, *e'-heus*.

4. *Ua*, *ue*, *ui*, *uo*, *uu*, when diphthongs, are pronounced like *wa*, *we*, etc.; as, *lin'-gua*, *quē'-ror*, *sua'-de-o*, *quō'-tus*, *ē'-quus*. They are always diphthongs after *q*, usually also after *g*, and often after *s*.

5. *Ui* in *cui* and *huic*, when monosyllables, is pronounced like *wi*, and by some like long *i*.

III. OF THE CONSONANTS.

§ 10. The consonants have, in general, the same power in Latin as in English words.

The following cases, however, require particular attention.

C.

C has the sound of *s* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, and the diphthongs *æ*, *œ*, and *eu*; as, *ce'-do*, *ci'-bus*, *Cæ'-sar*, *cæ'-lum*, *ceu*, *Cy'-rus*. In other situations, it has the sound of *k*; as, *Ca'-to*, *cru'-dus*, *lac*.

1. *Ch* has always the sound of *k*; as, *charta* (kar'-tah), *machina* (mak'-ē-nah).

Exc. *C*, following or ending an accented syllable, before *i* followed by a vowel, and also before *eu* and *yo*, has the sound of *sh*; as, *socia* (so'-she-ah), *caduceus* (ca-du'she-us), *Sicyon* (sish'-e-on).

REMARK. In the pronunciation of the ancient Romans, the hard sound of *c* and *g* seems to have been retained in all their combinations.

G.

G has its soft sound, like *j*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*, and the diphthongs *æ* and *œ*; as *ge'-nus*, *ag'-i-lis*, *Gy'-ges*, *Gæ-tū-lī*. In other situations, it has its hard sound, as in *bag*, *go*.

Exc. When *g* comes before *g* soft, it coalesces with it in sound; as, *agger* (aj'-er), *exaggeratic* (ex-aj-e-ra'-she-o).

S.

§ 11. *S* has generally its hissing sound, as in *so*, *thus*.

Exc. 1. (a.) When *si* followed by a vowel is immediately preceded by a consonant in an accented syllable, the *s* has the sound of *sh*; as, *Per'-si-a* (per'-she-a).

14. QUANTITIES OF PENULTIMATE AND FINAL SYLLABLES.

(b.) But when *si* or *si* followed by a vowel is immediately preceded by an accented vowel, the *s* or *z* has the sound of *zh*; as, *As-pa'-si-a* (as-pa'-zhe-ah), *Sa-ba'-si-a* (sa-ba'-zhe-ah).

NOTE. In a few proper names, *s* preceded by a vowel in an accented syllable and followed by *i* before another vowel, has the sound, not of *zh*, but of *sh*; as, *A'-si-a* (a'-she-a): as *Sosia*, *Theodosia*, *Lysias*.

Exc. 2. *S*, at the end of a word, after *e*, *æ*, *au*, *b*, *m*, *n*, and *r*, has the sound of *z*; as, *res*, *æs*, *laus*, *trabs*, *hi'-ems*, *lens*, *Mars*.

English analogy has also occasioned the *s* in *Cæ'-sar*, *cæ-si'-ra*, *mi'-ser*, *mes'-sa*, *re-si'-u-um*, *cau'-sa*, *ro'-sa*, and their derivatives, and in some other words, to take the sound of *z*. *Cæs-a-re'-a*, and the oblique cases of *Cæsar*, retain the hissing sound; so likewise the compounds of *trans*; as, *trans'-e-o*.

T.

§ 12. 1. *T*, following or ending an accented syllable before *i* followed by a vowel, has the sound of *sh*; as, *ratio* (ra'-she-o), *Sulpi-tius* (sul-pish'-e-us).

Exc. *T*, in such case, retains its hard sound (*a*) after *s*, *t*, or *x*; as, *Sal-tu'-ti-us*, *Brut'-ti-i*, *Sax'-ti-us*: (*b*) in proper names in *tion* and *tyon*; as, *Euryt'-ion*, *Am-phic'-ty-on*; and (*c*) in old infinitives in *er*; as, *flec'-ti-er*, for *flec'-ti*.

X.

2. *X*, at the beginning of a syllable, has the sound of *z*; at the end, that of *ks*; as, *Xenōphon* (zen'-o-phon); *axis* (ak'-sis).

Exc. 1. When *ex* or *ux* is followed by a vowel in an accented syllable, *x* has the sound of *gs*; as, *exemplum* (eg-zem'-plum), *ux-o'-ri-us* (ug-zo'-re-us), *inexhaustus* (in-eg-zaus'-tus).

Exc. 2. *X*, ending an accented syllable before *i* followed by a vowel, and before *u* ending a syllable, has the power of *ksh*; as, *noxius* (nok'-she-us), *perui* (pek'-shu-i).

REMARK. *Ch* and *ph*, before *th*, in the beginning of a word, are silent; as, *Chthonia* (tho'-ni-a), *Phikia* (thi'-a). Also in the following combinations of consonants, in the beginning of words of Greek origin, the first letter is not sounded:—*mae-mon'-i-ca*, *gna'-vus*, *ime'-sis*, *Cte'-si-as*, *Ptol-e-mæ'-us*, *psal'-lo*.

OF THE QUANTITIES OF THE PENULTIMATE AND FINAL SYLLABLES.

§ 13. 1. The *quantity* of a syllable is the relative time occupied in pronouncing it.

2. A *short* syllable requires, in pronunciation, half the time of a *long* one.

REM. The *penultimate* syllable, or *penult*, is the last syllable but one. The *antepenult* is the last syllable but two.

The quantity of a syllable is generally to be learned from the rules of prosody, §§ 282—301: but for the convenience of the student, the following general rules are here inserted:—

3. A vowel before another vowel or *h* is short.

4. Diphthongs, not beginning with *u*, are long.

5. A vowel before *x*, *z*, *j*, or any two consonants, except a mute followed by a liquid, is long by *position*, as it is called.

6. A vowel naturally short before a mute followed by a liquid is common, i. e. either long or short.

In this Grammar, when the quantity of a penult is determined by one of the preceding rules, it is not marked; in other cases, except in dissyllables, the proper mark is written over its vowel.

To pronounce Latin words correctly, it is necessary to ascertain the quantities of their last two syllables only; and the rules for the quantities of final syllables would, for this purpose, be unnecessary, but for the occasional addition of enclitics. As these are generally monosyllables, and, for the purpose of accentuation, are considered as parts of the words to which they are annexed, they cause the final syllable of the original word to become the penult of the compound. But as the enclitics begin with a consonant, the final vowels of all words ending with a consonant, if previously short, are, by the addition of an enclitic, made long by position. It is necessary, therefore, to learn the quantities of those final syllables *only* which end with a vowel.

OF ACCENTUATION.

I. OF LATIN ACCENTS.

§ 14. 1. Accent, in Latin, signifies the rising and falling of the voice in pronouncing the syllables of a Latin word. It is a general rule of the Latin language, that every word has its accent. The enclitics, however, have no accent of their own, but they modify the accent of the words to which they are annexed, and prepositions lose their accent, when they precede the cases which they govern.

2. The Latin language has three accents, the acute (´), or rising tone, the grave (`), or falling tone, and the circumflex (˘), composed of the acute and the grave, i. e. of the rising and the falling tone.

3. A monosyllable, when short by nature, takes the acute, when long by nature, the circumflex accent; as, *pīz*, *ēt*, *pārs*; *dōs*, *jūs*, *spēs*.

4. In words of two syllables, the penult is always accented; as, *pā'ter*, *mā'ter*, *pen'-na*.

REM. 1. Words of two syllables have the circumflex accent, when the vowel of the penult is naturally long and that of the last syllable short; as, *Rō-mā*, *mā-tē*, *Rē-cē*, *jū-ris*; if otherwise, they have the acute; as, *hō-mō*, *dē-us*, *Rō-mā* (abl.), and *ar-tē*, in which *e* is long only by position.

5. In words of more than two syllables, if the *penult* is long, it is accented; but if it is *short*, the accent is on the *antepenult*; as, *a-mī'-cus*, *dom'-i-nus*.

REM. 2. When the accent of a word of more than two syllables falls upon the penult, it may be either the circumflex or the acute according as the last syllable is short or long. The antepenult can take no accent except the acute, and in no case can the accent be drawn farther back than to the antepenult.

Exc. Vocatives of the second declension in *i*, instead of *ie*, from nominatives in *ius*, and genitives in *i*, instead of *ii*, are accented as they would be, if the rejected letters were annexed, i. e. with the acute upon the penult, even when it is short; as, *Vir-gil-i*; *Va-lē'-ri*, *in-gē'-ni*. So, also, the compounds of *facio* with words which are not prepositions; as, *cal-e-fā'-cū*, *tep-e-fā'-cū*.

§ 15. If the penult is *common*, the accent, in prose, is upon the *antepenult*; as, *vol'-ū-cris*, *phar'-ē-tra*, *ib'-i-que*: but genitives in *ius*, in which *i* is common, accent their *penult* in prose; as *u-nī'-us*, *is-ſī'-us*.

REM. 3. All the syllables of a Latin word, except that on which the acute or circumflex accent falls, are supposed to have the grave accent, and were pronounced with the lower tone.

1. The rules for the *accentuation* of compound and simple words are the same; as, *se'-cum, sub'-e-o*.

2. In accentuation, the enclitics *que, ne, ve*, and also those which are annexed to pronouns,* are accounted constituent parts of the words to which they are subjoined; as, *i'-ta, il'-d-que; vi'-rum, vi-rum'-que*.

II. OF ENGLISH ACCENTS.

§ 16. Accent, in English, is a particular stress of voice upon certain syllables of words. Cf. § 5, 2.

According to the English method of pronouncing Latin, a word may have two, three, or even four accents. That accent which is nearest to the termination of the word, and which always corresponds in position with the Latin accent, is called the *primary* or *principal* accent, and the *secondary* accent is that which next precedes the primary. The *third* and *fourth* accents, in like manner, precede the secondary, and are subject in all respects to the same rules; as, *pá'-ter, má'-ter, ser-mō'-nes, dom'-i-nis; pe-ric'-i-lum, con'-ju-ra'-ti-o, op'-por-tu'-ni-tá'-tes, ex-er'-ci-tá'-ti-on'-i-bus'-que*.

1. If only two syllables precede the primary accent, the secondary accent is on the first; as, *mod''-e-rā'-tus, tol''-e-rab'-i-lis*.

2. If three or four syllables stand before the primary accent, the secondary accent is placed, sometimes on the first, and sometimes on the second syllable; as, *de-mon''-stra-ban'-tur, ad''-o-les-cen'-ti-a*.

3. Some words which have only four syllables before the primary accent, and all which have more than four, have *three* accents; as, *mod''-e-ra'-ti-ō'-nis, tol''-e-ra-bil'-i-ō'-rem, ex-er''-ci-tá'-ti-ō'-nis*.

DIVISION OF WORDS INTO SYLLABLES.

VOWELS.

§ 17. Every Latin word is to be divided into as many syllables, as it has separate vowels and diphthongs.

REMARK. In the following rules, the term *vowel* includes not only single vowels, but diphthongs; and when a particular vowel is mentioned, a diphthong, also, ending with that vowel is intended.

CONSONANTS.

SPECIAL RULES.

§ 18. **REMARK.** The following special rules, relating to particular letters or to particular combinations of letters, are in all cases to be regarded rather than the general rules, §§ 19-23, when the latter are inconsistent with the former.

1. *H*, when standing alone between two vowels, is always joined to the vowel that follows it.

Thus, *mi'-hi, trá'-hē-re, co'-hō-re, co''-hō-rá'-ti-o*.

* These are *is, me, te, ce* &c. and *dem*; as, *tute, egūmet, meapte, hicce, hiccine, idem*.

2. *Ch*, *ph*, and *th*, in the division of words into syllables, are considered, not as separate letters, but as single aspirated mutes, and hence are never separated.

Thus, *A-chil'-les*, *Ach''-ra-dī'-na*, *Neph'-ē-le*, *Tē'-thys*.

3. *Gl*, *tl*, and *thl*, when standing alone between any two vowels, unless the first be *u*, and *bl* after *u* are always separated.

Thus, *Eg'-le*, *Ag-lau'-rus*, *At'-las*, *ath-let'-i-cus*;—*Pub'-li-us*, *Pub-lic'-ō-la*, *res-pub'-li-ca*.

4. In writing syllables, *x*, when standing alone between two vowels, is united to the vowel before it, but, in pronouncing such syllables, its elementary sounds are separated.

Thus, *sax'-um* (sak'-sum); *ax-il'-la* (ak-sil'-lah); *ex-em'-plum* (eg-zem'-plum); *ux-o'-ri-us* (ug-zo'-re-us).

GENERAL RULES.

I. SIMPLE WORDS.

§ 19. A.—A single Consonant between two Vowels.

1. A single consonant, or a mute with *l* or *r*, between the last two vowels of a word, or between the vowels of any two unaccented syllables, must be joined to the latter vowel.

Thus, *t* in *pat'-ter* and *aut'-tem*; *th* in *ast'-ther*; *cl* in *Hi-er'-ō-cles*; *q* in *at'-qua*; *cr* in *at'-cris* and *vol'-ū-cris*; *chr* in *at'-chras*; *r* in *tol'-ē-ra-bil'-i-us*; *m* in *et'-g-mo-lo'-gi-a*; *l* in *am'-bu-lā-tō'-ri-us*; and *gr* in *per'-e-grī-nā-ti-o*. Respecting *ch* and *th* cf. § 18, 2.

Exc. *Th'-i* and *sib'-i* are commonly excepted.

§ 20. 2. A single consonant, or a mute with *l* or *r*, before the vowel of an accented syllable, must be joined to the accented vowel.

Thus, *t* in *i-tin'-ē-ra*, *d* in *et-dē'-to*; *th* in *at'-he'-ri-us*; *cl* in *Eu-cl'-des* and *Her'-a-clē'-a*; *gr* in *a-gres'-tis* and *a-grīc'-ō-la*; *pr* in *ca-pre'-ō-lus*; *q* in *a-qua'-ri-us*; and *phr* in *Eu-phrā'-tes*.

§ 21. 3. A single consonant after the vowel of any accented syllable, except a penult, must be joined to the accented vowel.

Thus, *m* in *dom'-i-nus* and *dom'-i-nā-ti-o*; *t* in *pat'-ē-ra*; *th* in *Scyth'-i-a*; and *q* in *aq'-ui'-la* (ak'-we-lah), and *Aq'-ui-tā'-ni-a* (ak'-we-tā'-ne-ah).

4. When a mute with *l* or *r* follows the vowel of any accented syllable, except the penult, the mute is to be joined to the accented vowel.

Thus, *cr* in *ac'-ri-ter*, *ac'-ri-mo'-ni-a*; *tr* in *det'-ri-men'-tum*; *pr* in *cap'-ri-pes*, *cap'-ri-mē'-tus*, *phl* in *Paph'-la-go'-ni-a*; and *phr* in *Aph'-ro-di'-s-i-a*. Respecting *phl* and *phr* cf. § 18, 2.

EXCEPTIONS TO THE 3D AND 4TH RULES.

Exc. 1. A single consonant, or a mute with *l* or *r*, after an accented *a*, *e*, or *o*, and before two vowels the first of which is *e*, *i*, or *y*, must be joined to the syllable following the accent.

Thus, *d* in *ra'-d-us*, *ta'-d-um*, *me'-d-i-d'-tor* *r* in *ha'-re-o*, *Ca'-ry-d'-tes* *ch* in *bra'-chi-um*; *q* in *re'-qui-es*, *re'-qui-es-co* *tr* in *pa'-tri-us*, *Æ-no'-tri-a* and *r* and *l* in *ce'-re-ā'-li-a*.

Exc. 2. A single consonant or a mute with *l* or *r*, after an accented *u*, must be joined to the vowel following it.

Thus, *r* in *lu'-ri-dus*, *au'-re-us*; *cr* in *Eu'-cri-tus*; *gl* in *ju'-glans*; and *pl* in *Nau'-pli-us*, *du'-pli-co*, and *du'-pli-ca'-ti-o*. Cf. § 18, 8.

§ 22. B.—Two Consonants between two Vowels.

Any two consonants, except a mute followed by *l* or *r* in the cases before-mentioned, when standing between two vowels, must be separated.

Thus, *rp* in *cor'-pus*, *rm* in *for'-ma* and *ger-mā'-nus*; *rv* in *ca-ter'-va*; *sc* in *ad-o-les'-cens*; *nn* in *an'-nus*; *phth* in *aph'-tha*; *ch* in *Bac'-chus* and *Bac'-chan'-ti-a*; and *thl* in *ath-lē'-ta*.

C.—Three or four Consonants between two Vowels.

1. When three consonants stand between any two vowels, the last, or, if that be *l* or *r* after a mute, the two last, are joined to the latter vowel.

Thus, *mpt* in *emp'-tor*, *ad-emp'-ti-o*; *str* in *fe-nes'-tra*; *mpl* in *ex-om'-plum*; *rthr* in *ar-thri'-tis*.

2. When four consonants stand between two vowels, two are joined to each vowel; as, *nstr* in *trans-trum*.

II. COMPOUND WORDS.

§ 23. 1. In dividing a compound word into syllables the component parts are to be separated, if the former part ends with a consonant; as, *ab-es'-se*, *in'-ers*, *cir'-cum-er'-ro*, *su'-pēr-est*, *sub'-i-tus*, *præ-ter'-e-a*, *trans'-i-tur*, *sub'-stru-o*. So, also, if a consonant is inserted to prevent hiatus, it is joined to the preceding vowel; as, *prod'-e-o*, *red'-e-o*, *sed-it'-i-o*.

2. But if the former part either ends with a vowel, or has dropped its termination, it is to be divided like a simple word; as, *def'-ē-ro*, *dil'-i-gens*, *be-nev'-o-lus*, *præs'-to*, *eg'-ō-met*;—*po'-tes*, *po-tes'-tis*, *an'-i-mad-ver'-to*, *ve'-ne-o* (from *venum*, *eo*), *mag-nan'-i-mus*, *am-bā'-ges*, *lon-gæ'-vus*.

ETYMOLOGY.

§ 24. 1. Etymology treats of the different classes of words, their derivation, and their various inflections.

2. The classes, into which words are divided in reference to their signification are called *Parts of Speech*.

3. The parts of speech in Latin are eight—*Substantive* or *Noun*, *Adjective*, *Pronoun*, *Verb*, *Adverb*, *Preposition*, *Conjunction*, and *Interjection*.

4. The first four are *inflected*; the last four, which are sometimes called *Particles*, are *not inflected*, except that some adverbs change their termination to express comparison.

REM. Substantives, pronouns, and adjectives are often included by grammarians under the general term *nouns*; but, in this Grammar, the word *noun* is used as synonymous with *substantive* only.

§ 25. 1. To verbs belong *Participles*, *Gerunds*, and *Supines*, which partake of the meaning of the verb, and the inflection of the noun.

2. *Inflection*, in Latin grammar, signifies a change in the termination of a word. It is of three kinds—*declension*, *conjugation*, and *comparison*.

3. Nouns, adjectives, pronouns, participles, gerunds, and supines, are *declined*; verbs are *conjugated*, and adjectives and adverbs are *compared*.

NOUNS.

§ 26. 1. A substantive or noun is the *name* of an object.

2. A *proper* noun is the name of an individual object; as, *Cæsar*; *Rōma*, Rome; *Tibēris*, the Tiber.

3. A *common* or *appellative* noun is the name of a class of objects, to each of which it is alike applicable; as, *hōmo*, man or a man; *avis*, a bird; *quercus*, an oak; *leo*, a lion; *mendacium*, a falsehood.

4. A *collective* noun is one which, in the singular number, denotes a collection of individuals; as, *exercitus*, an army.

REM. 1. The following are examples of nouns used as collectives, viz. *exercitus*, *gens*, *juventus*, *multitudo*, *nobilitas*, *plebs*, *populus*, *turba*, *vis*, and *vulgus*.

5. An *abstract* noun is the name of a quality, action, or other attribute; as, *bonitas*, goodness; *gaudium*, joy; *festinatio*, haste.

REM. 2. A *concrete*, in distinction from an abstract noun, is one which denotes an object that has an actual and independent existence; as, *Rōma*, *hōmo*, *populus*, *ferrum*.

6. A *material* noun is the name of a substance considered in the gross; as, *lignum*, wood; *ferrum*, iron; *cibus*, food.

REM. 3. Proper, abstract, and material nouns become common, when employed to denote one or more of a class of objects. A verb in the infinitive mood is often used as an abstract noun.

7. To nouns belong *gender*, *number*, and *case*.

REM. 4. Adjectives and participles have likewise different genders, numbers, and cases, corresponding to those of nouns.

GENDER.

§ 27. 1. The gender of a noun is its distinction in regard to sex.

2. Nouns have three genders—the *masculine*, the *feminine*, and the *neuter*.

3. The gender of Latin nouns is either *natural* or *grammatical*.

4. Those nouns are naturally masculine or feminine, which are used to designate the sexes; as, *vir*, a man; *mulier*, a woman.

5. Those are grammatically masculine or feminine, which, though denoting objects that are neither male nor female, take adjectives of the form appropriated to nouns denoting the sexes.

Thus, *dominus*, a lord, is naturally masculine, because it denotes a male; but *sermo*, speech, is grammatically masculine, because, though not indicative of sex, it takes an adjective of that form which is appropriated to nouns denoting males.

6. The grammatical gender of Latin nouns depends either on their signification, or on their declension and termination. The following are the general rules of gender, in reference to *signification*. Many exceptions to them, on account of *termination*, occur: these will be specified under the several declensions.

§ 28. MASCULINES. 1. Names, proper and appellative, of all male beings are masculine; as, *Homerus*, Homer; *pater*, a father; *consul*, a consul; *equus*, a horse.

As proper names usually follow the gender of the general name under which they are comprehended; hence,

2. Names of rivers, winds, and months, are masculine, because *fluvius*, *ventus*, and *mensis*, are masculine; as, *Tiberis*, the Tiber; *Aquilo*, the north wind; *Aprilis*, April.

Exc. *Styx* and some names of rivers in *a* and *e* are feminine. §§ 62, and 41, 1.

3. Names of mountains are sometimes masculine, because *mons* is masculine; as, *Othrys*, a mountain of Thessaly; but they usually follow the gender of their termination; as, *hic* Atlas*, *hæc Ida*, *hoc Soracte*.

§ 29. FEMININES. 1. Names, proper and appellative, of all female beings are feminine; as, *Helëna*, Helen; *mater*, a mother; *juvenca*, a heifer.

2. Names of countries, towns, trees, plants, ships, islands, poems, and gems, are feminine; because *terra*, *urbs*, *arbor*, *planta*, *nâvis*, *insula*, *fabûla*, and *gemma*, are feminine; as,

Ægyptus, Egypt; *Corinthus*, Corinth; *pirus*, a pear-tree; *nardus*, spikenard; *Centaurus*, the ship Centaur; *Sâmos*, the name of an island; *Eunûchus*, the Eunuch, a comedy of Terence; *amethystus*, an amethyst.

Exc. Names of countries and islands in *um*, *i*, and (plur.) *a*, *trum*, are neuter.—Names of towns in *i*, *trum*; four in *o*, *nis*, viz. *Trusino*, *Hippo*, *Narbo*, and *Sulmo*, with *Tunes*, *Taras*, and *Cunûpus*, are masculine. Names of towns in *um* or *on*, *i*, and (plur.) *a*, *trum*; those in *e* and *ur* of the third declension, indeclinable nouns in *i* and *y*, and some barbarous names, as *Suthul*, *Hispul* and *Gadir* are neuter.—Names of trees and plants in *e* of the third declension, (§ 60), with *baccar* and *robur* are neuter. A few names in *us*, *i*, (§ 60), with *oleaster*, *pinaster*, *Styraz* and *unedo* are masculine.—A few names of gems in *us*, *i*, are also masculine.

*To distinguish the gender of Latin nouns, grammarians write *hic* before the masculine, *hæc* before the feminine, and *hoc* before the neuter.

§ 30. COMMON AND DOUBTFUL GENDER. Some words are either masculine or feminine. These, if they denote things animate, are said to be of the *common* gender; if things inanimate, of the *doubtful* gender.

Of the former are *pārens*, a parent; *bos*, an ox or cow: of the latter, *finis*, an end

The following nouns are of the common gender:—

Adolescens, a youth.	Exsul, an exile.	Palumbæ, a wood-pigeon.
Affinis, a relative by marriage.	Grus, a crane.	Pārens, a parent.
Ales, a bird.	Hospes, a guest, a host.	Par, a mate.
Antistes, a chief priest.	Hostis, an enemy.	Præses, a president.
Auctor, an author.	Index, an informer.	Præsul, a chief priest.
Augur, an augur.	Infans, an infant.	Princeps, a prince or princess.
Bos, an ox or cow.	Interpres, an interpreter.	Serpens, a serpent.
Cānis, a dog.	Jūdex, a judge.	Sacerdos, a priest or priestess.
Civis, a citizen.	Juvēnis, a youth.	Satelles, a life-guard.
Cōmes, a companion.	Martyr, a martyr.	Sus, a swine.
Conjux, a spouse.	Miles, a soldier.	Testis, a witness.
Consorts, a consort.	Municeps, a burgess.	Vates, a prophet.
Conviva, a guest.	Mus, a mouse.	Verna, a slave.
Custos, a keeper.	Nemo, nobody.	Vindex, an avenger.
Dux, a leader.	Obses, a hostage.	
	Patruēlis, a cousin.	

The following hexameters contain nearly all the above nouns:—

Conjux, atque pārens, princeps, patruēlis, et infans,
 Affinis, vindex, jūdex, dux, milēs, et hostis,
 Augūr, et antistes, juvēnis, conviva, sacerdos,
 Muni-que-ceps, vātēs, adolescens, civis, et auctor,
 Custōs, nēmo, cōmes, testis, sus, bōs-que, cānis-que,
 Pro consorte ūri par, præsul, verna, sätelles,
 Mus-que obses, consors, interprēs, et exsul, et hospes.

§ 31. 1. When nouns of the common gender denote males, they take a masculine adjective; when they denote females, a feminine.

2. The following are either masculine or feminine in sense, but masculine only in grammatical construction:—

Artifex, an artist.	Fur, a thief.	Lātro, a robber.
Auspex, a soothsayer.	Hēres, an heir.	Libēri, children.
Equēs, a horseman.	Hōmo, a man or woman.	Pēdes, a footman.

To these may be added personal appellatives of the first declension; as, *advēna*, a stranger; and some gentile nouns; as, *Persa*, a Persian.

§ 32. 1. The following, though masculine or feminine in sense, are feminine only in construction:—

Copīæ, troops.	Opēræ, laborers.	Vig' æ, watchmen.
Custodiæ, guards.	Prōles, } offspring.	
Excubiæ, sentinels.	Subōles, }	

2. Some nouns, signifying persons, are neuter, both in their termination and construction; as,

Acroāma, a <i>buffoon</i> .	Mancipium, {	Scortum, {
Anxilia, <i>auxiliaries</i>	Servitium, } a <i>slave</i> .	Prostitūtum, } a <i>prostitute</i> .

3. (a.) In some personal appellatives masculines and feminines are distinguished by different terminations affixed to the same root. The masculines end in *us, er, o, tor, etc.*; the feminines in *a* or *trix*, as, *cōquus, cōqua*; *magister, magistra*; *lēno, lēna*; *inventor, inventrix*; *tibicen, tibicīna*; *āvus, avia*; *rex, regina*; *poēta, poētria*.

(b.) So also in some names of animals; as, *ēquus, ēqua*; *gallus gallina*; *leo, lea* and *leona*. Sometimes the words are wholly different; as, *taurus, vacca*.

4. Some names of animals are sometimes masculine and sometimes feminine without regard to difference of sex; as, *anguis, serpens, dāma, talpa, tigris, colūber* and *colūbra*, etc.

§ 33. EPICENES. Names of animals which include both sexes, but admit of an adjective of one gender only, are called *epicene*. These commonly follow the gender of their terminations.

Thus, *passer*, a sparrow, *corvus*, a raven, are masculine; *aquila*, an eagle, *vulpes*, a fox, are feminine; though each of them is used to denote both sexes.

NOTE. This class includes the names of animals, in which the distinction of sex is seldom attended to. When it is necessary to mark the sex, *mas* or *femina* is usually added.

§ 34. NEUTERS. Nouns which are neither masculine nor feminine, are said to be of the neuter gender; such are,

1. All indeclinable nouns; as, *fas, nefas, nihil, gummi, pondo*.

2. Names of letters; as, *o longum*, long *o*. But these are sometimes feminine, *littera* being understood.

3. Words used merely as such, without reference to their meaning; as, *pater est dissyllābum*; *pater* is dissyllabic.

4. All infinitives, imperatives, clauses of sentences, adverbs, and other particles, used substantively; as *scire tuum*, your knowledge; *ultimum vale*, the last farewell; *hoc diu*, this (word) *diu*.

REMARK. 1. Words derived from the Greek retain the gender which they have in that language.

REM. 2. Some nouns have different genders in the singular and plural, and are called *heterogeneous* nouns. See § 92.

NUMBER.

§ 35. 1. (a.) Number, in nouns, is the form by which they denote whether they represent one object or more than one.

(b.) Latin nouns have two numbers,—the *singular* and the *plural*,—which are distinguished by their terminations. The singular number denotes one object; the plural, more than one.

PERSON.

2. The person of a noun or pronoun is the character sustained by the object which it represents, as being the speaker, the person addressed, or the person or thing spoken of.

Hence there are three persons. The speaker is of the *first* person, the person addressed is of the *second* person, and the person or thing spoken of is of the *third* person.

CASES.

§ 36. Many of the relations of objects, which, in English, are denoted by prepositions, are, in Latin, expressed by a change of termination.

Cases are those terminations of nouns, which denote their relations to other words. Latin nouns have six cases; viz. *Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, and Ablative*.

REMARK. Though there are six cases in each number, no noun has in each number so many different terminations.

§ 37. 1. The nominative denotes the relation of a *subject* to a finite verb; as, *ego scribo, I write. Caius dicit, Caius says.*

2. The genitive denotes *origin, possession*, and many other relations, which, in English, are expressed by the preposition *of* or by the *possessive case*; as, *Vita Cæsaris, the life of Cæsar, or Cæsar's life.*

3. The dative denotes that *to* or *for* which any thing is, or is done; as, *Ille mihi librum dedit, He gave the book to me.*

4. The accusative is either the *object* of an active verb, or of certain prepositions, or the *subject* of an infinitive.

5. The vocative is the form appropriated to the name of any object which is addressed.

6. The ablative denotes *privation*, and many other relations, especially those expressed in English by the prepositions *with, from, in, or by.*

REMARK. The nominative and vocative are sometimes called *casus recti*, i. e. the uninflected cases; and the others, *casus obliqui*; i. e. the oblique or inflected cases.

DECLENSIONS.

§ 38. The regular forming of the several cases in both numbers, by annexing the appropriate terminations to the root, is called *declension*.

The Latin language has five declensions or modes of declining nouns, distinguished by the termination of the genitive singular, which, in the first declension, ends in *a*, in the second in *i*, in the third in *is*, in the fourth in *us*, and in the fifth in *ei*

§ 39. The following table exhibits a comparative view of the terminations or case-endings of the five declensions.

TERMINATIONS.

Singular.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
		M. N.	M. N.	M. N.	
Nom.	ă,	ūs, ěr, ūm,	ōr, etc. ě, etc.	ūs,	ūs,
Gen.	se,	ī,	is,	ūs,	ei,
Dat.	se,	ō,	ī,	ui,	ei,
Acc.	ām	ūm,	ēm, (im), ě, etc.	ūm,	ēm,
Voc.	ă,	ě, ěr, ūm,	ōr, etc. ě, etc.	ūs,	ēs,
Abl.	ă,	ō.	ě, (i.)	ū.	ē.

Plural.

Nom.	se,	ī,	ă,	ēs, ă, (iă),	ūs,	uă,	ēs.
Gen.	ārūm,	ōrūm,	is,	ūm, (iūm),	uūm,	ērūm,	ērūm,
Dat.	is,	is,	ibūs,	ibūs,	(ūbūs),	ēbūs,	ēbūs,
Acc.	ās,	ōs,	ă,	ēs, ă, (iă),	ūs,	uă,	ēs,
Voc.	se,	ī,	ă,	ēs, ă, (iă),	ūs,	uă,	ēs,
Abl.	is.	is.	ibūs.	ibūs.	(ūbūs).	ēbūs.	ēbūs.

Remarks.

§ 40. 1. The terminations of the nominative, in the third declension, are very numerous. See §§ 55, 58, 62, 66.

2. The accusative singular of masculines and feminines, always ends in *n*.

3. The vocative singular is like the nominative in all Latin nouns, except those in *us* of the second declension.

4. The nominative and vocative plural always end alike.

5. The genitive plural always ends in *um*.

6. The dative and ablative plural always end alike;—in the 1st and 2d declensions, in *is*; in the 3d, 4th, and 5th, in *bus*.

7. The accusative plural of masculines and feminines, always ends in *s*.

8. Nouns of the neuter gender have the accusative and vocative like the nominative, in both numbers; and these cases, in the plural, always end in *a*.

9. The 1st and 5th declensions contain no nouns of the neuter gender, and the 4th and 5th contain no proper names.

10. Every inflected word consists of two parts—a *root*, and a *termination*. The root or *crude form*, is the part which is not changed by inflection. The termination is the part annexed to the root. The root of a *declined word* may be found by removing the termination of any of its oblique cases. The case commonly selected for this purpose is the genitive singular.

11. The preceding table exhibits terminations only. In the fifth declension, the *e* of the final syllable, though unchanged, is considered as belonging to the termination.

FIRST DECLENSION.

§ 41. Nouns of the first declension end in *ā*, *ē*, *ās*, *ēs*. Those in *a* and *e* are feminine; those in *as* and *es* are masculine.

Latin nouns of the first declension end only in *a*. They are thus declined:—

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	mū'-sā, a muse;	Nom.	mu'-sæ, muses;
Gen.	mū'-sæ, of a muse;	Gen.	mu'-sā-rūm, of muses,
Dat.	mu'-sæ, to a muse;	Dat.	mu'-sīs, to muses
Acc.	mu'-sām, a muse;	Acc.	mu'-sās, muses.
Voc.	mu'-sā, O muse;	Voc.	mu'-sæ, O muses,
Abl.	mu'-sā, with a muse.	Abl.	mu'-sīs, with muses.

In like manner decline

Au'-la, a hall.	Lit'-ē-ra, a letter.	Sa-git'-ta, an arrow.
Cu'-ra, care.	Lus-cin'-i-a, a nightingale.	Stel'-la, a star.
Ga'-le-a, a helmet.	Mach'-ī-na, a machine.	Tō'-ga, a gown.
In'-sū-la, an island.	Pen'-na, a feather, a quill.	Vi'-a, a way.

NOTE. As the Latin language has no article, appellative nouns may be rendered either with or without the English articles *a*, *an*, or *the*, according to their connection.

EXCEPTIONS IN GENDER.

§ 42. 1. Names proper and appellative of men, as, *Sulla*, *Anna*; *poeta*, a poet; *nauta*, a sailor; and names of rivers, though ending in *a*, are masculine: § 28, 1 and 2. But the following names of rivers have been used as feminine: viz. *Albula*, *Allia*, *Aruentia*, *Garumna*, *Himēra*, *Matrona*, *Mosella*, *Trebia*. *Lēthe* is always feminine.

Ossa and *Œta*, names of mountains, are masculine or feminine.

2. *Hadria*, the Adriatic sea, *dāna* in Virgil and Statius, and *talpa* in Virgil, are masculine.

EXCEPTIONS IN DECLENSION.

§ 43. *Genitive singular*. 1. The poets sometimes formed the genitive singular in *ā*; as, *aula*, gen. *aulā*.

2. *Familia*, after *pāter*, *māter*, *filius*, or *filia*, usually forms its genitive in *as*; as, *mater-familias*, the mistress of a family; gen. *matris-familias*; nom. plur. *matres-familias* or *familiārum*. Some other words anciently formed their genitive in the same manner.

Genitive plural. The genitive plural of patronymics in *es*, of several compounds in *cōla* and *gēna*, and of some names of nations, is sometimes, especially in poetry, formed in *um* instead of *ārum*; as, *Æneādum*, *Cælicōlum*, *terrigēnum*, *Lapūthum*. So *amphōrum*, *drachnum*, for *amphorārum*, *drachmārum*.

Dative and Ablative plural. The following nouns have sometimes *abus* instead of *is*, in the dative and ablative plural, especially when it is necessary to distinguish them from the same cases of masculines in *us* of the second declension having the same root; as, *filiis et filiabus*, to sons and daughters.

Dea, a goddess.
Filia, a daughter.

Equa, a mare.
Mula, a she mule.

The use of a similar termination in *anima, astina, liberta, nata, conserva*, and some other words, rests on inferior authority.

GREEK NOUNS.

§ 44. Nouns of the first declension in *ē, ās*, and *ēs*, and some also in *ā*, are Greek. Greek nouns in *ā* are declined like *musa*, except that they sometimes have *ān* in the accusative singular; as, *Ossa*; acc. *Ossam*, or *Ossan*.

Greek nouns in *e*, *as*, and *es*, are thus declined in the singular number:—

N. Pe-nel'-ō-pē,	N. E-nē'-ās,	N. An-chī'-ēs,
G. Pe-nel'-ō-pēs,	G. E-nē'-as,	G. An-chī'-as,
D. Pe-nel'-ō-pas,	D. E-nē'-as,	D. An-chī'-as,
Ac. Pe-nel'-ō-pēn,	Ac. E-nē'-ām or ān,	Ac. An-chī'-sēn,
V. Pe-nel'-ō-pē,	V. E-nē'-ā,	V. An-chī'-sē or ā,
Ab. Pe-nel'-ō-pē.	Ab. E-nē'-ā.	Ab. An-chī'-sā or ē.

§ 45. In like manner decline

Al'-o-e, aloe.	Ti-ā'-ras, a turban.
E-pit'-ō-me, an abridgment.	Co-mē'-tes, a comet.
This'-be.	Dy-nas'-tes, a ruler.
Bo'-rē-as, the north wind.	Pri-am'-i-des, a son of Priam.
MI'-das.	Py-rī'-tes, a kind of stone.

1. Most proper names in *es*, except patronymics, follow the third declension; but in the accusative they often have both *em* and *en*, and in the vocative both *es* and *e*. See §§ 80, iv, and 81.

2. Greek nouns of the first declension, which admit of a plural, are declined in that number like the plural of *musa*.

3. The Latins frequently change the terminations of Greek nouns in *ēs* and *ī* into *ā*; as, *Atrides*, *Atrida*, a son of Atreus; *Persees*, *Persa*, a Persian; *geōmētres*, *geōmētra*, a geometrician; *Circe*, *Circa*; *epitōma*, *epitōma*; *grammatica*, *grammatica*, grammar; *rhetorice*, *rhetorica*, oratory.—So also *tiāras*, *tiāra*.

SECOND DECLENSION.

§ 46. Nouns of the second declension end in *ēr, ir, ūs, ūm*, *os, on*. Those ending in *um* and *on* are neuter; the rest are masculine.

Nouns in *er, us*, and *um*, are thus declined:—

SINGULAR.

A lord.	A son-in-law.	A field.	A kingdom.
N. dōm'-i-nūs,	gē'-nēr,	ā'-gēr,	reg'-nūm,
G. dom'-i-nī,	gen'-ē-rī,	ā'-grī,	reg'-nī,
D. dom'-i-nō,	gen'-ē-rō,	ā'-grō,	reg'-nō,
Ac. dom'-i-nūm,	gen'-ē-rūm,	ā'-grūm,	reg'-nūm,
V. dom'-i-nē,	ge'-nēr,	ā'-gēr,	reg'-nūm,
Ab. dom'-i-nō.	gen'-ērō.	ā'-grō.	reg'-nō.

PLURAL.

N. dom'-i-nī,	ger'-ĕ-rī,	a'-grī,	reg'-nā,
G. dom-i-nō'-rūm,	gen-e-rō'-rūm,	a-grō'-rūm,	reg'-nō'-rūm,
D. dom'-i-nis,	gen'-ĕ-ria,	a'-gris,	reg'-nis,
Ac. dom'-i-nōs,	gen'-ĕ-rōs,	a'-grōs,	reg'-nā,
V. dom'-i-nī,	gen'-ĕ-rī,	a'-grī,	reg'-nā,
Ab. dom'-i-nis	gen'-ĕ-ria.	a'-gris.	reg'-nia.

Like *dominus* decline

An'-i-mus, *the mind*. Fō'-cus, *a hearth*. Nu'-mē-rus, *a number*.
 Clip'-e-us, *a shield*. Gla'-di-us, *a sword*. O-ce'-ā-nus, *the ocean*.
 Cor'-vus, *a raven*. Lū'-cus, *a grove*. Trō'-chus, *a trunelling-hoop*.

NOTE. Nouns in *us* of the second declension are the only Latin nouns, whose nominative and vocative singular differ in form. See § 40, R. 3.

§ 47. A few nouns in *er*, like *gener*, add the terminations to the nominative singular, as a root. They are the compounds of *gēro* and *fēro*; as, *armiger*, -ĕri, an armor-bearer; *Lucifer*, -ĕri, the morning star; and the following:—

A-dul'-ter, *an adulterer*. Ly'-ber, *Bacchus*. Pu'-er, *a boy*.
 Cel'-ti-bēr, *a Celtiberian*. Lib'-ĕ-ri, (*plur.*), *children*. Sō'-cer, *a father-in-law*.
 I'-ber, *a Spaniard*. Præ'-bĭ-ter, *an elder*. Ves'-per, *the evening*.

Mul'-ci-ber, *Vulcan*, sometimes has this form.

§ 48. 1. All other nouns in *er* reject the *e* in adding the terminations, (§ 322, 4), and are declined like *ager*; thus,

A'-per, *a wild boar*. Li'-ber, *a book*. Al-ex-an'-ter.
 Aus'-ter, *the south wind*. Ma-gis'-ter, *a master*. Is'-ter.
 Fā'-ber, *a workman*. On'-ĕ-ger, *a wild ass*. Teu'-cer.

2. *Vir*, a man, with its compounds, and the patritial *Trēvir*, (the only nouns in *ir*.) are declined like *gener*.

Like *regnum* decline

Ani'-trum, *a cave*. Ex-em'-plum, *an example*. Præ-sid'-i-um, *a defence*.
 A'-tri-um, *a hall*. Ne-go'-ti-um,* *a business*. Sax'-um, *a rock*.
 Bel'-lum, *war*. Ni'-trum, *natron*. Scep'-trum, *a sceptre*.

EXCEPTIONS IN GENDER.

§ 49. 1. The following nouns in *us* and *os* are feminine:—

Abyssus, *a bottomless pit*. Dialectos, *a dialect*. Miltos, *vermilion*.
 Alvus, *the belly*. Diphthongus, *a diphthong*. Phārus (os), *a light-house*.
 Antidōtus, *an antidote*. Dōmus, *a house, home*. Plinthus, *the base of a column*.
 Arctos (us), *the Northern Bear*. Erēmus, *a desert*. Vannus, *a corn-fan*.
 Carbāsus, *a sail*. Hūnus, *the ground*.

2. Greek nouns in *odus* (ἡ ὄδος), and *mētros*, are likewise feminine; as, *synōchus*, an assembly; *diamētros*, a diameter.

* Pronounced *na-go'-she-um*. See § 12.

§ 50. Names of countries, towns, trees, plants, etc. are feminine. See § 29, 2

Yet the following names of plants are masculine:—

<i>Acanthus</i> , bear's-foot.	<i>Ebŭlus</i> , an elder.	<i>Rŭbus</i> , a blackberry-bush.
<i>Amarantus</i> , <i>amaranth</i> .	<i>Hellebŏrus</i> , <i>hellebore</i> .	<i>Tribŭlus</i> , a caltrop.
<i>Asparāgus</i> , <i>asparagus</i> .	<i>Intŭbus</i> , <i>endive</i> .	
<i>Calāmus</i> , a reed.	<i>Juncus</i> , a bulrush.	And sometimes
<i>Carduus</i> , a thistle.	<i>Raphānus</i> , a radish.	<i>Amarācus</i> , <i>marjŏram</i> .
<i>Dāmus</i> , a bramble.	<i>Rhamnos</i> , buck-thorn.	<i>Cytisus</i> , snail-clover.

Oleaster and *pinaster*, names of trees, are also masculine.

The following names of gems are also masculine:—

<i>Beryllus</i> , a beryl.	<i>Chrysoprāsus</i> , <i>chrysoprase</i> .	So also,
<i>Carbuncŭlus</i> , a carbuncle.	<i>Opālus</i> , <i>opal</i> .	<i>Pyrŏpus</i> , <i>gold-bronze</i> .

Chrysolŭthus, *chrysolŭite*, and *amaragdus*, an emerald, are doubtful.

Names of females in *um* are feminine: § 29, 1; as, *mea Glycerium*, Ter.

Names of trees and plants in *um* are generally neuter; as, *apium*, parsley; *aconitum*, wolf's bane.

Canŏpus, *Pontus*, *Hellespontus*, *Isthmus*, and all plural names in *i* of countries and towns are masculine. *Abŭdus(os)* is doubtful.

Names of countries and towns ending in *um*, or, if plural, in *a*, are neuter; as, *Ilium* or *Iliŏn*; *Ecbātāna*, *ŏrum*.

§ 51. The following are doubtful, but more frequently masculine:—

<i>Balānus</i> , a date.	<i>Grossus</i> , an unripe fig.	<i>Phasēlus</i> , a light vessel.
<i>Barbitos</i> , a lute.	<i>Pampīnus</i> , a vine-leaf.	

Atŏmus, an atom, and *cŏlus*, a distaff, are doubtful, but more frequently feminine.

Elāgus, the sea, and *vīrus*, poison, are neuter.

Vulgus, the common people, is neuter, and rarely masculine.

EXCEPTIONS IN DECLENSION.

§ 52. *Genitive singular*. When the genitive singular ends in *i*, the poets frequently contract it into *t*; as, *ingēnti*, for *ingenii*.

Vocative singular. The vocative of nouns in *us* is sometimes like the nominative, especially in poetry; as, *fluvius*, *Latinus*, in Virgil. So, *uuli tu*, *popŭlus Albānus*. Liv.

Proper names in *tus* omit *e* in the vocative; as, *Horatius*, *Horātī*; *Virgilius*, *Virgilī*.

Filius, a son, and *genius*, a guardian angel, make also *fili* and *geni*. Other nouns in *ius*, including patricians and possessives derived from proper names, form their vocative regularly in *e*; as, *Delius*, *Delie*; *Tirynthus*, *Tirynthis*; *Luerlius*, *Laertie*.

§ 53. *Genitive plural*. The genitive plural of some nouns of the second declension, especially of those which denote money, weight and measure, is commonly formed in *um*, instead of *ŏrum*: § 322, 4.

Such are particularly *nummum*, *sestertium*, *denarium*, *medimnum*, *jugerum*, *modium*, *talentum*. The same form occurs in other words, especially in poetry; as, *deum*, *liberum*, *Danaum*; etc., and sometimes *om* is found instead of *um*. as, *Athenom* Virg. Cf. § 322, 8.

Deus, a god, is thus declined:—

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> de'-us,	<i>N.</i> di'-i, di, or de'-i,
<i>G.</i> de'-i,	<i>G.</i> de-ō'-rum,
<i>D.</i> de'-o,	<i>D.</i> di'-is, dis, or de'-is,
<i>Ac.</i> de'-um,	<i>Ac.</i> de'-os,
<i>V.</i> de'-us,	<i>V.</i> di'-i, di, or de'-i,
<i>Ab.</i> de'-o.	<i>Ab.</i> di'-is, dis, or de'-is.

Jēsus, or *Iēsus*, the name of the Savior, has *um* in the accusative and *um* in all the other oblique cases.

GREEK NOUNS.

§ 54. 1. *Os* and *on*, in the second declension, are Greek terminations, and are commonly changed, in Latin, into *us* and *um*; but sometimes both forms are in use; as, *Alphēos*, and *Alphēus*; *Ilion* and *Ilium*. Greek names in *ros* after a consonant commonly change *ros* into *er*; as, *Alexandros*, *Alexander*; *Teucros*, *Teucer*. In a few words *ros* is changed to *rus*; as, *Codrus*, *hydrus*, and once in Virgil, *Teucus*.

Greek nouns are thus declined in the singular number:—

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Barbiton, a lyre.</i>
<i>N.</i> Dē'-lōs,	Andrō'-ge-ōs,	<i>N.</i> bar'-bi-tōn,
<i>G.</i> De'-lī,	An-dro'-ge-ō, or ī,	<i>G.</i> bar'-bi-tī,
<i>D.</i> De'-lō,	An-dro'-ge-ō,	<i>D.</i> bar'-bi-tō,
<i>Ac.</i> De'-lōn or ūm,	An-dro'-ge-ō, or ōn,	<i>Ac.</i> bar'-bi-tōn,
<i>V.</i> De'-lē,	An-dro'-ge-ōs,	<i>V.</i> bar'-bi-tōn,
<i>Ab.</i> De'-lō.	An-dro'-ge-ō.	<i>Ab.</i> bar'-bi-tō.

2. The plurals of Greek nouns in *os* and *on* are declined like those of *dominus* and *regnum*; but the nominative plural of nouns in *os* sometimes ends in *es*, as, *canephōres*.

3. In early writers some nouns in *os* have a genitive in *ē* (*eu*); as, *Menandrā*. Ter.

4. A genitive plural in *ōn*, instead of *ōrum*, occurs in the titles of books and in some names of places; as, *Georgicōn*; *Philōnōn arā*. Sall.

5. Greek proper names in *eus* (see § 9, R. 8), are declined like *dominus*, except that the vocative ends in *eu*; but sometimes in the genitive, dative, and accusative also, they retain the Greek form, viz. gen. *ēos*, dat. *ēi* (contracted *ēā*), acc. *ēā* or *ēd*, and are of the third declension. See §§ 86, and 306, (1.) So in Lucretius the neuter *pelāgus* (Greek *πῆλαγος*, *sc*) has an accusative plural *pelāgē* for *pelagea* after the third declension. § 88, 1.—See also respecting a genitive in *i* of some proper nouns in *es*, § 78, Rem.—*Panthā* occurs in Virgil, A. 2 822, as the vocative of *Panthūs*. Cf. § 81.

THIRD DECLENSION.

§ 55. The number of final letters, in this declension, is twelve. Five are vowels—*a, e, i, o, y*; and seven are consonants—*c, l, n, r, s, t, x*. The number of its final syllables exceeds fifty.

REM. The following terminations belong exclusively to Greek nouns; viz. *ma i y, da, in, ōn, ēr, ūr, ys, eus, ge, inx, ynx*, and plurals in *e*.

Mode of declining-Nouns of the Third Declension.

To decline a word properly, in this declension, it is necessary to know its gender, its nominative singular, and one of its oblique cases; since the root of the cases is not always found entire and unchanged in the nominative. The case usually selected for this purpose is the genitive singular. The formation of the accusative singular, and of the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural, depends upon the gender: if it is masculine or feminine, these cases have one form; if neuter, another.

§ 56. The student should first fix well in his memory the terminations of one of these forms. He should next learn the nominative and genitive singular of the word which is to be declined. If *s* is removed from the genitive, the remainder will always be the root of the oblique cases, and by annexing their terminations to this root, the word is declined; thus, *rupes*, genitive (found in the dictionary) *rupis*, root *rup*, dative *rupi*, etc.; so *ars*, gen. *artis*, root *art*, dat. *arti*, etc.; *opus*, gen. *operis*, root *opēr*, dat. *opēri*, etc.

RULES FOR FORMING THE NOMINATIVE SINGULAR OF THE
THIRD DECLENSION FROM THE ROOT.

I. Roots ending in *c, g, b, m, p; u, t, d*, and some in *r*, add *s* to form the nominative; as, *trābis*, *trabs*; *hiēmis*, *hiems*; *grūis*, *grus*.

REMARK 1. *T, d* and *r* before *s* are dropped; as, *nepōtis*, *nepos*; *laudis*, *laus*; *floris*, *flos*. So *ovis*, *bos*, drops *v*.

REM. 2. *C* and *g* before *s* form *x*; as, *vocis*, *vox*; *regis*, *rex*. So *us* forms *s* in *nivis*, *nix*. Cf. §§ 3, 2, and 171, 1.

REM. 3. Short *i* in the root before *c, b, p, t*, is commonly changed to *ē*; as, *pollicis*, *pollex*; *calbis*, *calebs*; *principis*, *princeps*; *comitis*, *comes*. So *ā* is changed to *ē* in *auctipis*, *auceps*.

REM. 4. Short *ē* or *ō* before *r* in neuters is changed to *ū*; as, *genēris*, *genūs*; *tempōris*, *tempūs*.

REM. 5. Short *ē* before *r* is changed to *i* in the masculines *cinēris*, *cinis*; *cucumēris*, *cucumis*; *pulvērīs*, *pulvis*; *vomērīs*, *vōmis*.

REM. 6. A few and those mostly monosyllabic roots of masculines and feminines, not increasing in the genitive, add *es* or *is*, instead of *s* alone; as, gen. *rūpis*, nom. *rūpes*; gen. *auris*, nom. *auris*.

REM. 7. A few neuters add *ē* to the root to form the nominative; as, *rētis*, *rēte*; *māris*, *mārē*.

II. To roots ending in *l* and *n*, to some in *r* and *s*, and to those of most neuters in *t*, no addition is made in forming the nominative; as, *animālīs*, *animal*; *canōnis*, *cānon*; *honōris*, *hōnor*; *assis*, *as*.

REMARK 1. Final *ōn* and *in* in the roots of masculines and feminines, become *o* in the nominative; as, *sermōnis*, *sermo*; *arundinis*, *arundo*.

REM. 2. Final *in* in the roots of neuters becomes *ēs* in the nominative; as, *flūminis*, *flūmēn*. So also in the masculines, *oscen*, *pecten*, *tibicen* and *tubicen*.

REM. 3. *tr* and *br* at the end of a root, take *ē* between them in the nominative; as, *patris*, *pāter*; *imbris*, *imber*. Cf. §§ 108, 48, and 106.

REM. 4. Short *ō* is changed to *ū* in *ebōris*, *ēbūr*; *femōris*, *fēmūr*; *jecōris*, *jēcūr*; and *robōris*, *rōbūr*.

REM. 5. In the roots of neuters *at* drops *t*, and *ut* becomes *ut* in the nominative; as, *poemātis*, *poēma*; *capitis*, *caput*.

REM. 6. Roots of this class ending in repeated consonants drop one of them in the nominative; as, *fellis*, *fel*; *farris*, *far*; *assis*, *as*; *bessis*, *bes*.

The following are the two forms of termination in this declension:—

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i> *	*	<i>N.</i> ēs,	ā, (iā),
<i>G.</i> īs,	īs,	<i>G.</i> ūm, (iūm),	ūm, (iūm),
<i>D.</i> ī,	ī,	<i>D.</i> ībūs,	ībūs,
<i>Ac.</i> ēm, (īm),	*	<i>Ac.</i> ēs,	ā, (iā),
<i>V.</i> *	*	<i>V.</i> ēs,	ā, (iā),
<i>Ab.</i> ē, (ī).	ē, (ī).	<i>Ab.</i> ībūs.	ībūs.

The asterisk stands for the nominative, and for those cases which are like it.

§ 57. The following are examples of the most common forms of nouns of this declension, declined through all their cases.

Hōnor, honor; masc.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> ho'-nor,	ho-nō'-res,
<i>G.</i> ho-nō'-ris,	ho-nō'-rum,
<i>D.</i> ho-nō'-ri,	ho-nor'-ī-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> ho-nō'-rem,	ho-nō'-res,
<i>V.</i> ho'-nor,	ho-nō'-res,
<i>Ab.</i> ho-nō'-re.	ho-nor'-ī-bus.

Rūpes, a rock; fem.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> ru'-pes,	ru'-pes,
<i>G.</i> ru'-pis,	ru'-pi-um,
<i>D.</i> ru'-pi,	ru'-pi-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> ru'-pem,	ru'-pes,
<i>V.</i> ru'-pes,	ru'-pes,
<i>Ab.</i> ru'-pe.	ru'-pi-bus.

Ars, art; fem.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> ars,	ar'-tes,
<i>G.</i> ar'-tis,	ar'-ti-um,*
<i>D.</i> ar'-ti,	ar'-ti-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> ar'-tem,	ar'-tes,
<i>V.</i> ars,	ar'-tes,
<i>Ab.</i> ar'-te.	ar'-ti-bus.

Sermo, speech; masc.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> ser'-mo,	ser-mō'-nes,
<i>G.</i> ser-mō'-nis,	ser-mō'-num,
<i>D.</i> ser-mō'-ni,	ser-mon'-ī-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> ser-mō'-nem,	ser-mō'-nes,
<i>V.</i> ser'-mo,	ser-mō'-nes,
<i>Ab.</i> ser-mō'-ne.	ser-mon'-ī-bus.

Tarris, a tower; fem.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> tur'-ris,	tur'-res,
<i>G.</i> tur'-ris,	tur'-ri-um,
<i>D.</i> tur'-ri,	tur'-ri-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> tur'-rim, rem,	tur'-res,
<i>V.</i> tur'-ris,	tur'-res,
<i>Ab.</i> tur'-ri, or re.	tur'-ri-bus.

Nox, night; fem.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> nox,	noc'-tes,
<i>G.</i> noc'-tis,	noc'-ti-um,*
<i>D.</i> noc'-ti,	noc'-ti-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> noc'-tem,	noc'-tes,
<i>V.</i> nox,	noc'-tes,
<i>Ab.</i> noc'-te.	noc'-ti-bus.

Miles, a soldier; com. gen.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> mi'-les,	mil'-ī-tes,
<i>G.</i> mil'-ī-tis,	mil'-ī-tum,
<i>D.</i> mil'-ī-ti,	mi-lit'-ī-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> mil'-ī-tem,	mil'-ī-tes,
<i>V.</i> mi'-les,	mil'-ī-tes,
<i>Ab.</i> mil'-ī-te.	mi-lit'-ī-bus.

Pāter, a father; masc.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> pa'-ter,	pa'-tres,
<i>G.</i> pa'-tris,	pa'-trum,
<i>D.</i> pa'-tri,	pat'-ri-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> pa'-trem,	pa'-tres,
<i>V.</i> pa'-ter,	pa'-tres,
<i>Ab.</i> pa'-tre.	pat'-ri-bus.

* Pronounced ar'-she-um, noc'-she-um. See § 12.

Sēdile, *a seat*; neut.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. sē-dī'-le,	sē-dīl'-i-a,
G. sē-dī'-lis,	sē-dīl'-i-um,
D. sē-dī'-li,	sē-dīl'-i-bus,
Ac. sē-dī'-le,	sē-dīl'-i-a,
V. sē-dī'-le,	sē-dīl'-i-a,
Ab. sē-dī'-li.	sē-dīl'-i-bus.

Carmen, *a verse*; neut.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. car'-men,	car'-mī-na,
G. car'-mī-nis,	car'-mī-num,
D. car'-mī-ni,	car'-mīn'-i-bus,
Ac. car'-men,	car'-mī-na,
V. car'-men,	car'-mī-na,
Ab. car'-mī-ne.	car'-mīn'-i-bus.

Iter, *a journey*; neut.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. i'-ter,	i-tin'-ē-ra,
G. i-tin'-ē-ris,	i-tin'-ē-rum,
D. i-tin'-ē-ri,	it-i-ner'-i-bus,
Ac. i'-ter,	i-tin'-ē-ra,
V. i'-ter,	i-tin'-ē-ra,
Ab. i-tin'-ē-re.	it-i-ner'-i-bus.

Lāpis, *a stone*; masc.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. lā'-pis,	lap'-i-des,
G. lap'-i-dis,	lap'-i-dum,
D. lap'-i-di,	la-pid'-i-bus,
Ac. lap'-i-dem,	lap'-i-des,
V. lā'-pis,	lap'-i-des,
Ab. lap'-i-de.	la-pid'-i-bus.

Poēma, *a poem*; neut.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. po-ē'-ma,	po-em'-ā-ta,
G. po-em'-ā-tis,	po-em'-ā-tum,
D. po-em'-ā-ti,	po-e-mat'-i-bus, or po-em'-ā-tis,
Ac. po-ē'-ma,	po-em'-ā-ta,
V. po-ē'-ma,	po-em'-ā-ta,
Ab. po-em'-ā-te.	po-e-mat'-i-bus, or po-em'-ā-tis.

Virgo, *a virgin*. fem.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. vir'-go,	vir'-gī-nes,
G. vir'-gī-nis,	vir'-gī-num,
D. vir'-gī-ni,	vir'-gīn'-i-bus,
Ac. vir'-gī-nem,	vir'-gī-nes,
V. vir'-go,	vir'-gī-nes,
Ab. vir'-gī-ne.	vir'-gīn'-i-bus.

Animā, *an animal*; neut.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. ān'-i-mal,	an-i-mā'-li-a,
G. an-i-mā'-lis,	an-i-mā'-li-um,
D. an-i-mā'-li,	an-i-mal'-i-bus,
Ac. an'-i-mal,	an-i-mā'-li-a,
V. an'-i-mal,	an-i-mā'-li-a,
Ab. an-i-mā'-li.	an-i-mal'-i-bus.

Opus, *work*; neut.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. ō'-pus,	op'-ē-ra,
G. op'-ē-ris,	op'-ē-rum,
D. op'-ē-ri,	o-per'-i-bus,
Ac. o'-pus,	op'-ē-ra,
V. o'-pus,	op'-ē-ra,
Ab. op'-ē-re.	o-per'-i-bus.

Cāput, *a head*; neut.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. ca'-put,	cap'-i-ta,
G. cap'-i-tis,	cap'-i-tum,
D. cap'-i-ti,	ca-pit'-i-bus,
Ac. ca'-put,	cap'-i-ta,
V. ca'-put,	cap'-i-ta,
Ab. cap'-i-te.	ca-pit'-i-bus.

RULES FOR THE GENDER OF NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

§ 58. Nouns whose gender is determined by their signification, according to the general rules, § 28—34, are not included in the following rules and exceptions.

MASCULINES.

Nouns ending in *o*, *er*, *or*, *es* increasing in the genitive, *os*, and *a*, are masculine; as,

sermo, speech; *dolor*, pain; *flos*, a flower; *carcer*, a prison; *pes*, a foot; *cōmon*, a rule.

Exceptions in O.

§ 59. 1. Abstract and collective nouns in *io* are feminine; as, *ratio*, reason; *legio*, a legion.

REM. 1. But numerals in *io*; as, *binio*, *trimio*, etc., except *unio*, unity, are masculine.

2. Nouns in *do* and *go*, of more than two syllables, are feminine, as, *arundo*, a reed; *imāgo*, an image. So also *grando*, hail. But *comēdo*, a glutton; *unēdo*, the arbuté tree; and *harpāgo*, a grappling-hook, are masculine.

REM. 2. *Margo*, the brink of a river, is doubtful. *Cupido*, desire, is often masculine in poetry, but in prose is always feminine.

3. *Cūro*, flesh, and Greek nouns in *o*, are feminine; as, *ēcho*, an echo. *Bubo*, the owl, is once feminine, Virg. A. 4, 462.

Exceptions in ER.

§ 60. 1. *Lover*, a water plant, and *tūber*, the tuber tree, are feminine, but when the latter denotes the fruit, it is masculine. *Linter*, a boat, is feminine, and once, in Tibullus, masculine. *Stiser*, skirret, is neuter in the singular, but masculine in the plural.

2. The following, in *er*, are neuter:—

Acer, a maple-tree.	Papāver, a poppy.	Tūber, a swelling.
Cadāver, a dead body.	Piper, pepper.	Uber, a teat.
Cicer, a vetch.	Siler, an osier.	Ver, the spring.
Iter, a journey.	Spinther, a clasp.	Verber, a scourge.
Lāser, assafœtida.	Sūber, a cork-trees.	Zingiber, ginger.

Exceptions in OR.

§ 61. *Arbor*, a tree, is feminine; *ādor*, spelt; *āquor*, the sea; *marmor* marble; and *cor*, the heart, are neuter.

Exceptions in ES increasing in the genitive.

1. The following are feminine:—

Compes, a fether.	Quies, and Requies, rest.	Tēges, a mat.
Mercēs, a reward.	Inquies, restlessness.	
Merges, a sheaf of corn.	Sēges, growing corn.	

2. *Ales*, a bird; *cōmes*, a companion; *hospes*, a guest; *interpres*, an interpreter; *miles*, a soldier; *oboes*, a hostage; *præses*, a president; and *satelles*, life-guard, are common, § 30. *Æs*, brass, is neuter.

Exceptions in OS.

8. *Arbos*, a tree; *cos*, a whetstone; *dos*, a dowry; *eos*, the morning; and rarely *nēpos*, a grandchild, are feminine: *sacerdos*, *custos*, and *bos* are common, § 30: *os*, the mouth, and *os*, a bone, are neuter; as are also the Greek words *ēpos*, epic poetry; and *mēlos*, melody.

Exceptions in N.

4. Nouns in *men* with four in *n* are neuter—*gluten*, glue; *inguen*, the groin *pollen*, fine flour; and *unguen*, ointment.

5. Four nouns in *on* are feminine—*aëdon*, a nightingale; *halcyon*, a kingfisher; *icon*, an image; and *indon*, muslin.

FEMININES.

§ 62. Nouns ending in *as*, *es* not increasing in the genitive, *is*, *ys*, *aus*, *s* preceded by a consonant, and *x*, are feminine; as,

ætas, age; *nubes*, a cloud; *avis*, a bird; *chlamys*, a cloak; *laus*, praise; *trabe*, a beam; *pax*, peace.

Exceptions in AS.

1. *Mas*, a male, *vas*, a surety, and *as*, a piece of money, or any unit divisible into twelve parts, are masculine. Greek nouns in *as*, *antis*, are also masculine; as, *adamas*, adamant. So also *Mēlas*, the name of a river, § 28, 2. *Arcas* and *Nimas* are common.—2. *Vas*, a vessel, the indeclinable nouns, *fas* and *nēfas*, and Greek nouns in *as*, *dis*, are neuter; as, *artocreas*, a meat-pie; *bucērus*, a species of herb.

Exceptions in ES not increasing in the genitive.

8. *Acināces*, a scimitar, and *cōles* or *cōlis*, a stalk, are masculine. *Antistes*, *pulumbes*, *vātes*, and *vepres*, are masculine or feminine. *Cacoēthes*, *hippomātes*, *nepenthes*, and *panāces*, Greek words, are neuter.

Exceptions in IS.

§ 63. 1. Latin nouns in *nis* are masculine or doubtful.

(1.) Masc. *Ornis*, hair; *ignis*, fire; *pānis*, bread; *mānes*, (plur.), departed spirits.—(2.) Masc. or fem. *Amnis*, a river; *cinis*, ashes; *fīnis*, an end; *clūnis*, the haunch; *cānis*, a dog; *fānis*, a rope. The plurals, *cinēres*, the ashes of the dead, and *fīnes*, boundaries, are always masculine.

2. The following are common or doubtful:—

Anguis, a snake.

Callis, a path.

Canālis, a conduit pipe.

Contubernālis, a comrade.

Corbis, a basket.

Pollis, fine flour.

Pulvis, dust.

Scrōbis, a ditch.

Tigris, a tiger.

Torquis, a chain.

3. The following are masculine:—

Axis, an axle.

Aquālis, a water-pot.

Cassis, a net.

Caulis, or } a stalk.

Cōlis,

Cenchris, a serpent.

Collis, a hill.

Cucūmis, a cucumber.

Ensis, a sword.

Fascis, a bundle.

Follis, a pair of bellows.

Fustis, a club.

Glis, a dormouse.

Lāpis, a stone.

Lemures, pl., spectres.

Mensis, a month.
Mugilis, a mullet.
Orbis, a circle.
Piscis, a fish.
Postis, a post.
Quiris, a Roman.
Sammis, a Samnite.

Sanguis, blood.
Sēmis, or
Semissis,
Bessis, } compounds
Centussis, } of as.
Decussis,
Treasis,

Sentis, a brier.
Sodālis, a companion.
Torris, a firebrand.
Unguis, a nail.
Vectis, a lever.
Vermis, a worm.
Vōmis, a ploughshare.

4. Names of male beings, rivers, and months in *is* are masculine; as, *Dis*, Pluto; *Anūbis*, an Egyptian deity; *Tigris*, the river Tigris; *Aprilis*, April. See § 28.

Exceptions in *YS*.

Names of rivers and mountains in *ys* are masculine; as, *Hālys*, *Othrys*. See § 28, 2 and 3

Exceptions in *S* preceded by a consonant.

§ 64. 1. *Dens*, a tooth; *fons*, a fountain; *mons*, a mountain; and *pons*, a bridge, are masculine. So also are *auceps*, a bird-catcher; *chālybs*, steel; *cliens*, a client; *ellops*, a kind of fish; *ēops*, a hoopoe; *gryps*, a griffin; *hydrops*, the drowsy; *mērops*, a kind of bird. *Rādens*, a rope, is masculine and very rarely feminine.

2. The following nouns also are masculine, viz. (a.) these which are properly adjectives—*confuens* and *torrens*, scil. *amnis*; *occidens* and *oriens*, scil. *sol*; (b.) compounds of *dens*—*tridens*, a trident, and *bidens*, a two-pronged mattock;—but *bidens*, a sheep, is feminine; (c.) the parts of *as* ending in *ns*; as, *sextans*, *quadrans*, *triens*, *didrans*, and *dextans*.

3. The following are common or doubtful:—

Adeps, grease. *Seps*, a kind of serpent. *Serpens*, a serpent.
Forceps, pincers. *Scrobs*, a ditch. *Stirps*, the trunk of a tree.

Animans an animal, which is properly an adjective, is masculine, feminine, or neuter.

Exceptions in *X*.

§ 65. 1. *AX*. *Anthrax*, cinnabar; *cōrax*, a raven; *cordax*, a kind of dance; *drōpax*, an ointment; *stīfraz*, a kind of tree; *thōrux*, a breast-plate; and *Atax*, the river Aude, are masculine; *limax*, a snail, is common.

2. *FX*. Nouns in *ex* are masculine, except *fax*, *forfex*, *lex*, *nex*, *prex*, (obsolete in nom. and gen. sing.), and *supellex*, which are feminine; to which add (§ 29) *cārex*, *ilex*, *mūrex*, *pellex*, and *vilex*. *Atriplex* is neuter and very rarely masculine or feminine. *Alex*, a fish-pickle; *cortex*, bark; *imbrex*, a gutter-tile; *ōbez*, a bolt; and *silex*, a flint, are doubtful: *strex*, an old person; *grex*, a herd; *rūmex*, sorrel; and *pūmex*, pumice-stone, are masculine and very rarely feminine.

3. *IX*. *Cūlix*, a cup; *formix*, an arch; *phoenix*, a kind of bird; and *spādix*, a palm-branch, are masculine: *lārix*, the larch-tree; *perdix*, a partridge; and *vārix*, a swollen vein, are masculine or feminine.

4. *OX*. *Box* and *ēsox*, names of fishes, are masculine.

5. *UX*. *Trādix*, a vine-branch, is masculine.

6. *YX*. *Bombyx*, a silk-worm; *cūlyx*, the bud of a flower; *coccyx*, a cuckoo; *dryx*, a wild goat, and names of mountains in *yx*, as *Eryx*, are masculine. *Onyx*, a box made of the onyx-stone, and *sardōnyx*, a precious stone; also, *calx*, the heel, and *calx*, lime; *lynx*, a lynx, and *sandyx*, a kind of color, are masculine or feminine.

NOTE. *Bombyx*, when it signifies silk, is doubtful.

7. *Quincunx*, *septunx*, *dēcunx*, *duonx*, parts of *as*, are masculine.

NEUTERS.

§ 66. Nouns ending in *a, e, i, y, c, l, t, ar, ur, us*, and *men*, are neuter; as,

diadēma, a crown; *rēte*, a net; *hydromēlē*, mead; *lac*, milk; *vectigal*, revenue; *caput*, the head; *calcar*, a spur; *guttur*, the throat; *pectus*, the breast; and *flumen*, a river.

Exceptions in L, C, and E.

Magil, a mullet, and *sol*, the sun, are masculine. *Sal*, salt, is masculine or neuter in the singular; but, in the plural, it is always masculine. *Lac* is neuter and rarely masculine. *Franeis* is neuter, and once in Virgil feminine.

Exceptions in AR and UR.

§ 67. *Furfur*, bran; *salax*, a trout; *turtur*, a turtle dove; and *vultur*, a vulture, are masculine.

Exceptions in US.

1. *Lepus*, a hare; and Greek nouns in *pus* (*πούς*), are masculine; as, *tripus*, a tripod; but *lagopus*, a kind of bird, is feminine.

2. Nouns in *us*, having *ūtis*, or *ūdis*, in the genitive, are feminine; as, *juventus*, youth; *incus*, an anvil.

3. *Pecus*, -*ūdis*, a brute animal, and *tellus*, the earth, are feminine. *Pessinus*, and *Selinus*, names of towns, are also feminine. See § 29.

4. *Grus*, a crane; *mus*, a mouse; and *sus*, a swine, are masculine or feminine.

5. *Rhus*, sumach, is masculine, and rarely feminine.

RULES FOR THE OBLIQUE CASES OF NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

GENITIVE SINGULAR.

§ 68. 1. The genitive singular of the third declension of *Latin* nouns always ends in *is*, in *Greek* nouns it sometimes ends in *os* and *us*.

A.

2. Nouns in *a* form their genitive in *ātis*; as, *di-a-dē-ma*, *di-a-dem'-ā-tis*, a crown; *dog'-ma*, *dog'-mā-tis*, an opinion.

E.

3. Nouns in *e* change *e* into *is*; as, *rē-te*, *rē-tis*, a net; *se-dē-le*, *se-dē-lis*, a seat.

I.

4. Nouns in *i* are of Greek origin, and are generally indeclinable; but *hydromēlē*, mead, has *hyd-ro-mel'-ē-tis* in the genitive.

O.

§ 69. Nouns in *o* form their genitive in *ōnis*; as, *ser'-mo*, *ser-mō-nis*, speech; *pā'-vo*, *pā-vō-nis*, a peacock.

REMARK. Patricians in *o* have *ōnis*; as, *Macēdo*, *ōnis*; but some have *ōnis*, as, *Eburōnes*, etc. See 3d exception to increments in *O*, § 287.

Exc. 1. Nouns in *do* and *go* form their genitive in *īnis*; as, *a-run'-do*, *a-run'-dī-nis*, a reed; *i-mā'-go*, *i-mag'-ī-nis*, an image.

But four dissyllables—*cādo*, *ādo*, *āgo* and *māgo*; and three trisyllables—*comēdo*, *unēdo*, and *harpāgo*, have *ōnis*.

Exc. 2. The following nouns, also, have *īnis*:—*Apollo*; *hōmo*, a man; *nēmo*, nobody; and *turbo*, a whirlwind.

Cūro, flesh, has, by syncope, *carnis*. *Anio*, the name of a river, has *Aniēnis*; *Nerio*, the wife of Mars, *Neriēnis*; from the old nominatives, *Anien*, and *Nerien*.

Exc. 3. Some Greek nouns in *o* form their genitive in *is*, and their other cases singular, in *o*; as, *Dido*, gen. *Dichus*, dat. *Dido*, etc.; *Argo*, *-us*; but they are sometimes declined regularly; as, *Dido*, *Didōnis*.

Y.

Greek nouns in *y* have their genitive in *gos*; as, *misg*, *misgos*, or, by contraction, *misys*.

C.

§ 70. The only nouns in *c* are *d'-lec*, *a-lē'-cis*, fish-brine, and *lac*, *lac'-tis*, milk.

L. N. R.

Nouns in *l*, *n*, and *r*, form their genitive by adding *is*; as, *con'-sul*, *con'-sū-lis*, a consul; *cā'-non*, *can'-ō-nis*, a rule; *hō'-nor*, *ho-nō'-ris*, honor.

So, *An'-i-mal*, *an-i-mā'-lis*, an animal.

Vī'-gil, *vig'-i-lis*, a watchman.

Ty'-tan, *Ti-tā'-nis*, *Titan*.

Sī'-ren, *Si-rē'-nis*, a Siren.

Del'-phin, *del-phī'-nis*, a dolphin.

Cal'-car, *cal-ca'-ris*, a spur.

Car'-cer, *car'-cē-ris*, a prison.

A'-mor, *a-mō'-ris*, love.

Gut'-tur, *gut'-tū-ris*, the throat.

Mar'-tyr, *mar'-tī-ris*, a martyr.

Exceptions in L.

Fel, gall, and *mel*, honey, double *l* before *is*, making *fellis* and *mellis*.

Exceptions in N.

§ 71. 1. Neuters in *en* form their genitive in *īnis*; as, *flu'-men*, *flu'-mī-nis*, a river; *glū'-ten*, *glu'-tī-nis*, glue.

The following masculines, also, form their genitive in *īnis*:—*osce*, a bird which foreboded by its notes; *pecten*, a comb; *sibicen*, a piper; and *subicen*, a trumpeter.

2. Some Greek nouns in *on* form their genitive in *ontis*; as, *Laomedon*, *Laomedontis*. Some in *in* and *yn* add *is* or *os*; as, *Trachin*, or *Trachyn*, *Trachinis* or *Trachynos*.

Exceptions in R.

1. Nouns in *ter* drop *e* in the genitive; as, *pā'-ter*, *pa'-tris*, a father. So also *inber*, a shower, and names of months in *ber*; as, *Octōber*, *Octōbris*.

But *ordior*, a cup; *altor*, a savior; and *lātor*, a brick, retain *e* in the genitive.

2. *Far*, a kind of corn, has *farris*; *hēpar*, the liver, *hepātis*; *Lar* or *Lara*, *Lartis*; *tier*, a journey, has *itinēris* from the old nominative *itiner*; *Jupiter Jōvis*; and *cor*, the heart, *cordis*.

3. These four in *ur* have *oris* in the genitive:—*ūbur*, ivory; *fēmur*, the thigh; *jēcur*, the liver; *rōbur*, strength.

Fēmur has also *feminis*, and *jēcur*, *jecinōris*, and *jocinōris*.

AS.

§ 72. Nouns in *as* form their genitive in *ātis*; as, *ac'-ias*, *ac-tā's* *tis*, age; *pi-ē-tas*, *pi-e-tā'-tis*, piety.

Exc. 1. *As* has *assis*; *mās*, a male, *māris*; *vas*, a surety, *vādis*; and *vās*, a vessel, *vāsis*. *Anas*, a duck, has *andis*.

Exc. 2. Greek nouns in *as* form their genitive according to their gender; the masculines in *antis*, the feminines in *adis* or *ados*, and the neuters in *ātis*; as, *adīmas*, *-antis*, adamant; *lampas*, *-adis*, a lamp; *Pallas*, *-adis* or *-ados*; *bucēras*, *-ātis*, a species of herb. *Arcas*, an Arcadian, and *Nōmas*, a Numidian, which are of the common gender, form their genitive in *adis*. *Mēlas*, the name of a river, has *Mēlānis*.

ES.

§ 73. 1. Nouns in *es* form their genitive by changing *es* into *is*, *itis*, *ētis*, or *ētis*; as, *ru'-pes*, *ru'-pis*, a rock; *mī'-les*, *mīl'-t-is*, a soldier; *sē'-ges*, *seg'-ē-tis*, growing corn; *qui'-es*, *qui-ē'-tis*, rest.

REMARK. A few Greek proper names in *es* (gen. *is*) sometimes form their genitive in *ei*, or, by contraction, *i*, after the second declension; as, *Achilles*, *is*, *ei* or *i*: and a few in *as* after the first declension; as, *Orestes*, *is* or *a*.

2. Those which make *itis* are,

Ales, a bird.
Ames, a fowler's staff.
Antistes, a priest.
Cæspes, a turf.
Cōmes, a companion.
Eques, a horseman.
Fōmes, touchwood.

Gurges, a whirlpool.
Hospes, a guest.
Limes, a limit.
Merges, a sheaf of corn.
Miles, a soldier.
Palmes, a vine-branch.
Pēdes, a foot-soldier.

Poples, the ham.
Satelles, a lifeguard.
Stipes, the stock of a tree.
Termes, an olive bough.
Trāmes, a by-path.
Vēles, a skirmisher.

3. The following have *ētis*:—*abies*, a fir-tree; *aries*, a ram; *indiges*, a man deified; *interpres*, an interpreter; *paries*, a wall; *sēges*, a corn-field; and *lēges*, a mat.

4. The following have *ētis*:—*Obes*; *Ores*, a Cretan; *ūbes*, a caldron; *magnes*, a loadstone; *quies* and *requies*, rest; *inquietes*, restlessness; and *tēpes* (used only in acc. and abl.), tapestry.—Some Greek proper names have either *ētis* or *is* in the genitive; as, *Chrētes*, *-ētis*, or *-is*. *Dāres*, *-ētis*, or *-is*.

Exc. 1. *Obes*, a hostage, and *præses*, a president, have *tētis*. *Hēres*, an heir, and *merces*, a reward, have *ētis*; *pes*, a foot, and its compounds, have *ētis*.

Exc. 2. *Ceres* has *Cerētis*; *bes*, *bessis*; *præs*, *prædis*; and *as*, *aris*.

IS.

§ 74. Nouns in *is* have their genitive the same as the nominative; as, *au'-ris*, *ai'-ris*, the ear; *d'-vis*, *d'-vis*, a bird.

Exc. 1. The following have the genitive in *ōris*:—*cīnis*, ashes; *pulvis*, dust; *vomer*, a ploughshare. *Cucumis*, a cucumber, has *ōris* and rarely *is*.

Exc. 2. The following have *idīs*:—*cāpis*, a cup; *cassis*, a helmet; *cupis*, a point; *lāpis*, a stone; and *prōmulis*, an antepast.

Exc. 3. Two have *inis*:—*pollis*, fine flour, and *sanguis* or *sanguen*, blood.

Exc. 4. Four have *is*:—*Dis*, Pluto; *lis*, strife; *Quiris*, a Roman; and *Samnis*, a Samnite.

Exc. 5. *Glis*, a dormouse, has *gliris*.

GREEK NOUNS.

1. Greek nouns in *is*, whose genitive ends in *ias* or *eas*, (*iac* or *aeac*), form their genitive in Latin in *is*; as (a.) verbals in *is*; as, *basis*, *mathesis*, etc. (b.) compounds of *polis* (*πόλις*); as, *metropōlis*, *Neapōlis*, etc.; and (c.) a few other proper names, as *Charybdis*, *Lachesis*, *Syrtris*, etc. In some nouns of this class the Greek genitive is sometimes found; as, *Nemēsis*, *Nemesios*.

2. Greek nouns in *is*, whose Greek genitive is in *idos* (*ιδος*), form their Latin genitive in *idīs*; as, *agis*, *aspis*, *ephemēris*, *pyrāmis*, *tyrannis*, *Ænēis*, *Ēris*, *Nerēis*, etc. *Tigris* has both *is* and *idīs*; and in some other words of this class later writers use *is* instead of *idīs*.

3. *Chāris* has *Charitis*; *Salmis*, *Salaminis*, and *Simōis*, *Simoentis*.

OS.

§ 75. Nouns in *ōs* form their genitive in *ōris* or *ōtis*; as, *flos*, *flō-ris*, a flower; *nē-pos*, *ne-pō-tis*, a grandchild.

The following have *ōris*:—

<i>Flos</i> , a flower.	<i>Lābos</i> or <i>lābor</i> , labor.	<i>Os</i> , the mouth.
<i>Glos</i> , a husband's sister.	<i>Lēpos</i> or <i>lēpor</i> , wit.	<i>Ros</i> , dew.
<i>Hōnos</i> or <i>hōnor</i> , honor.	<i>Mos</i> , a custom.	

Arbos or *arbor*, a tree, has *ōris*.

The following have *ōtis*:—

<i>Os</i> , a whetstone.	<i>Monocēros</i> , a unicorn.	<i>Nēpos</i> , a grandchild.
<i>Dos</i> , a dowry.	<i>Rhinocēros</i> , a rhinoceros.	<i>Sacerdos</i> , a priest.

Exc. 1. *Custos*, a keeper, has *custōdis*; *boē*, an ox, *bōvis*; and *os*, a bone, *ossis*.

Exc. 2. Some Greek nouns in *os* have *ōis* in the genitive; as, *hēros*, a hero; *Minos*; *Tros*, a Trojan; and some Greek neuters in *os* are used in the third declension in the nominative and accusative only; as, *Argos*, *cētos*, *ēpos*, *mēlos*.

US.

§ 76. 1. Nouns in *ūs* form their genitive in *ūris* or *ōris*; as, *gē*, *gen'-ēris*, a kind; *tem'-pus*, *tem'-pō-ris*, time.

2. Those which make *ōris* are, *acus*, (chaff), *factus*, *fūmus*, *gēnus*, *glōmus*, *lātus*, *mānus*, *ōtus*, *ōnus*, *opus*, *pondus*, *rādus*, *scēlus*, *sichus*, *ulcus*, *vellus*, *viscus* and *vūnus*. In early writers *pignus* has sometimes *pignēris*.

3. Those which make *ōris* are, *corpus*, *dēcus*, *dedēcus*, *factinus*, *fēnus*, *frigus*, *lēpus*, *litus*, *nēmus*, *pectus*, *pēcus*, *pēnus*, *pignus*, *stercus*, *tempus*, and *tergus*.

Exc. 1. These three in *ūs* have *ūdis*:—*incūs*, an anvil; *pālis*, a morass; and *subcūs*, a dove-tail. *Pēcūs*, a brute animal, has *pecūdis*.

Exc. 2. These five have *ūtis*:—*juventūs*, youth; *sālūs*, safety; *senectūs*, old age; *servitūs*, slavery *virtūs*, virtue.

Exc. 3. Monosyllables in *as* have *āris*; as, *crus*, the leg; *jus*, right; *jus*, broth; *mus*, a mouse; *pus*, matter; *rus*, the country; *tus*, frankincense; except *grus*, and *sus*, which have *grūis*, and *suis*; and *rhus*, which has *rhois* or *roris*. *Tellus*, the earth, has *tellūris*; and *Ligus* or *Ligur*, a Ligurian, has *Ligūris*.

Exc. 4. *Fraus*, fraud, and *laus*, praise, have *fraudis*, *laudis*.

Exc. 5. Greek nouns in *pūs* (πύς) have *ōdis*; as, *tripus*, *tripōdis*, a tripod; *Ecāpus*, *ēdis*; but this is sometimes of the second declension.

Exc. 6. Some Greek names of cities in *us* have *untis*; as, *Amīthūs*, *Amāthēntis*. So *Trapēus*, *Opus*, *Pessinus*, and *Selinus*.

Exc. 7. Greek nouns ending in *eus* are all proper names, and have their genitive in *eos*; as, *Orpheus*, *ēos*. But these nouns are found also in the second declension; as, *Orpheus*, *ēi* or *i*. Cf. § 64, 5.

YS.

§ 77. 1. Nouns in *ys* are Greek, and make their genitive in *gis* (contracted *gs*), or, as in Greek, *yos* (υος); as,

Otya, gen. *Otyis* or *Otya*; *Tēthys*, *gis* or *yos*. So *Atys*, *Clips*, *Erinnys*, *Hēly*, *Othrys*. A few have *gis*; as, *chlamys*, *chlamydis*.

S preceded by a consonant.

2. Nouns in *s*, with a consonant before it, form their genitive by changing *s* into *is* or *tis*; as, *trabs*, *trā-bis*, a beam; *hi-ems*, *hi-ē-mis*, winter; *pars*, *par'-tis*, a part; *frons*, *fron'-tis*, the forehead.

(1.) Those in *bs*, *ms*, and *ps*; as, *scrobs*, *hiems*, *stirps*; change *s* into *is*; except *gryps*, a griffin, which has *gryphis*.

REMARK. Compounds in *ceps* from *cāpio* have *ipis*; as, *princeps*, *principis* a prince. But *auceps* has *aucipis*.

(2.) Those in *ls*, *ns*, and *rs*, as, *puls*, *gens*, *ars*, change *s* into *tis*.

Exc. 1. The following in *ns* change *s* into *dis*:—*frons*, foliage: *glans*, an acorn; *juglans*, a walnut; *lens*, a nit; and *libripens*, a weigher.

Exc. 2. *Tiryns*, a town of Argolis, has *Tirynthis* in the genitive.

T.

§ 78. 1. Nouns in *t* form their genitive in *itis*. They are, *cāput*, the head, gen. *cap'-t-is*; and its compounds, *occīput* and *sincīput*.

X.

2. Nouns in *x* form their genitive by resolving *x* into *is* or *gs*, and inserting *i* before *s*; as, *vox* (*vocs*) *vō-cis*, the voice; *lex* (*legs*) *lē-gis*, a law.

(1.) Latin nouns in *ax* have *ācis*; as, *forma*, *formācis*, except *fax*, *fūcis*. Most Greek nouns in *ax* have *ācis*; as, *thōrax*, *thorācis*; a few have *ācis*; as, *ōrax*, *cordācis*; and Greek names of men in *nax* have *nactis*; as, *Astynax*, *Astynactis*.

(2.) Nouns in *ex* have *ēcis*; as, *jūdex*, *judicis*: *obex* has *obcicis* or *objicis*; and *vibex*, *vibicis*. *Nex*, *prex*, (nom. obs.), *rēnex* and *fenitex* have *ēcis*; *ālex*, *narex*, and *vervex* have *ēcis*, and *fax*, *fūcis*. *Lex* and *rex* have *ēgis*; *aquilex* and *grex* have *igis*; *rēnex* has *remigis*; *sēnex*, *sēnis*; and *supellex*, *supellecīlis*.

(3.) Nouns in *is* have *icis*; as, *cervix*, *cervicis*; and less frequently *icis*; as, *calix*, *calicis*. But *nix* has *nivis*; *strix*, foreign names of men, and gentile nouns in *is* have *igis*; as, *Bithris*, *Dumabris*, etc.

(4.) Nouns in *ox* have *ocis*; as, *vox*, *vocis*; but *Cappadox* has *Cappadocis*; *Allobrox*, *Allobrogis*; and *nox*, *noctis*.

(5.) Of nouns in *uz*, *cruz*, *duz*, *triduz*, and *noz* have *icis*; *lux* and *Polthuz*, *icis*.—*Conjuz* has *conjūgis*, *fruz* (nom. obs.) *frūgis*, and *fauz*, *faucis*.

(6.) *Yz*, a Greek termination, has *ycis*, *ycis*, or *ygis*, *ygis*. *Ongz* and *serdngz*, in which *z* is equivalent to *chs* (§ 8, 1) have *ychis*; as, *ongz*, *ongichis*.

DATIVE SINGULAR.

§ 79. The dative singular ends in *i*; as, *sermo*, dat. *sermōni*.

Anciently it also ended in *e*; as, *morte datus*. Varro in Gellius. So *ave* for *ari*, Cic. and Liv.; and *jere* for *jari*. Liv.

ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR.

(a.) The accusative singular of all neuter nouns is like the nominative.

(b.) The accusative singular of masculines and feminines, ends in *em*. Yet some Latin nouns in *is*, which do not increase in the genitive, have *im*, and some Greek nouns have *im*, *in*, or *a*.

1. Many proper names in *is*, denoting places, rivers, or gods, have the accusative singular in *im*; as, *Hispania*, *Tiberis*, *Anabis*; so also *Albis*, *Athis*, *Batis*, *Arar* or *Araris*, *Biblis*, *Apis*, *Ostris*, *Syrus*, etc. These sometimes, also, make the accusative in *im*; as, *Albin*. *Scaldis* has *im* and *em*, and *Liris*, *im*, *in*, and *em*. *Liger* has *Ligērim*.

2. The following also have the accusative in *im*:—

Amnasis, a mason's rule.	Mephit'	Sināpis, mustard.
Būris, a plough-tail.	Pelvis,	Sitis, thirst.
Cannābis, hemp.	Rāvis, a	Tussis, a cough.
Cucūmis, (gen. -is), a cucumber. Secūris, ... use.		Via, strength.

3. These have *im*, and sometimes *em*:—

Febris, a fever. Puppis, the stern. Restis, a rope. Turris, a tower.

But these have *em*, and rarely *im*:—

Bipennis, a battle-axe.	Nāvis, a ship.	Sementis, a sowing.
Clāvis, a key.	Præsēpis, a stall.	Strigilis, a flesh-brush.
Messis, a harvest.		

4. *Lens* and *pars* have rarely *lentim* and *partim*; and *cratim* from *crates*, as found in Plautus.

5. Early writers formed the accusative of some other nouns in *im*.

Accusative of Greek Nouns.

§ 80. The accusative singular of masculine and feminine Greek nouns sometimes retains the Greek terminations *in* and *a*, but often ends, as in Latin, in *em* or *im*.

I. Masculine and feminine Greek nouns, whose genitive increases in *is* or *os*, *impure*, that is, with a consonant going before, have their accusative in *em* or *a*; as, *lampas*, *lampadis* (Greek -δός), *lampāda*; *chlāmys*, *chlāmēdis*, *chlāmēdem*, or *-jda*; *Helicon*, *Helicōnis*, *Helicōna*.

REMARK. In like manner these three, which have *is* pure in the genitive—*Trōs*, *Trōis*, *Trōem*, and *Trōa*, a Trojan; *hēros*, a hero; and *Mīnos*, a king of Crete.—*Aēr*, the air; *āther*, the sky; *delphin*, a dolphin; and *psōm*, a hymn, have usually *a*; as, *ābra*, *āthēra*, *delphina*, *psōna*. *Pan*, a god, has only *a*.

Exc. 1. Masculines in *is*, whose genitive increases in *is* or *os* impure, have their accusative in *im* or *m*; sometimes in *idem*; *Pāris*, *Paridis*; *Parim*, or *Paridem*.

Exc. 2. Feminines in *is*, increasing impurely in the genitive, though they usually follow the rule, have sometimes *im* or *in*; as, *Elīs*, *Elēdis*; *Elin* or *Elidem*. So *tigris*, gen. *is* or *idis*; acc. *tigrim* or *tigrin*.

II. Masculine and feminine Greek nouns in *is* not increasing, and in *ys*, gen. *oy*, form their accusative by changing the *s* of the nominative into *m* or *n*; as, *Charybdis*, (gen. Lat. *-is*, Gr. *acc.*), acc. *Charybdīm* or *-in*; *Hālyx*, *-yis* or *-yos*, *Hālym* or *-yn*. So *rhus*, gen. *rhois*, has *rhum* or *rhum*.

III. Proper names ending in the diphthong *eus*, gen. *ēi* and *ēos*, have the accusative in *ea*; as, *Thēseus*, *Thesēa*; *Tydeus*, *Tydea*. See § 54, 5.

IV. Some Greek proper names in *es*, whose genitive is in *is*, have in Latin, along with the accusative in *em*, the termination *en*, as if of the first declension; as, *Achilles*, *Achillen*; *Xerxes*, *Xerzen*; *Sophocles*, *Sophoclen*. Cf. § 45, 1. Some also, which have either *ēis* or *is* in the genitive, have, besides *ētem*, *ēta*, or *em*, the termination *en*; as, *Chrēmes*, *Thāles*.

VOCATIVE SINGULAR.

§ 81. The vocative is like the nominative.

REMARK. Many Greek nouns, however, particularly proper names, drop *s* of the nominative to form the vocative; as, *Daphnis*, *Daphni*; *Tethys*, *Tethy*; *Melampus*, *Melampus*; *Orpheus*, *Orpheu*. Proper names in *es* (gen. *is*) sometimes have a vocative in *e*, after the first declension; as, *Socrātes*, *Socrāte*. § 45, 1.

ABLATIVE SINGULAR.

§ 82. The ablative singular commonly ends in *e*.

Exc. 1. (a.) Neuters in *e*, *al*, and *ar*, have the ablative in *i*; as, *sedile*, *sedili*; *animā*, *animāli*; *calcar*, *calcāri*.

(b.) But names of towns in *e*, and the following neuters in *ar*, have *e* in the ablative; viz. *baccar*, an herb; *far*, corn; *hēpar*, the liver; *jābar*, a sunbeam; *nectar*, nectar; *par*, a pair; *sal*, salt. *Rēte*, a net, has either *e* or *i*; and *māre*, the sea, has sometimes in poetry *māre* in the ablative.

Exc. 2. (a.) Nouns which have *im* alone, or both *im* and *in* in the accusative, and names of months in *er* or *is*, have *i* in the ablative; as, *vis*, *vim*, *vi*; *Tibēris*, *-im*, *i*; *December*, *Decembri*; *Aprilis*, *Aprili*.

(b.) But *Bos*, *canēdis*, and *sināpis*, have *e* or *i*. *Tigris*, the tiger, has *tigride*; as a river it has both *Tigride* and *Tigri*.

Exc. 3. (a.) Nouns which have *em* or *im* in the accusative, have their ablative in *e* or *i*; as, *turris*, *turre* or *turri*.

(b.) So *Elīs*, acc. *Elēm* and *Elin*, has *Elēde* or *Elē*. But *restis*, and most Greek nouns with *idis* in the genitive, have *e* only; as, *Pāris*, *-idis*, *-ide*.

Exc. 4. (a.) Adjectives in *is*, used as nouns, have commonly *i* in the ablative, but sometimes *e*; as, *familiaris*, a friend; *natālis*, a birthday; *sodālis*, a companion; *trirēmis*, a trireme.—Participles in *as*, used as nouns, have commonly *e* in the ablative, but *contīnens* has *i*.

(b.) When adjectives in *is* become proper names, they always have *e*; as *Juvenalis*, *Juvenalis*. *Affinis* and *adilis* have generally *e*; as have always *juvenis*, a youth; *rūdis*, a rod; and *vulcris*, a bird.

Exc. 5. (a.) The following, though they have only *em* in the accusative, have *e* or *i* in the ablative, but most of them have oftener *e* than *i*:—

Amnis,	Collis,	Ignis,	Para,	Supellex,
Anguis,	Convallis,	Imber,	Postia,	Tridens,
Avis,	Corbis,	Mugilis,	Pūgil,	Unguis,
Billis,	Finis,	Orbis,	Sordes,	Vectis,
Civis,	Fustis,	Ovis,	Sors,	Vesper.
Classis,				

(b.) *Occiput* has only *i*, and *rus* has either *e* or *i*; but *rure* commonly signifies from the country, and *ruri*, in the country. *Mel* has rarely *i*.

(c.) So also names of towns, when denoting the place where any thing is said to be, or to be done, have the ablative in *i*; as, *Carthagini*, at Carthage; so, *Anaxiri* and *Lacedæmōni*, and, in the most ancient writers, many other nouns occur with this termination in the ablative. *Candilis* has *i*, and very rarely *e*.

Exc. 6. Nouns in *ys*, which have *ym* or *yn* in the accusative, have their ablative in *ye* or *y*; as, *Atys*, *Atye*, or *Aty*.

NOMINATIVE PLURAL.

§ 83. I. The nominative plural of masculines and feminines ends in *es*; as, *sermōnes*, *rūpes*:—but neuters have *a*, and those whose ablative singular ends in *i* only, or in *e* and *i*, have *ia*; as, *cāput*, *capīta*; *sedīle*, *sedīlia*; *rēte*, *retia*. *Aplustre* has both *a* and *ia*.

1. Some Greek neuters in *os* have *ē* in the nominative plural; as, *mēlos*; nom. plural, *mele*; (in Greek *μέλας*, by contraction *μέλα*). So *Tempe*.

GENITIVE PLURAL.

II. The genitive plural commonly ends in *um*; sometimes in *ium*.

1. Nouns which, in the ablative singular, have *i* only, or both *e* and *i*, make the genitive plural in *ium*; as, *sedīle*, *sedīli*, *sedīlium*; *turris*, *turre* or *turri*, *turrium*.

2. Nouns in *es* and *is*, which do not increase in the genitive singular, have *ium*; as, *nūbes*, *nubium*; *hostis*, *hostium*.

Exc. *Cūis*, *juvēnis*, *foris*, *mugilis*, *prōles*, *struces*, and *vātes*, have *um*; so oftener have *apis*, *strigilis*, and *vulcris*; less frequently *mensis*, *sēdes*, and, in the poets only, *ambages*, *cades*, *clādes*, *vepres*, and *caelestis*.

3. Monosyllables ending in two consonants have *ium* in the genitive plural; as, *urbs*, *urbium*; *gens*, *gentium*; *arx*, *arcium*.

Exc. *Lynx*, *sphinx*, and *ops* (nom. obsolete) have *um*.

Most monosyllables in *s* and *x* pure have *um*, but the following have *ium*; *dos*, *mas*, *glis*, *lis*, *os* (*ossis*), *fauz*, (nom. obs.) *niz*, *noz*, *striz*, *vis*, generally *fraz* and *mus*; so also *fur* and *ren*, and sometimes *lar*.

4. Nouns of two or more syllables, in *ns* or *rs*, and names of nations in *as*, have commonly *ium*, but sometimes *um*; as, *cliens*, *clientium* or *clientum*, *Arpinas*, *Arpinatium*.

(1.) Other nouns in *is* generally have *um*, but sometimes *ium*; as, *celas*, *celitum* or *celatium*. *Pendis* and *optimities* have usually *ium*.

5. The following have *ium*:—*cetro*, *compes*, *linter*, *imber*, *ster*, *ventor*, *Sannia*, *Quiris*, and usually *Insiber*. *Fornax* and *pilus* have sometimes *ium*.

6. Greek nouns have generally *um*; as, *gigas*, *gigantum*; *Arabs*, *Arabum*; *Thraz*, *Thracum*;—but a few, used as titles of books, have sometimes *on*; as, *Epigramma*, *epigrammaton*; *Metamorphoseis*, *-on*. The patrician *Maleon* also is found in Curtius, 4, 18.

REMARK 1. *Bos* has *bovum* in the genitive plural.

REM. 2. Nouns which want the singular, form the genitive plural as if they were complete; as, *manes*, *manium*; *cautes*, *cautum*; *ilia*, *ilium*; as if from *manis*, *calces*, and *ile*. So also names of feasts in *alia*; as, *Saturnalia* *Saturnalium*; but these have sometimes *trum* after the second declension. *Ales* has sometimes, by epenthesis, *alium*. See § 822, 3.

DATIVE AND ABLATIVE PLURAL.

§ 84. The dative and ablative plural end in *ibus*.

EXO. 1. *Bos* has *bōbus* and *bābus*, by contraction, for *bovibus*; *sus* has *sibus* by syncope, for *suibus*. § 822, 5, and 4.

EXO. 2. Greek nouns in *ma* have the dative and ablative plural more frequently in *is* than in *ibus*; as, *poēma*, *poemātis*, or *poematibus*.

EXO. 3. The poets sometimes form the dative plural of Greek nouns, that increase in the genitive, in *si*, and, before a vowel, in *sin*; as, *herōia*, *heroidis*; *herōisi*, or *herōisin*. Ovid. So in Quintilian, *Metamorphoseis*.

ACCUSATIVE PLURAL.

§ 85. The accusative plural ends, like the nominative, in *es*, *ā*, *id*.

EXO. 1. The accusative plural of masculines and feminines, whose genitive plural ends in *ium*, anciently ended in *is* or *ēs*, instead of *es*; as, *paries*, gen. *partium*, acc. *pariēs* or *pariēs*.

EXO. 2. Greek masculines and feminines, whose genitive increases in *is* or *os* impure, have their accusative in *as*; as, *lampas*, *lampādīs*, *lampādas*. So also *lēros*, *herōis*, *herōas*, and some barbarian names of nations have a similar form; as, *Brigontas*, *Allobrogas*.

—Jupiter, and vis, strength, are thus declined:—

Singular.	Singular.	Plural.
N. Ju'-pl-ter,	N. vis,	vi'-res,
G. Jō'-vis,	G. vis,	vir'-i-um,
D. Jō'-vi,	D. —	vir'-i-bus,
Ac. Jō'-vem,	Ac. vim,	vi'-res,
V. Ju'-pl-ter,	V. vis,	vi'-res,
Ab. Jō'-ve.	Ab. v.	vir'-i-bus.

§ 86. The following table exhibits the principal forms of Greek nouns of the third declension :—

	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Abl.</i>
<i>S.</i>	Lampas,	{ -ādis, -ādos, }	-ādi,	{ -ādem, -āda, }	-as,	-āde.
<i>PL</i>	-ādes,	-ādum,	-adibus,	{ -ādes, -ādas, }	-ādes,	-adibus.
<i>S.</i>	Hēros,	-ōis,	-ōi,	{ -ōem, -ōa, }	-os,	-ōe.
<i>PL</i>	-ōes,	-ōum,	-oibus,	{ -ōes, -ōas, }	-ōes,	-oibus.
	Chēlys,	{ -ŷis, -ŷos, }	-ŷi,	{ -ym, -yn, }	-y,	-ŷe or y.
	Poēsis,	{ -is, -los, -ēos, }	-i,	{ -im, -in, }	-i,	-i.
	Achilles,	{ -is, -ei, -i, -ēos, }	-i,	{ -em, -ēa, -ēn, }	-es, -ē,	-e or -i.
	Orpheus,	-ēos,	-ēi,	-ēa,	-eu,	See § 54.
	Aēr,	-ēris,	-ēri,	-ēra,	-er,	-ēre.
	Didō,	-ūs,	-ō,	-ō,	-ō,	-ō.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

§ 87. Nouns of the fourth declension end in *us* and *u*. Those in *us* are masculine; those in *u* are neuter, and, except in the genitive, are indeclinable in the singular.

Nouns of this declension are thus declined :—

Fructus, <i>fruit</i> .		Cornu, <i>a horn</i> .	
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> fruc'-tūs,	fruc'-tūs,	<i>N.</i> cor'-nū,	cor'-nu-ā,
<i>G.</i> fruc'-tūs,	fruc'-tu-ūm,	<i>G.</i> cor'-nūs,	cor'-nu-ūm,
<i>D.</i> fruc'-tu-i,	fruc'-ti-būs,	<i>D.</i> cor'-nū,	cor'-ni-būs,
<i>Ac.</i> fruc'-tūm,	fruc'-tūs,	<i>Ac.</i> cor'-nū,	cor'-nu-ā,
<i>V.</i> fruc'-tūs,	fruc'-tūs,	<i>V.</i> cor'-nū,	cor'-nu-ā,
<i>At.</i> fruc'-tū.	fruc'-ti-būs.	<i>Ab.</i> cor'-nū.	cor'-ni-būs.

In like manner decline

Can'-tus, <i>a song.</i>	Fluc'-tus, <i>a wave.</i>	Se-nā'-tus, <i>the senate.</i>
Cur'-rus, <i>a chariot.</i>	Luc'-tus, <i>grief.</i>	Gē'-lu, <i>ice. (in sing.)</i>
Ex-pr'-ci-tus, <i>an army.</i>	Mō'-tus, <i>motion.</i>	Vē'-ru, <i>a spit.</i>

EXCEPTIONS IN GENDER.

§ 88. 1. The following are feminine :—

Acus, <i>a needle.</i>	Ficus, <i>a fig.</i>	Porticus, <i>a gallery.</i>
Dōnu', <i>a house.</i>	Mānus, <i>a hand.</i>	Tribus, <i>a tribe.</i>

Obus, a distaff, and the plurals *Quinquedrus*, a feast of Minerva, and *Idea*, the Idea, are also feminine. So *noctus*, by night, found only in the ablative singular.

Pénus, a store of provisions, when of the fourth declension, is masculine or feminine. *Sécus*, sex, is neuter; see § 94. *Spécus*, a den, is masculine and rarely feminine or neuter.

2. Some personal appellatives, and names of trees, are feminine by signification; as,

Anus, *nérus*, *socrus*;—*cornus*, *laurus*, and *quercus*. *Myrtus* also is feminine and rarely masculine. See § 29, 1 and 2.

EXCEPTIONS IN DECLENSION.

§ 89. *Dómus*, a house, is partly of the fourth declension, and partly of the second. It is thus declined:—

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> <i>do'-mūs</i> ,	<i>do'-mūs</i> ,
<i>G.</i> <i>do'-mūs</i> , or <i>do'-mī</i> ,	<i>dom'-u-ūm</i> , or <i>do-mō'-rūm</i> ,
<i>D.</i> <i>dom'-u-i</i> , or <i>do'-mō</i> ,	<i>dom'-i-būs</i> ,
<i>Ac.</i> <i>do'-mūm</i> ,	<i>do'-mūs</i> , or <i>do'-mōs</i> ,
<i>V.</i> <i>do'-mūs</i> ,	<i>do'-mūs</i> ,
<i>Ab.</i> <i>do'-mō</i> .	<i>dom'-i-būs</i> .

(a.) *Domūs*, in the genitive, signifies, of a house; *domī* commonly signifies, at home. The ablative *domus* is found in Plautus, and in ancient inscriptions. In the genitive and accusative plural the forms of the second declension are more used than those of the fourth.

(b.) *Cornus*, a cornel-tree; *ficus*, a fig, or a fig-tree; *laurus*, a laurel; and *myrtus*, a myrtle, are sometimes of the second declension. *Pénus* is of the second, third or fourth declension.

(c.) Some nouns in *us* have also forms in *us* and *um*; as, *cornus*, *cornus*, or *cornum*. Adjectives, compounds of *manus*, are of the first and second declensions.

REMARK 1. Nouns of this declension anciently belonged to the third, and were formed by contraction, thus:—

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> <i>fructūs</i> ,	<i>fructūs</i> , <i>ūs</i> ,
<i>G.</i> <i>fructūs</i> , <i>-ūs</i> ,	<i>fructuūm</i> , <i>-ūm</i> ,
<i>D.</i> <i>fructui</i> , <i>-ū</i> ,	<i>fructuībūs</i> , <i>-ībūs</i> , or <i>-ibūs</i> ,
<i>Ac.</i> <i>fructuēm</i> , <i>-ēm</i> ,	<i>fructuēs</i> , <i>ūs</i> ,
<i>V.</i> <i>fructūs</i> ,	<i>fructuēs</i> , <i>-ūs</i> ,
<i>Ab.</i> <i>fructuē</i> , <i>-ū</i> .	<i>fructuībūs</i> , <i>-ībūs</i> , or <i>-ibūs</i>

2. The genitive singular in *is* is sometimes found in ancient authors; as, *omnis*, Ter. A genitive in *i*, after the second declension, also occurs; as, *senātus*, *senātī*; *tumultus*, *tumultī*. Sall.

3. The contracted form of the dative in *us* is not often used; yet it sometimes occurs, especially in Cæsar, and in the poets.

4. The contracted form of the genitive plural in *um* rarely occurs.

5. The following nouns have *ibus* in the dative and ablative plural:—

<i>Acus</i> , a needle.	<i>Artus</i> , a joint.	<i>Partus</i> , a birth.	<i>Spécus</i> , a den.
<i>Arcus</i> , a bow.	<i>Lacus</i> , a lake.	<i>Pecus</i> , a flock.	<i>Tribus</i> , a tribe.

Genu, a knee; *portus*, a harbor; *tonitrus*, thunder; and *verus*, a spit, have *ibus* or *ibus*.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

§ 90. Nouns of the fifth declension end in *ēs*, and are of the feminine gender.

They are thus declined:—

Res, a thing.		Dies, a day.	
Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
N. <i>rēs</i> ,	<i>rēs</i> ,	N. <i>di'-ēs</i> ,	<i>di'-ēs</i> ,
G. <i>rē'-ī</i> ,	<i>rē'-rūm</i> ,	G. <i>di-ē'-ī</i> ,	<i>di-ē'-rūm</i> ,
D. <i>rē'-ī</i> ,	<i>rē'-būs</i> ,	D. <i>di-ē'-ī</i> ,	<i>di-ē'-būs</i> ,
Ac. <i>rēm</i> ,	<i>rēs</i> ,	Ac. <i>di'-ēm</i> ,	<i>di'-ēs</i> ,
V. <i>rēs</i> ,	<i>rēs</i> ,	V. <i>di'-ēs</i> ,	<i>di'-ēs</i> ,
Ab. <i>rē</i> .	<i>rē'-būs</i> .	Ab. <i>di'-ē</i> .	<i>di-ē'-būs</i> .

REMARK. Nouns of this declension, like those of the fourth, seem to have belonged originally to the third declension.

EXCEPTIONS IN GENDER.

1. *Dies*, a day, is masculine or feminine in the singular, and always masculine in the plural; *meridies*, mid-day, is masculine only.

NOTE. *Dies* is seldom feminine, in good prose writers, except when it denotes duration of time, or a day fixed and determined.

EXCEPTIONS IN DECLENSION.

2. The genitive and dative singular sometimes end in *ē* or in *i*, instead of *ei*; as, gen. *diē* for *diēi*, Virg.; *fide* for *fidei*, Hor.; *acie* for *aciēi*, Cæs.—gen. *plēbi* for *plēbi*, Liv.—dat. *fide* for *fidei*, Hor., *perniciē*, Liv., and *pernicii*, Nep., for *perniciēi*. The genitive *rabies* contracted for *rabieis*, after the third declension, is found in Lucretius.

REMARK 1. There are only about eighty nouns of this declension, and of these only two, *res* and *dies*, are complete in the plural. *Acies*, *effigies*, *cluvies*, *facies*, *glacies*, *progenies*, *series*, *species*, *spes*, want the genitive, dative, and ablative plural, and the rest want the plural altogether.

REM. 2. All nouns of this declension end in *ies*, except four—*fides*, faith; *res*, a thing; *spes*, hope; and *plēbes*, the common people;—and all nouns in *ies* are of this declension, except *abies*, *aries*, *paries*, *quies*, and *requies*, which are of the third declension.

DECLENSION OF COMPOUND NOUNS.

§ 91. When a compound noun consists of two nominatives, both parts are declined; but when one part is a nominative, and the other an oblique case, the nominative only is declined. Of the former kind are *respublica*, a commonwealth, and *jusjurandum*, an oath; of the latter, *mater-familias*, a mistress of a family. Cf. § 43, 2.

Singular.	Plural.
N. V. <i>res-pub'-li-ca</i> ,	N. V. <i>res-pub'-li-cae</i> ,
G. D. <i>re-i-pub'-li-cae</i> ,	G. <i>re-rum-pub-li-cā'-rum</i> ,
Ac. <i>rem-pub'-li-cae</i> ,	D. <i>re-bus-pub'-li-cis</i> ,
Ab. <i>re-pub'-li-cā</i> .	Ac. <i>res-pub'-li-cae</i> .

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular.</i>
<i>N.</i> jus-ju-ran'-dum,	ju-ra-ju-ran'-da,	<i>N.</i> ma-ter-fa-mil'-i-as,
<i>G.</i> ju-ris-ju-ran'-di,	_____	<i>G.</i> ma-tris-fa-mil'-i-as,
<i>D.</i> ju-ri-ju-ran'-do,	_____	<i>D.</i> ma-tri-fa-mil'-i-as,
<i>Ac.</i> jus-ju-ran'-dum,	ju-ra-ju-ran'-da,	<i>Ac.</i> ma-trem-fa-mil'-i-as,
<i>V.</i> jus-ju-ran'-dum,	ju-ra-ju-ran'-da,	<i>V.</i> ma-ter-fa-mil'-i-as,
<i>Ab.</i> ju-re-ju-ran'-do.	_____	<i>Ab.</i> ma-tre-fa-mil'-i-as, etc.

NOTE. The preceding compounds are divided and pronounced like the simple words of which they are compounded.

IRREGULAR NOUNS.

§ 92. Irregular nouns are divided into three classes—*Variable*, *Defective*, and *Redundant*.

I. VARIABLE NOUNS.

A noun is variable, which, in some of its parts, changes either its gender or declension or both.

Nouns which vary in gender are called *heterogeneous*; those which vary in declension are called *heteroclites*.

Heterogeneous Nouns.

1. Masculine in the singular, and neuter in the plural; as,
Avernus, *Dindymus*, *Imdrus*, *Massicus*, *Mandus*, *Pangæus*, *Taridrus*, *Tuygæus*; plur. *Averna*, etc.
2. Masculine in the singular, and masculine or neuter in the plural; as,
jocus, a jest; plur. *joci*, or *joca*;—*locus*, a place; plur. *loci*, passages in books, topics, places; *loca*, places;—*sibilus*, a hissing; plur. *sibila*, rarely *sibili*;—*intibus*, endive; plur. *intibi* or *intiba*.
3. Feminine in the singular, and neuter in the plural; as,
carbæus, a species of flax; plur. *carbæa*, very rarely *carbæi*, sails, etc., made of it;—*Hierosolyma*, -a, Jerusalem; plur. *Hierosolyma*, -orum.
4. Neuter in the singular, and masculine in the plural; as,
cælum, heaven; plur. *cæli*;—*Elysium*; plur. *Elysi*;—*Argos*; plur. *Argi*. So *sister*, neut., plur. *sistres*, masc.
5. Neuter in the singular, and masculine or neuter in the plural; as,
frænum, a bridle; plur. *fræni* or *fræna*;—*rastrum*, a rake; plur. *rastri*, or, more rarely, *rastra*;—*pugillar*, a writing tablet; plur. *pugillares* or *pugillaria*.
6. Neuter in the singular, and feminine in the plural; as,
epulum, a feast; plur. *epulæ*;—*balneum*, a bath; plur. *balnea* or *balnea*;—*nundinum*, a market-day; plur. *nundina*, a fair.
7. Feminine or neuter in the singular, and feminine in the plural; as,
delicia or *delicium*, delight; plur. *delicia*.

Heteroclites.

§ 93. 1. Second or third declension in the singular, and third in the plural; as,

nom. and acc. *jugērum*, an acre; gen. *jugēri* or *jugēris*; abl. *jugēro* and *jugēre*; plur., nom., and acc. *jugēra*; gen. *jugērum*; abl. *jugēris* and *jugēribus*.

2. Third declension in the singular, and second in the plural; as, *vas*, a vessel; plur. *vāsa*, *drum*. *Ancile*, a shield, has sometimes *anciliōrum*, in the genitive plural.

NOTE. Variable nouns seem anciently to have been redundant, and to have retained a part of each of their original forms. Thus, *vāsa*, *-drum*, properly comes from *edrum*, *-i*, but the latter, together with the plural of *vas*, *vāsīs*, became obsolete.

II. DEFECTIVE NOUNS.

§ 94. Nouns are defective either in case or in number.

1. Nouns defective in case may want either one or more cases. Some are altogether indeclinable, and are called *aptotes*.

Such are *pondo*, a pound; most nouns in *i*; as, *gummi*, gum; foreign words; as, *Aaron*, *Jacob*; *sēmis*, a half; *gū*, a kind of plant; the singular of *mille*, a thousand; words put for nouns; as, *velle suum*, for *sua voluntas*, his own inclination; and names of the letters of the alphabet.

A noun which is found in one case only, is called a *Monoptote*; if found in two cases, a *Diptote*; if in three, a *Triptote*; if in four, a *Tetrapptote*; and if in five, a *Pentapptote*.

The following list contains most nouns defective in case. Those which occur but once in Latin authors are distinguished by an asterisk :—

*Abactus, acc. pl.; a driving away.	{	Cētos, acc.; a whale;—cēte, nom. and acc. pl.; cetis, dat.
Accitu, abl.; a calling for.		Chāos, nom. acc.; chao, abl.; chaos.
Admissu, abl.; admission.		Cassem, acc.; casse, abl.; a net;—pl. entire.
Admonitu, abl.; admonition.		Circumspectus, nom.; -um; -u; a looking around.
Æs, not used in gen. pl.		Coactu, abl.; constraint.
Affātu, abl.; an addressing;—pl. affātus, -ibus.		Cœlite, abl.; pl. entire; inhabitants of heaven.
Algus, nom.; algum, acc.; algu, abl.; cold.		*Commutātum, acc.; an alteration.
Ambāge, abl.; a going around;—pl. entire.		Compēdis, gen.; compēde, abl.; a fetter;—pl. compēdes, -ium, -ibus.
*Amissum, acc.; a loss.		Concessu, abl.; permission.
Aplustre, nom. and acc.; the flag of a ship;—pl. aplustria, or aplustra.		Condiseipulātu, abl.; companionship at school.
Arbitrātus, nom.; -um, acc.; -u, abl.; judgment.		Crātim, or -em, acc.; -e, abl.; a hurdle;—pl. crātes, -ium, -ibus.
Arcessitu, abl.; a sending for.	{	Cupressu, abl.; a cypress.
Astu, nom., acc.; a city.		Daps, nom., scarcely used; dāpis, gen. etc. pl. dapes, -ibus; a feast.
Astus, nom.; astu, abl.; craft;—astus, acc. pl.		*Dātu, abl.; a giving.
Cacoēthes, nom., acc.; an evil custom;—cacoēthe, nom. pl.; -e, and -es, acc. pl.		Derisus, -ui, dat.; -um, acc.; -u, abl.; ridicule.
Canities, nom. -em, acc.; -e, abl.		

Despicatui, *dat.*; *contempt.*

Dica, *nom.*; dicam, *acc.*; a legal process:—dicas, *acc. pl.*

Dicis, *gen.*; as, dicis gratiā, for form's sake.

Ditiōnis, *gen.*; -i, *dat.*; -em, *acc.*; -e, *abl.*; power.

Diu, *abl.*; in the day time.

Divisui, *dat.*; a dividing.

Ebur, *ivory*;—not used in the plural.

*Efflagitatu, *abi.*; importunity.

*Ejectus, *nom.*; a throwing out.

Epos, *nom.* and *acc.*; an epic poem.

Ergo, *abl.* (or *adv.*); for the sake.

Esedas, *acc. pl.*; war chariots.

Erectus, *nom.*; a carrying out.

Frex, *arēgs*, wants *gen. pl.*

Fēmē, *abl.*; hunger.

Far, *corn*, not used in the *gen.*, *dat.*, and *abl. pl.*

Fas, *nom.*; *acc.*; right.

Fauce, *abl.*; the throat;—*pl. entire.*

Fax, a torch, wants *gen. pl.*

Fel, *gall*, wants *gen. pl.*

Femina, *gen.*; -i, *dat.*; -e, *abl.*; the thigh;—*pl. femina*, -ibus.

Fictu, *abl.*; a striking.

Foris, *nom.* and *gen.*; -em, *acc.*; -e, *abl.*; a door;—*pl. entire.*

Fors, *nom.*; -tis, *gen.*; -tem, *acc.*; -te, *abl.*; chance.

*Frustratui, *abl.*; a deceiving.

Frux, *fruit*, *nom.* scarcely used;—frūgis, *gen.*, etc.

Fulgetras, *acc. pl.*; lightning.

Gausāpe, *nom.*, *acc.*, *abl.*; a rough garment;—gausāpa, *acc. pl.*

Glos, *nom.*; a husband's sister.

Grātes, *acc. pl.*;—gratibus, *abl.*; thanks.

Hebdomādum, *acc.*; a week.

Hiems, *winter*, not used in *gen.*, *dat.*, and *abl. pl.*

Hippomānes, *nom.* and *acc.*

*Iiir, *nom.*; the palm of the hand.

Hortātu, *abl.*; an exhorting;—*pl. hortatibus.*

Impētis, *gen.*; -e, *abl.*; a shock;—*pl. impetibus.*

Incitās, or -a, *acc. pl.*; as, ad incitās redactus, reduced to a strait.

*Inconsultu, *abl.*; without advice.

*Indultu, *abl.*; indulgence.

Inferiæ, *nom. pl.*; -as, *acc.*; -is, *abl.*; sacrifices to the dead.

Institias, *acc. pl.*; a denial; as, ire institus, to deny.

Ingratiis, *abl. pl.*, (used adverbially); against one's will.

Injussu, *abl.*; without command.

Inquies, *nom.*; restlessness.

Istar, *nom.*, *acc.*; a likeness.

Interdiu, *abl.* (or *adv.*); in the day time.

*Invitātu, *abl.*; an invitation.

Irrisui, *dat.*; -um, *acc.*; -u, *abl.*; derision.

Jōvis, *nom.*, rarely used;—*pl. Joves.*

Jugēris, *gen.*; -e, *abl.*; an acre;—*pl. jugēra*, -um, -ibus.

Jussu, *abl.*; command.

Lābes, a spot, wants *gen. pl.*

Lūcu, *abl.*; day-light.

*Ludificatui, *dat.*; a mockery.

Lux, *light*, wants the *gen. pl.*

Mandātu, *abl.*; a command.

Māne, *nom.*, *acc.*; mane, or rarely -i, *abl.*; the morning.

Mel, *honey*, not used in *gen.*, *dat.*, and *abl. pl.*

Mēlos, *nom.*, *acc.*; melo, *dat.*; melody;—mēle, *nom.*, *acc. pl.*

Mētus, *fear*, not used in *gen.*, *dat.*, and *abl. pl.*

Missu, *abl.*; a sending;—*pl. missus*, -ibus.

Monitu, *abl.*; admonition;—*pl. monitus.*

Nātu, *abl.*; by birth.

Nauci, *gen.*, with non; as, homo non nauci, a man of no account.

Nēfas, *nom.*, *acc.*; wickedness.

Nēmo, *nobody*, wants the *voc.* and the *pl.*

Nepenthes, *nom.*, *acc.*; an herb.

Nex, *death*, wants the *voc.*;—nēces, *nom.*, *acc. pl.*

Nihil, or nihilum, *nom.* and *acc.*; -i, *gen.*; -o, *abl.*; nothing.

Noctu, *abl.*; by night.

Nuptui, *dat.*; -um, *acc.*; -u, *abl.*; marriage.

Obex, *nom.*; -icem, *acc.*; -ice, or -jice, *abl.*; a bolt;—*pl. obices*, -jicibus.

Objectum, *acc.*; -u, *abl.*; an interposition;—*pl. objectus.*

Obtentui, *dat.*; -um, *acc.*; -u, *abl.*; a pretext.

Opis, *gen.*; ōpem, *acc.*; ōpe, *abl.*; help;—*pl. entire.*

Oppositu, *abl.*; an opposing;—*pl. oppositus*, *acc.*

Opus, *nom.*, *acc.*; need.

Os, the mouth, wants the *gen. pl.*

Panāces, *nom.*; -is, *gen.*; -e, *abl.*; an herb.

Pax, *peace*, wants *gen. pl.*

Peccātu, *abl.*; a fault.

Pecūdis, *gen.*; -i, *dat.*; -em, *acc.*; -e, *abl.*;—*pl. entire.*

Pelāge, *acc. pl.* of pelāgus; the sea.

Permissu, *abl.*; -um, *acc.*; permission.

Piscātus, *nom.*; -i, *gen.*; -um, *acc.*; -u, *abl.*; a fishing.

Pix, *pitch*; pices, acc. pl.
 Pondo, *abl.*; in weight. Cf. § 94, 1.
 Præci, *dat.*; -em, acc.; -e, *abl.*; *prayer*.
 —pl. entire
 Præcer; *nom.*; -em, acc.; *a peer*; —pl. entire.
 Promptu, *abl.*, *readiness*.
 Pus wants *gen. dat.* and *abl. pl.*
 Relātum, acc.; —u, *abl.*; *a recital*.
 Repetundārum, *gen. pl.*; -is, *abl.*; *money taken by extortion*.
 Rogātu, *abl.*; *a request*.
 Ros, *dew*, wants *gen. pl.*
 Rus, *the country*, wants *gen., dat., and abl. pl.*
 Satias, *nom.*; -ātem, acc.; āte, *abl.*; *satiety*.
 Sēcus, *nom., acc.; sex*.
 Situs, *nom.*; -um, acc.; -u, *abl.*; *situation*; —situs, *nom.* and acc. pl.
 Situs, *nom.*; -ūs, *gen.*; -um, acc.; -u, *abl.*; *rust*; —situs, acc. pl.
 Sol, *the sun*, wants *gen. pl.*
 Sordis, *gen.*; -em, acc.; -e and -i, *abl.*; *filth*; —pl. sordes, -ium, etc.
 Spontis, *gen.*; -e, *abl.*; *of one's own accord*.
 Subōles, *offspring*, wants *gen. pl.*

Suppetiæ, *nom. pl.*; -as, acc.; *supplies*.
 Tābum, *nom.*; -i, *gen.*; -o, *abl.*; *corrupt matter*.
 Tempe, *nom. acc. voc. pl.*; *a vale in Thessaly*.
 Tus wants *gen., dat., and abl. pl.*
 Vēnuī and -o, *dat.*; um, acc.; -o, *abl.*; *sale*.
 Vēprem, acc.; -e, *abl.*; *a brier*; —pl. entire.
 Verbēris, *gen.*; -e, *abl.*; *a stripe*; —pl. verbēra, um, ibus.
 Vesper, *nom.*; -um, acc.; -e, -i, or -o, *abl.*; *the evening*.
 Vespēra, *nom.*; -am, acc.; -ā, *abl.*; *the evening*.
 Vicis, *gen.*; -i, *dat.*; -em, acc.; -e, *abl.*; *change*; —pl. entire, except *gen.*
 Virus, *nom.*; -i, *gen.*; -us, acc.; -o, *abl.*; *poison*.
 Vis, *gen. and dat. rare*; *strength*; pl. vires, -ium, etc. See § 85.
 Viscus, *nom.*; -eris, *gen.*; -ere, *abl.*; *an internal organ. pl. viscēra, etc.*
 Vocātu, *abl.*; *a calling*; —vocātus, acc. pl.

REMARK 1. To these may be added nouns of the fifth declension, which either want the plural, as most of them are abstract nouns, or have in that number only the nominative, accusative, and vocative. *Res* and *dies*, however, have the plural entire. Cf. § 90, R. 1.

REM. 2. For the use of the vocative, also, of many nouns, no classical authority can be found.

§ 95. 2. Nouns defective in number, want either the plural or the singular.

(a) Many nouns want the plural from the nature of the things which they express. Such are generally names of persons, most names of places (except those which have only the plural), the names of herbs, of the arts, most material and abstract nouns; but these may have a plural when used as common nouns, (§ 26, R. 3.), and many others.

REM. In Latin the plural of abstract nouns is often used to denote the existence of the quality, attribute, etc. in different objects, or the repetition of an action; and in poetry such plurals are used for the sake of emphasis or metre. See § 98.

The following list contains many of the nouns which want the plural, and also some, marked *p*, which are included in the above classes, but are sometimes used in the plural.

Aconitum, *wolfbane*, p.
 Adorea, *a military reward*
 Aer, *the air*, p.
 Æs, *brass, money*, p
 Æther, *the sky*.

Ævum, *age, lifetime*, p.
 Album, *an album*.
 Allium, *garlic*, p.
 Amicitia, *friendship*, p.
 Argilla, *white clay*.
 Avēna, *oats*, p.

Balaustium, *the flower of the pomegranate*.
 Balsānum, *balsam*, p.
 Barathrum, *a gulf*.
 Callum, *hardened skin*, p
 Cālor, *heat*, p.

Carduus, <i>a thistle</i> , p.	Lac, <i>milk</i> .	Purpura, <i>purple</i> , p.
Caro, <i>flesh</i> , p.	Lætitia, <i>joy</i> , p.	Quies, <i>rest</i> , p.
Cera, <i>wax</i> , p.	Languor, <i>faintness</i> , p.	Ros, <i>dew</i> , p.
Cestus, <i>a girdle</i> .	Lardum, <i>bacon</i> , p.	Rubor, <i>redness</i> , p.
Cicuta, <i>hemlock</i> , p.	Lutex, <i>liquor</i> , p.	Sabulo and
Cœnum, <i>mud</i> .	Lētum, <i>death</i> .	Sabulum, <i>gravel</i> .
Contagium, <i>contagion</i> , p.	Lignum, <i>wood</i> , p.	Sal, <i>salt</i> .
Crœcum, <i>saffron</i> .	Linus, <i>milk</i> .	Salum, <i>the sea</i> .
Crœcus, <i>saffron</i> , p.	Liquor, <i>liquor</i> , p.	Salus, <i>safety</i> .
Cruor, <i>blood</i> , p.	Lues, <i>a plague</i> .	Sanguis, <i>blood</i> .
Cutis, <i>the skin</i> , p.	Lutum, <i>clay</i> , p.	Scrupulum, <i>a scruple</i> , p.
Diluculum, <i>the dawn</i> .	Lux, <i>light</i> , p.	Senium, <i>old age</i> .
Ebur, <i>ivory</i> .	Macellum, <i>the shambles</i> .	Siler, <i>an osier</i> .
Electrum, <i>amber</i> , p.	Mâne, <i>the morning</i> .	Sinapi, <i>mustard</i> .
Far, <i>corn</i> , p.	Marmor, <i>marble</i> , p.	Siser, <i>skirret</i> , p.
Fel, <i>gall</i> , p.	Mel, <i>honey</i> , p.	Sitis, <i>thirst</i> .
Fervor, <i>heat</i> , p.	Meridies, <i>mid-day</i> .	Sol, <i>the sun</i> , p.
Fides, <i>faith</i> .	Mors, <i>death</i> , p.	Sopor, <i>sleep</i> , p.
Fimus, <i>dung</i> .	Munditia, <i>neatness</i> , p.	Specimen, <i>an example</i> .
Fugn, <i>flight</i> , p.	Mundus, <i>female orna-</i>	Spuma, <i>foam</i> , p.
Fumus, <i>smoke</i> , p.	<i>ments</i> .	Sulfur, <i>sulphur</i> , p.
Fûror, <i>madness</i> , p.	Muscus, <i>moss</i> .	Supellex, <i>furniture</i> .
Galla, <i>an oak-apple</i> , p.	Nectar, <i>nectar</i> .	Tâbes, <i>a consumption</i> .
Gelu, <i>frost</i> .	Nêmo, <i>no man</i> .	Tâbum, <i>corrupt matter</i> .
Glarea, <i>gravel</i> .	Nequitia, <i>wickedness</i> , p.	Tellus, <i>the earth</i> .
Gloria, <i>glory</i> , p.	Nihilum, <i>nihil, or nil, no-</i>	Terror, <i>terror</i> , p.
Glastum, <i>wood</i> .	<i>thing</i> .	Thymum, <i>thyme</i> , p.
Gluten, <i>or</i>	Nitrum, <i>natron</i> .	Tribulus, <i>a thistle</i> , p.
Glutnum, <i>glue</i> .	Oblivio, <i>forgetfulness</i> , p.	Tristitia, <i>sadness</i> .
Gypsum, <i>white plaster</i> .	Omâsum, <i>bullock's tripe</i> .	Ver, <i>spring</i> .
Hepar, <i>the liver</i> .	Opium, <i>opium</i> .	Vespéra, <i>the evening</i> .
Hesperus, <i>the evening</i>	Palea, <i>chaff</i> , p.	Veternus, <i>lethargy</i> .
<i>star</i> .	Pax, <i>peace</i> , p.	Vigor, <i>strength</i> , p.
Hilum, <i>a little thing</i> .	Penum, <i>and</i>	Vinum, <i>wine</i> , p.
Hordeum, <i>barley</i> , p.	Penus, <i>provisions</i> , p.	Virus, <i>poison</i> .
Hûmus, <i>the ground</i> .	Piper, <i>pepper</i> .	Viscum, <i>and</i>
Indoles, <i>native quality</i> , p.	Pix, <i>pitch</i> , p.	Viscus, <i>bird-lime</i> .
Ira, <i>anger</i> , p.	Pontus, <i>the sea</i> .	Vitrum, <i>wood</i> .
Jubar, <i>radiance</i> .	Prolubium, <i>desire</i> .	Vulgus, <i>the common peo-</i>
Jus, <i>justice, law</i> , p.	Pûbes, <i>the youth</i> .	<i>ple</i> .
Justitium, <i>a law vacation</i> .	Pulvis, <i>dust</i> , p.	Zingiber, <i>ginger</i> .

§ 96. (b). The names of festivals and games, and several names of places and books, want the singular; as, *Bacchanalia*, a festival of Bacchus; *Olympia*, the Olympic games; *Bucolica*, a book of pastorals; and the following names of places:—

Acrocerania, Baiaë,	Fundi,	Locri,	Sûsa,
Amyclæ, Ceraunia,	Gabii,	Parisii,	Syracusæ,
Artaxata, Ecbatâna,	Gâdes,	Philippi,	Thermopylæ,
Athênæ, Esquilæ,	Gemoniæ,	Puteoli,	Veii.

NOTE. Some of those in *i* properly signify the people.

The following list contains most other nouns which want the singular, and also some, marked *s*, which are rarely used in that number:—

Acta, <i>records</i> .	Alpes, <i>the Alps</i> , s.	Apinæ, <i>trifles</i> .
Adversaria, <i>a memorandum-book</i> .	Annâles, <i>annals</i> , s.	Argutæ, <i>witlicisms</i> , s.
Estiva, <i>sc. castrorum quarters</i> .	Antæ, <i>door-posts</i> .	Arma, <i>arms</i> .
	Antes, <i>rows</i> .	Artus, <i>the joints</i> , s.
	Antix, <i>a forelock</i> .	Bellaria, <i>sweetmeats</i> .

Bigæ, a two-horse chariot, s.	Indutiæ, clothes.	Palearia, the acrolap, s.
Braccæ, breeches.	Ineptiæ, fooleries, s.	Pandectæ, the pandects
Branchiæ, the gills of fishes.	Infèri, the dead.	Parietinæ, old walls.
Brevia, shallow places.	Inferiæ, sacrifices in honor of the dead.	Partes, a party, s.
Calendæ, the Calends.	Insecta, insects.	Pascua, pastures, s.
Cancelli, balustrades.	Insidiæ, an ambushade, s.	Penâtes, household gods, s.
Câni, gray hairs.	Iusta, funeral rites.	Phalære, trappings.
Cassæ, a hunter's net, s.	Lactes, small entrails, s.	Philtra, love potions.
Caulæ, sheep-folds.	Lamenta, lamentations.	Pleiâdes, the Pleiads or seven stars, s.
Celères, the body-guard of the Roman kings.	Lapidinæ, a stone quarry.	Postèri, posterity.
Cibaria, victuals, s.	Latebræ, a hiding place, s.	Præbia, an amulet.
Clitellæ, a pack-saddle.	Laurices, young rabbits.	Præcordia, the diaphragm, the entrails.
Codicilli, a writing.	Lautia, presents to foreign ambassadors.	Primitiæ, first fruits.
Cœlites, the gods, s.	Lemûres, hobgoblins.	Procères, nobles, s.
Crepundia, a rattle.	Lendes, nits	Pugillaria, or -âres, writing-tablets, s.
Cunabûla, and	Libèri, children, s.	Quadrigæ, a team of four horses, s.
Cûnæ, a cradle.	Lucères, a division of the Roman cavalry.	Quirites, Roman citizens, s.
Cyclâdes, the Cyclades, s.	Magalia, cottages.	Quisquiliæ, refuse.
Decimæ, tithes, s.	Majores, ancestors.	Reliquiæ, the remains, s.
Diræ, the Furies, s.	Mânes, the shades, s.	Salebræ, rugged roads, s.
Divitiæ, riches.	Manubiæ, spoils of war.	Salinæ, salt pits.
Druïdes, the Druids.	Mapalia, huts, s.	Scâlæ, a ladder, s.
Dryâdes, the Dryads, s.	Minaciæ, and	Scatebræ, a spring, s.
Epûlæ, a banquet, s.	Minæ, threats.	Scôpæ, a broom.
Eumenides, the Furies, s.	Minôres, posterity.	Scrûta, old stuff.
Excubiæ, watches.	Mœnia, the walls of a city, s.	Sentes, thorns, s.
Exsequiæ, funeral rites.	Multitiæ, garments finely wrought.	Sponsalia, espousals.
Extæ, entrails.	Munia, official duties.	Stativa, sc. castra, a stationary camp.
Exuviæ, spoils.	Naiâdes, water-nymphs, s.	Supèri, the gods above.
Facetiæ, pleasantry, s.	Nâres, the nostrils, s.	Talaris, winged shoes.
Feriæ, holidays, s.	Natâles, parentage.	Tenebræ, darkness, s.
Fides, a stringed instrument, s.	Nâtes, the haunches, s.	Tesca, rough places.
Flabra, blasts.	Nômæ, corroding sores or ulcers, s.	Thermæ, warm baths.
Frâces, the lees of oil.	Nônæ, the nones of a month. § 326, 1.	Tormina, colic-pains.
Frâga, strawberries, s.	Nûgæ, jests, nonsense.	Transtra, seats for rowers, s.
Gemini, twins, s.	Nundinæ, the weekly market.	Tricæ, trifles, toys.
Gênæ, cheeks, s.	Nuptiæ, a marriage.	Utensilia, utensils.
Gerræ, trifles.	Oblivia, forgetfulness, s.	Valvæ, folding doors, s.
Grâtes, thanks.	Offuciæ, cheats, s.	Vepres, brambles, s.
Habênæ, reins, s.	Optimâtes, the aristocratic party, s.	Vergiliæ, the seven stars.
Hiberna, sc. castra, winter quarters.		Vindiciæ, a legal claim, s.
Hýades, the Hyades, s.		Virgulta, bushes.
Idus, the ides of a month.		
Ilia, the flank.		
Incunabûla, a cradle.		
Indutiæ, a truce.		

§ 97. The following usually differ in meaning in the different numbers.

Ædes, -ia, a temple.	Bönum, a good thing.	Castra, a camp.
Ædes, -ium, a house.	Böna, property.	Comitium, a part of the Roman forum.
Aqua, water.	Carcær, a prison.	Comitia, an assembly for election.
Aquæ, medicinal springs.	Carcères, the barriers of a race-course	Copia, plenty.
Auxilium, aid.	Castrum, a castle.	
Auxilia, auxiliary troops.		

Copiae, *troops, forces*.
 Cupedia, -æ, *daintiness*.
 Cupediae, -arum, and
 Cupedia, -orum, *dainties*.
 Facultas, *ability*.
 Facultates, *property*.
 Fastus, -ūs, *pride*.
 Fastus, -uum, and
 Fasti, -orum, *a calendar*.
 Fortūna, *Fortune*.
 Fortūnæ, *wealth*.
 Furfur, *bran*.
 Furfures, *dandruff*.
 Gratia, *favor*.
 Gratiae, *thanks*.

Impedimentum, *a hinderance*.
 Impedimenta, *baggage*.
 Littera, *a letter of the alphabet*.
 Litteræ, *an epistle*.
 Lūdus, *pastime*.
 Lūdi, *public games*.
 Lustrum, *a morass*.
 Lustra, *a haunt or den of wild beasts*.
 Mos, *custom*.
 Mōres, *manners*.
 Nāris, *a nostril*.
 Nāres, *the nose*.

Natālis, *a birthday*.
 Natāles, *birth, lineage*.
 Opēra, *work, labor*.
 Opērae, *workmen*.
 Opis, *gen. power*.
 Opes, -um, *means, wealth*.
 Plāga, *a region, tract*.
 Plāgæ, *nets, toils*.
 Principium, *a beginning*.
 Principia, *the general's quarters*.
 Rostrum, *a beak, prow*.
 Rostra, *the Rostra*.
 Sal, *salt*.
 Sāles, *witticisms*.

§ 98. The following plurals, with a few others, are sometimes used in poetry, especially in the nominative and accusative, instead of the singular, for the sake of emphasis or metre.

Æquora, *the sea*.
 Alta, *the sea*.
 Animi, *courage*.
 Auræ, *the air*.
 Carinæ, *a keel*.
 Cervices, *the neck*.
 Colla, *the neck*.
 Cōmæ, *the hair*.
 Connubia, *marriage*.
 Corda, *the heart*.
 Corpōra, *a body*.
 Crepuscula, *twilight*.
 Currūs, *a chariot*.
 Exsilia, *banishment*.
 Frigora, *cold*.
 Gaudia, *joy*.
 Gramina, *grass*.
 Guttūra, *the throat*.

Hymenæi, *marriage*.
 Ignes, *love*.
 Ingulna, *the groin*.
 Iræ, *anger*.
 Jejunia, *fasting*.
 Jūbæ, *a mane*.
 Limina, *a threshold*.
 Litōra, *a shore*.
 Mensæ, *a service or course of dishes*.
 Nenise, *a funeral dirge*.
 Numina, *the divinity*.
 Odia, *hatred*.
 Ora, *the mouth, the countenance*.
 Oræ, *confines*.
 Ortus, *a rising, the east*.
 Otia, *ease, leisure*.

Pectōra, *the breast*.
 Redītūs, *a return*.
 Regna, *a kingdom*.
 Rictūs, *the jaws*.
 Robōra, *strength*.
 Silentia, *silence*.
 Sinūs, *the bosom of a Roman garment*.
 Tædæ, *a torch*.
 Tempōra, *time*.
 Terga, *the back*.
 Thalāmi, *marriage or marriage-bed*.
 Tōri, *a bed, a couch*.
 Tūra, *frankincense*.
 Viæ, *a journey*.
 Vultus, *the countenance*.

III. REDUNDANT NOUNS.

§ 99. Nouns are redundant either in termination, in declension, in gender, or in two or more of these respects.

1. In termination: (a.) of the nominative; as, *arbor*, and *arbores*, a tree: (b.) of the oblique cases; as, *tigris*; gen. *tigris*, or *-itis*; a tiger.
2. In declension; as, *laurus*; gen. *-i*, or *-ūs*; a laurel.
3. In gender; as, *vulgus*, masc. or neut.; the common people.
4. In termination and declension; as, *senecta*, -æ, and *senectus*, -itis; old age.
5. In termination and gender; as *pileus*, masc., and *pileum*, neut.; a hat.
6. In declension and gender; as *pēnus*, -i or *-ūs*, masc. or fem., and *pēnus*, -itis, neut.; a store of provisions. *Spēcus*, -ūs or *-i*, masc. fem. or neut.; a cave.
7. In termination, declension, and gender; as, *mendax*, -æ, fem. and *mendum*, -i, neut.; a fault.

The following list contains most *Redundant Nouns* of the above classes:—

- Acinus, -um, and -a, a berry.
 Adagium, and -io, a proverb.
 Admonitio, -um, and -us, *us*, a reminding.
 Æthra, and æther, the clear sky.
 Affectio, and -us, *us*, affection.
 Agamemno, and -on, Agamemnon.
 Alabaster, tri, and pl. -tra, *draca* an alabaster box.
 Alimonia, and -um, aliment.
 Alluvio, and -es, a flood.
 Alvearium, and -ære, a bee-hive.
 Amaracus, and -um, marjoram.
 Amygdala, and -um, an almond.
 Anfractum, and -us, *us*, a winding.
 Angiportum, and -us, *us*, a narrow lane or alley.
 Antidotus, and -um, an antidote.
 Aranea, and -us, i, a spider.
 Arar, and Araris, the river Arar.
 Arbor, and -os, a tree.
 Architectus, and -on, an architect.
 Arcus, -us, and i, a bow.
 Attagena, and -gen, a moor-hen.
 Avaritia, and -ies, avarice.
 Augmentum, and -men, an increase.
 Baccar, and -aris, a kind of herb.
 Baculus, and -um, a staff.
 Balteus, and -um, a belt.
 Barbaria, and -ies, barbarism.
 Barbitus, and -on, a harp.
 Batillus, and -um, a fire-shovel.
 Blanditia, and -ies, flattery.
 Buccina, and -um, a trumpet.
 Bura, and -is, a plough-tail.
 Buxus, and -um, the box-tree.
 Cæpa, and cæpe, an onion.
 Calamister, tri, and -trum, a crisp: *ag-pis*.
 Callus, and -um, hardened skin.
 Cancer, cri, or *ëris*, a crab.
 Canitia, and -ies, hoariness.
 Cæpus, and cæpo, a croton.
 Carrus, and -um, a kind of waggon.
 Cassida, and -cassis, a helmet.
 Catinus, and -um, a bowl, dish.
 Chirographus, and -um, a hand-writ ng.
 Cingula, -us, and -um, a girdle.
 Clipeus, and -um, a shield.
 Cochlearium, -ar, and -ære, a spoon.
 Colluvio, and -ies, filth.
 Commentarius, and -um, a journal.
 Compages, and -go, a joining.
 Conatum, and -us, *us*, an attempt.
 Concinnitas, and -tudo, neatness.
 Consortium, and -io, partnership.
 Contagium, -io, and -es, contact.
 Cornum, -us, i, or *us*, a cornel tree.
 -toæ, i, and -um a kind of shrub.
 Cratæra, and cratær, a bowl.
 Cræcus, and -um, saffron.
 Crystallus, and -um, crystal.
 Cubitus, and -um, the elbow.
 Cupiditas, and -pido, desire.
 Cupressus, i, or *us*, a cypress-tree.
 Delicia, and -um, delight.
 Delphinus, and delphin, a dolphin.
 Dictamnus, and -um, dittany.
 Diluvium, -o, and -ies, a deluge.
 Dömus, i, or *us*, a house.
 Dorsus, and -um, the back.
 Duritia, and -ies, hardness.
 Effigia, and -ies, an image.
 Elegia, and -on, i, an elegy.
 Eléphantus, and -phas, an elephant.
 Epitöma, and -e, an abridgment.
 Essëda, and -um, a chariot.
 Evander, dri, and -drus, Evander.
 Eventum, and -us, *us*, an event.
 Exemplar, and -ære, a pattern.
 Ficus, i, or *us*, a fig-tree.
 Finus, and -um, dung.
 Frëtum, and -us, *us*, a strait.
 Fulgetra, and -um, lightning.
 Galërus, and -um, a hat, cap.
 Ganea, and -um, an eating-house.
 Gausäpa, -es, -e, and -um, frieze.
 Gibba, -us, and -er, *ëri*, a hump.
 Glutinum, and -ten, glue.
 Gobius, and -io, a gudgeon.
 Grammatica, and -e, grammar.
 Grus, *gruis*, and *gruis*, i, a crane.
 Hebdömäda, and -mas, a week.
 Hellebörus, and -um, hellebore.
 Hönor, and hönos, honor.
 Hyssöpus, and -um, hyssop.
 Ilios, -um, and -on, Troy.
 Incestum, and -us, *us*, incest.
 Intübüs, and -um, endive.
 Jugülus, and -um, the throat.
 Juventa, -us, *ütis*, and -as, youth.
 Läbor, and läbos, labor.
 Lacerta, and -us, a lizard.
 Laurus, i, or *us*, a laurel.
 Lëpor, and lëpos, wit.
 Lîgur, and -us, *ëris*, a Ligurian.
 Lupinus, and -um, a lupine.
 Luxuria, and -ies, luxury.
 Mæander, -dros, and -drus, Mæander.
 Margarita, and -um, a pearl.
 Materia, and -ies, materials.
 Medimnus, and -um, a measure.
 Menda, and -um, a fault.
 Modius, and -um, a measure.
 Mollitia, and -ies, softness.
 Momentum, and -men, influence.
 Mügil, and -ilis, a mullet.
 Mulciber, *ëri*, or *ëris*, Vulcan.

Mulctra, and -um, a milk-pail.
 Munditia, and -ies, neatness.
 Muria, and -ies, brine or pickle.
 Myrtus, i or ūs, a myrtle.
 Nardus, and -um, nard.
 Nāsus, and -um, the nose.
 Necessitas, and -ūdo, necessity.
 Nequitia, and -ies, worthlessness.
 Notitia, and -ies, knowledge.
 Oblivium, and -io, forgetfulness.
 Obsidium, and -io, a siege.
 Œdipus, i, or ōdis, Œdipus.
 Ostrea, and -um, an oyster.
 Palātus, and -um, the palate.
 Palumba, -us, and -es, a pigeon.
 Papyrus, and -um, papyrus.
 Paupertas, and -ies, poverty.
 Pāvus, and pāvo, a peacock.
 Pēnus, i, -ōris, or ūs, and pēnum, p -
visions.
 Peplus, and -um, a veil.
 Perseus, ei, or eos, Perseus.
 Pileus, and -um, a hat.
 Pinus, i, or ūs, a pine-tree.
 Pistrina, and -ur, a bake-house.
 Planitia, and -ies, a plain.
 Plāto, and Plāton, Plato.
 Plebs, and plēbes, ei, the common
people.
 Porrus, and -um, a leak.
 Postulātum, and -io, a request.
 Præsēpia, -ium, -es, or -is, and -e, a
stable.
 Prætextum, and -us, ūs, a pretext.
 Prosapia, and -ies, lineage.
 Rāpa, and -um, a turnip.
 Requies, ētis or ēt, rest.
 Rēte, and rētis, a net.
 Reticūlus, and -um, a small net.

Rictum, and -us, ūs, the open mouth.
 Sævitia, -ūdo and -ies, ferocity.
 Sāgus, and -um, a military cloak.
 Sanguis, and sanguen, blood.
 Satrāpes, and satrapæ, a satrap.
 Scabritia, and -ies, roughness.
 Scorpīus, -os, and -io, a scorpion.
 Segmentum, and -men, a piece.
 Segnitia, and -ies, sloth.
 Senecta, and -us, old age.
 Sequester, tri, or tris, a trustee.
 Sesāma, and -um, sesame.
 Sibillus, and -a, ōrum, a hissing.
 Sināpi, and -is, mustard.
 Sīnus, and -um, a goblet.
 Spārus, and -a, ōrum, a spear.
 Spurcitia, and -ies, filthiness.
 Stramentum, and -men, straw.
 Suffimentum, and -men, fumigation.
 Suggestus, and -um, a pulpit, stage.
 Suppārus, and -um, a linen garment.
 Supplicium, -icamentum, and -icatio
a public supplication.
 Tapētum, -ēte, and -es, tapestry.
 Tenēritas, and -tūdo, softness.
 Tērgum, and -us, ōris, the back.
 Tiāra, and -as, a turban.
 Tignus, and -um, a beam, timber.
 Tigris, is, or idis, a tiger.
 Titānus, and Titan, Titan.
 Tonitruum, and -trus, ūs, thunder.
 Torāle, and -al, a bed-covering.
 Trābes, and trabs, a beam.
 Tribūla, and -um, a threshing sledge.
 Vespēra, -per, ēri and ēris, the evening.
 Vinacēus, and -a, ōrum, a grape-stone.
 Viscus, and -um, the millet-seed.
 Vulgus, masc. and neut., the common
people.

REMARK 1. To these may be added some other verbals in *us* and *io*, and Greek nouns in *o* and *on*; as, *Dio* and *Dion*; also some Greek nouns in *es* and *a*, which have Latin forms in *a*; as, *Atrides* and *Atrida*. See § 46.

REM. 2. Some proper names of places also are redundant in number; as, *Argos* and *Argi*; *Fidēna* and *Fidēnæ*; *Thēbe* and *Thēbæ*.

NOTE. The different forms of most words in the above list are not equally common, and some are rarely used, or only in particular cases.

DERIVATION OF NOUNS.

§ 100. Nouns are derived from other nouns, from adjectives, and from verbs.

I. FROM NOUNS.

From nouns are derived the following classes:—

1. A *patronymic* is the name of a person, derived from that of his father or other ancestor, or of the founder of his nation.

NOTE 1. Patronymics are properly Greek nouns, and have been borrowed from that language by the Latin poets.

(a.) Masculine patronymics end in *ides*, *ides*, *ādes*, and *iādes*.

(1.) Nouns in *us* of the second declension, and those nouns of the third declension, whose root ends in a short syllable, form their patronymics in *ides*; as, *Priāmus*, *Priāmides*; *Agamemnōn*, gen. *ōnis*, *Agamemnōnides*.

(2.) Nouns in *ēs* and *cles* form their patronymics in *ides*; as, *Atrēs*, *Atrides*; *Hēracles* (i. e. Hercules,) *Heraclides*.

REM. 1. *Enēides*, in Virg. A. 9, 658, is formed in like manner, as if from *Enēs*, instead of *Enēas*.

(3.) Nouns in *ās* and *ēs* of the first declension form their patronymics in *ādes*, as *Enēās*, *Enēādes*; *Hippôtēs*, *Hippôtādes*.

(4.) Nouns in *ius* of the second declension, and those nouns of the third declension, whose root ends in a long vowel, form their patronymics in *iādes*; as, *Thestius*, *Thestiādes*; *Amphitryō* (gen. *ōnis*), *Amphitryoniādes*.

REM. 2. A few nouns also of the first declension have patronymics in *iādes*; as, *Anchises*, *Anchisiādes*.

(b.) Feminine patronymics end in *is*, *ēs*, and *ias*, and correspond in termination to the masculines, viz. *is* to *ides*, *ēs* to *ides*, and *ias* to *iādes*; as, *Tyndārus*, masc. *Tyndarīdes*, fem. *Tyndāris*; *Nēreus*, masc. *Nereīdes*, fem. *Nerēs*; *Thestius*, masc. *Thestiādes*, fem. *Thestias*.

REM. 3. A few feminines are found in *ine*, or *ione*; as, *Nerine*, *Acrisiōne*, from *Nereus* and *Acrisius*.

NOTE 2. Patronymics in *des* and *ne* are of the first declension; those in *is* and *as*, of the third.

2. A *patrial* or *gentile* noun is derived from the name of a country; and denotes an inhabitant of that country; as,

Trōs, a Trojan man; *Trōas*, a Trojan woman; *Macedō*, a Macedonian; *Samnis*, a Samnite; from *Trōja*, *Macedonia*, and *Samnium*.

NOTE 3. Most patrials are properly adjectives, relating to a noun understood; as, *hōmo*, *civis*, etc. See § 128, 6.

3. A *diminutive* signifies a small thing of the kind denoted by the primitive; as, *liber*, a book; *libellus*, a little book.

Diminutives generally end in *ulus*, *ula*, *ulum*, or *cūlus*; *cūla*, *cūlum*, according as the primitive is masculine, feminine, or neuter.

A. 1. If the primitive is of the first or second declension, or its root ends in *c*, *g*, *d*, or *t* after a vowel, the diminutive is formed by annexing *ulus*, *a*, *um* to the root; as, *arūla*, *servūlus*, *puerūlus*, *scutūlum*, *cornicūla*, *regūlus*, *capitūlum*, *mercedūla*; from *āra*, *servus*, *puer*, *scūtum*, *cornix*, (*-icis*), *rex*, (*rēgis*), *cāput*, (*-itis*), *merces*, (*-ēdis*).

2. Primitives of the first or second declension whose root ends in *e* or *i*, instead of *ulus*, *a*, *um*, add *ulus*, *a*, *um*; as, *filioulus*, *gloriōla*, *horredūlum*; from *filius*, *gloria*, *horreum*.

3. Primitives of the first or second declension whose root ends in *l*, *n*, or *r*, form diminutives by contraction in *ellus*, *a*, *um*, and some in *illus*, *a*, *um*; as, *ocellus*, *asellus*, *libellus*, *lucellum*; from *oculus*, *asina*, *liber*, *lucrum*; and *sigillum*, *tigillum*, from *signum*, *tignum*.

B. 1. If the primitive is of the third, fourth, or fifth declension, the diminutive is formed in *cūlus*, (or *icūlus*), *a*, *um*.

2. Primitives of the third declension whose nominative ends in *r*, or in *os* or *us* from roots ending in *r* annex *cūlus* to the nominative; as, *fratercūlus*, *soror-*

cilla, ocellum, corpusculum; from *j. dier, abror, ds, (bris), corpus, (-bris)*.—So also primitives in *es* and *is*, but these drop the *s* of the nominative; as, *igniculus, nubecula, thecula*; from *ignis, nubes, dies*.

3. Primitives of other terminations of the third declension, and those of the fourth, add *iculus* to the root; as, *ponticulus, coticula, ossiculum, vermiculus, corniculum*; from *pons, cos, ds, (oss), verus, cornu*.

4. Primitives in *o, (inis or oris)*, in adding *culus, a, um*, change the final vowel of the root (*i* or *o*) into *u*; as, *homunculus, sermunculus*; from *homo* and *sermo*; and a few primitives of other terminations form similar diminutives; as, *avunculus, domuncula*; from *avus* and *domus*.

C. 1. A few diminutives end in *ulus*, as, *equulus, aculeus*; from *equus* and *acus*; and a few also in *io*; as, *homuncio, senecio*, from *homo* and *senex*.

2. Diminutives are sometimes formed from other diminutives; as, *asellulus*, from *asellus*; sometimes two or more diminutives with different terminations are formed from the same primitive, as, *homunculus, homullus, and homuncio*; from *homo*; and sometimes the primitive undergoes euphonic changes; as *rumiculus*, from *rumor*.

REM. Some diminutives differ in gender from their primitives; as *ramulus, scamillus*, from *râna* and *scammum*.

4. (a.) An amplificative is a personal appellation denoting an excess of that which is expressed by its primitive; as,

Cyprio, one who has a large head; so *naso, labeo, bucco, fronto, mento*, one who has a large nose, lips, or cheeks, a broad forehead or long chin; from *caput, nasus, labia, bucca, frons, and mentum*.

(b.) A few personal appellatives in *io* denote the trade or profession to which a person belongs; as, *lucio*, an actor; *pellio*, a furrier; from *ludus, and pellis*.

5. The termination *ium* added to the root of a noun, indicates the office or condition, and often, derivatively, an assemblage of the individuals denoted by the primitive; as, *collegium*, collegueship, and thence an assembly of colleagues; *servitium*, servitude, and collectively the servants; so *sacerdotium*, and *ministerium*; from *collêga, servus, sacerdos, and minister*.

6. The termination *imonium* is added to the root of a few nouns, denoting something derived from the primitives, or imparting to it its peculiar character; as, *testimonium*, testimony; so *vadimonium, patrimonium, matrimonium*; from *testis, vâs (vadis), pater, and mater*.

7. The termination *etum*, added to the root of names of plants, denotes a place where they grow in abundance; as, *quercetum, lauratum, olivetum*, from *quercus, laurus, and oliva*.

So, also, *asculatum, dumetum, myrtetum*, and by analogy *sacatum*. But some drop *e*; as, *carectum, salictum, virgultum, and arbustum*.

8. The termination *arium*, added to the root of a noun, denotes a receptacle of the things signified by the primitive; as, *aviarium*, an aviary; *plantarium*, a nursery; from *avis*, a bird, and *planta*, a plant.

9. The termination *ile*, added to the root of names of animals, marks the place where they are kept; as, *bovile*, a stall for oxen; so *caprile, ovile*; from *boe*, an ox, *capre*, a goat, and *ovis*, a sheep.

NOTE 1. This class and the preceding are properly neuter adjectives.

NOTE 2. Abstract nouns are derived either from adjectives or from verbs. See § 26, 5.

II. FROM ADJECTIVES.

§ 101. 1. Abstract nouns are formed by adding the termination *tas, itudo, ia, itia* or *ities, edo*, and *imonia* to the root of the primitive

2. Abstracts in *itas*, (equivalent to the English *ty* or *ity*), are formed from adjectives of each declension ; as, *cupiditas*, *teneritas*, *celeritas*, *crudelitas*, *felicitas* ; from *cupidus*, *tener*, *celer*, *crudelis*, and *felix*.

(1.) When the root ends in *i*, the abstract is formed in *itas* ; as, *pistias*, from *pisus* ; and when it ends in *t*, *as* only is added ; as, *honestas* from *honestus*.

(2.) In a few abstracts *i* before *tas* is dropped ; as, *libertas*, *juventas*, from *liber*, *juvenis*. In *facultas* and *difficultas*, from *facilis*, *difficilis*, there is a change also in the root-vowel from *i* to *u*.

(3.) A few abstracts are formed in *itus* or *tus*, instead of *itas* ; as, *serotinus*, *juventus*, from *servus* and *juvenis*. See § 76, Exc. 2.

3. Abstracts in *itudo* are formed from adjectives in *us*, and some from adjectives of the third declension of two or three terminations ; as, *magnitudo*, *altitudo*, *fortitudo*, *acritudo*, from *magnus*, *altus*, *fortis*, *acer*. Polysyllabic adjectives in *tus*, generally form their abstracts by adding *udo* instead of *itudo* to their root ; as, *consuetudo*, from *consuetus*.

4. Abstracts in *ia* (equivalent to the English *ce* or *cy*), are for the most part formed from adjectives of one termination ; as, *clementia*, *constantia*, *impudentia*, from *clemens*, *constans*, *impudens*. But some adjectives in *us* and *er*, including verbals in *cundus*, likewise form their verbals in *ia* ; as, *miseria*, *angustia*, *facundia*, from *miser*, *angustus*, *facundus*.

5. Abstracts in *itia* and *ities* are formed from adjectives in *us* and *is* ; as, *justitia*, *tristitia*, *duritia*, and *durities*, *segnitia* and *segnities*, from *justus*, *tristis*, *durus*, and *segnis*.

6. A few abstracts are formed in *edo*, and a few in *imonia* ; and sometimes two or more abstracts of different terminations are formed from the same adjective ; as, *acritas*, *acritudo*, *acredo*, and *acrimonia*, from *acer*. In such case those in *itudo* and *imonia* seem to be more intensive in signification than those in *itas*.

REMARK. Adjectives, as distinguished from the abstracts which are formed from them, are called *concretes*.

III. FROM VERBS.

§ 102. Nouns derived from verbs are called *verbal nouns*.

The following are the principal classes :—

1. Abstract nouns expressing the action or condition denoted by a verb, especially by a neuter verb, are formed by annexing *or* to their first root ; as, *amor*, love ; *favor*, favor ; *mæror*, grief ; *splendor*, brightness ; from *amo*, *faveo*, *mæreo*, and *splendeo*.

2. (a.) Abstracts are also formed from many verbs by annexing *ium* to the first or to the third root ; as, *colloquium*, a conference ; *gaudium*, joy ; *exordium*, a beginning ; *exitium*, destruction ; *solacium*, consolation ; from *colloquor*, *gaudeo*, *exordior*, *exeo* and *solor*.

3. Some verbal abstracts are formed by annexing *ela*, *imonia*, or *imonium*, to the first root of the verb ; as, *querela* and *querimonia*, a complaint ; *suadela*, persuasion ; from *queror* and *suadeo*.

4. (a.) The terminations *men* and *mentum*, added to the first root of the verb, generally with a connecting vowel, denote the thing to which the action belongs, both actively and passively, or a means for the performance of the action ; as, *fulmen* from *fulgeo*, *flumen* from *fluo*, *agmen* from *ago*, *solamen* from *solor*, *documentum* from *dōceo*, *blandimentum* from *blandior*.

(b.) The final consonant of the root is often dropped, and the preceding and connecting vowels contracted into one syllable ; as, *ago*, (*āgimen*), *agmen* ; *faveo*, (*fōvimentum*), *fimentum*.

(c.) Some words of this class have no primitive verb in use ; as, *atramētum*, ink ; but, in this case, the connecting vowel seems to imply its reference to such a verb as *atrāre*, to blacken.

5. (a.) The terminations *ilum*, *būlum*, *cūlum* ; *brum*, *crum*, *trum*, annexed to the first root of a verb, denote an instrument for performing the act expressed by the verb, or a place for its performance ; as, *cingūlum*, *opercūlum*, *venabūlura*, *ventilābrum*, *fulcrum*, *spectrum*, from *cingo*, *opērio*, *vēnor*, *ventilo*, *fulcio*, *spēcio*.

(b.) Sometimes *cūlum* is contracted into *chum* ; as, *vincum* for *vincūlum*. Sometimes, also, *s* is inserted before *trum* ; as, *rostrum*, from *rōdo*, and a connecting vowel is placed before this and some of the other terminations ; as, *arātrum*, *stabūlum*, *cubicūlum*, from *āro*, *sto*, and *cūdo*.

(c.) Some words of this kind are formed from nouns ; as, *acetabūlum*, a vinegar cruet ; *turibūlum*, a censer ; from *acētum* and *tus*.

6. (a.) Nouns formed by adding *or* and *rix* to the third root of the verb, denote respectively the male and female agent of the action expressed by the verb ; as, *adjutor*, *adjutrix*, an assistant ; *fautor*, *fautrix*, a favorer ; *victor*, *victrix*, a conqueror ; from *adiūto* (*adjūt-*), *fāveo* (*faut-*), *vinco* (*vict-*). They are often likewise used as adjectives. The feminine form is less common than the masculine, and when the third root of the verb ends in *s*, the feminine is sometimes formed in *trix* ; as, *tondeo* (*tons-*) *tonstrix*.

(b.) Some nouns in *tor* are formed immediately from other nouns ; as, *viātor*, a traveller ; *janitor*, a door-keeper ; from *via* and *janua*. In *meretrix* from *mereo*, *s* of the third root becomes *a*.

(c.) The agent of a few verbs is denoted by the terminations *a* and *o* annexed to the first root ; as, *convēta*, a guest ; *advēna*, a stranger ; *scriba*, a scribe ; *erro*, a vagrant ; *bibo*, a drunkard ; *comēdo*, a glutton, from *convēto*, *advēnio*, etc.

7. Many abstract nouns are formed by annexing *io* and *us* (gen. *ūs*) to the third root of a verb ; as, *actio*, an action ; *lectio*, reading ; from *āgo* (*act-*), *lĕge* (*lect-*) ;—*cantus*, singing ; *visus*, sight ; *usus*, use ; from *cāno* (*cant-*), *video* (*vis-*), *utor* (*ūs-*).

REMARK 1. Nouns of both forms, and of like signification, are frequently derived from the same verb ; as, *concurſio* and *concurſus*, a running together ; *mōtio* and *mōtus*, etc.

REM. 2. Nouns formed by adding the termination *ura* to the third root of a verb, sometimes have the same signification as those in *io* and *us*, and sometimes denote the result of an action ; as, *positūra*, position ; *vincitura*, a binding together ; from *pōno*, and *vincio* ; and the termination *ēla* has sometimes the same meaning ; as, *querēla*, complaint ; *loquēla*, speech, from *quēror* and *loquor*.

NOTE. One of these forms is generally used to the exclusion of the others, and when two or more are found, they are usually employed in somewhat different senses.

8. The termination *orium*, added to the third root of a verb, denotes the place where the action of the verb is performed ; as, *audibrium*, a lecture-room ; *condibrium*, a repository ; from *audio* and *condo*.

COMPOSITION OF NOUNS.

§ 103. Compound nouns are formed variously :—

1. Of two nouns ; as, *rupicapra*, a wild goat, of *rūpes* and *capra*. In some words, compounded of two nouns, the former is a genitive ; as, *senatusconsultum*, a decree of the senate ; *jurisconsultus*, a lawyer ; in others, both parts are declined ; as, *respublica*, *jurjurandum*. See § 91.

2. Of a noun and a verb ; as, *artifex*, an artist, of *ars* and *fācio* ; *ſicāgen*, a harper of *ſides* and *cāno* ; *agricola*, a husbandman, of *āger* and *cōla*.

3. Of an adjective and a noun; as, *æquinoctium*, the equinox, of *æquus* and *nox*; *millepēda*, a millepede, of *mille* and *pes*.

In *duumvir*, *triumvir*, *decemvir*, *centumvir*, the numeral adjective is in the genitive plural.

REMARK 1. When the former part of a compound word is a noun or an adjective, it usually ends in *i*; as, *artifex*, *rupicapra*, *agricola*, etc. If the second word begins with a vowel, an elision takes place; as, *quingennium*, of *quingus* and *annus*; *magnanimus*, of *magnus* and *animus*.

4. Of an adverb and a noun; as, *nefas*, wickedness; *nemo*, nobody; of *ne*, *fas*, and *homo*. So *biduum*, of *bis* and *dies*.

5. Of a preposition and a noun: as, *incuria*, want of care, of *in* and *cūra*. So *intervallum*, an interval; *præcordia*, the diaphragm; *proverbium*, a proverb; *subsellium*, a low seat; *superficies*, a surface.

REM. 2. When the former part is a preposition, its final consonant is sometimes changed, to adapt it to that which follows it: as, *ignobilis*, *illegidus*, *imprudencia*, *irrumpe*, of *in* and *nobilis*, *lepidus*, etc. See § 198.

ADJECTIVES.

§ 104. An adjective is a word which qualifies or limits the meaning of a substantive.

Adjectives may be divided, according to their *signification*, into various classes; as denoting,

1. Character or quality; as, *bonus*, good; *albus*, white; *amicus*, friendly.
2. State or condition; as, *felix*, happy; *dives*, rich.
3. Possession; as, *herilis*, a master's; *patrius*, a father's.
4. Quantity; as, *magnus*, great; *totus*, entire; *parvus*, small.
5. Number; as, *unus*, one; *secundus*, second; *tot*, so many; *quot*, as many. These are called *numerals*.
6. Time; as, *annuus*, yearly; *hesternus*, of yesterday; *bimus*, of two years; *trimestris*, of three months.
7. Place; as, *altus*, high; *vicinus*, near; *aërius*, aerial; *terrestrius*, terrestrial.
8. Material; as, *aureus*, golden; *fagineus*, beechen; *terrēnus*, earthen.
9. Part; as, *nullus*, no one; *aliquis*, some one. These are called *partitives*.
10. Country; as, *Romānus*, Roman; *Arpinus* of *Arpinum*. These are called *patrials*.
11. Diminution; as, *parvulus*, from *parvus*, small; *misellus*, from *miser*, miserable. These are called *diminutives*.
12. Amplification; as, *vinōsus* and *vinolentus*, much given to wine; *auritus*, having long ears. These are called *amplificatives*.
13. Relation; as, *avidus*, desirous of; *mémor*, mindful of; *insuētus*. These are called *relatives*.
14. Interrogation; as, *quantus*? how great; *qualis*? of what kind; *quot*? how many? *quotus*? of what number? These are called *interrogatives*; and, when not used interrogatively, they are called *correlatives*.
15. Specification; as, *tālis*, such; *tantus*, so great; *tot*, so many. These are called *demonstratives*.

DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

§ 105. 1. Adjectives are declined like substantives, and are either of the first and second declensions, or of the third only.

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

2. The masculine of adjectives belonging to the first and second declensions, ends either in *us* or in *er*. The feminine and neuter are formed respectively by annexing *a* and *um* to the root of the masculine. The masculine in *us* is declined like *dominus*; that in *er* like *gēner* or *āger*; the feminine always like *mūsa*; and the neuter like *regnum*.

REMARK 1. The masculine of one adjective, *sātūr*, *-āra*, *-ārum*, full ends in *ur*, and *e* declined like *gēner*.

Bōnūs, good.

Singular.

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i>	bo'-nūs,	bo'-nā,	bo'-nūm,
<i>G.</i>	bo'-nī,	bo'-næ,	bo'-nī,
<i>D.</i>	bo'-nō,	bo'-næ,	bo'-nō,
<i>Ac.</i>	bo'-nūm,	bo'-nām,	bo'-nūm,
<i>V.</i>	bo'-nē,	bo'-nā,	bo'-nūm,
<i>Ab.</i>	bo'-nō.	bo'-nā.	bo'-nō.

Plural.

<i>N.</i>	bo'-nī,	bo'-næ,	bo'-nā,
<i>G.</i>	bo-nō'-rūm,	bo-nā'-rūm,	bo-nō'-rūm,
<i>D.</i>	bo'-nis,	bo'-nis,	bo'-nis,
<i>Ac.</i>	bo'-nōs,	bo'-nās,	bo'-nā,
<i>V.</i>	bo'-nī,	bo'-næ,	bo'-nā,
<i>Ab.</i>	bo'-nis.	bo'-nis.	bo'-nis.

In like manner decline

<i>Al'-tus, high.</i>	<i>Fī'-dus, faithful.</i>	<i>Lon'-gus, long.</i>
<i>A-vā'-rus, covetous.</i>	<i>Im'-prō-bus, wicked.</i>	<i>Plē'-nus, full.</i>
<i>Be-nig'-nus, kind.</i>	<i>In-i'-quus, unjust.</i>	<i>Tac'-i-tus, silent.</i>

REM. 2. Like *bōnus* are also declined all participles in *us*; as,
A-mā'-tus. Am-a-tū'-rus. A-man'-dus.

Rem. 3. The masculine of the vocative singular of adjectives in *us* is sometimes like the nominative; as, *O vir fortis atque amicus*. Hor. *Meus* has both *mei* and *meus*.

Rem. 4. The genitive plural of distributive numerals ends commonly in *um* instead of *rum*; as, *crassitūde binūm digitorūm*. Plin.

3. Tēner, *tender*.

Singular.

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i>	ten'-nēr,	ten'-ē-rā,	ten'-ē-rūm,
<i>G.</i>	ten'-ē-ri,	ten'-ē-ræ,	ten'-ē-ri,
<i>D.</i>	ten'-ē-rō,	ten'-ē-ræ,	ten'-ē-rō,
<i>Ac.</i>	ten'-ē-rūm,	ten'-ē-rūm,	ten'-ē-rūm,
<i>V.</i>	ten'-nēr,	ten'-ē-rā,	ten'-ē-rūm,
<i>Ab.</i>	ten'-ē-rō.	ten'-ē-rā.	ten'-ē-rō.

Plural.

<i>N.</i>	ten'-ē-ri,	ten'-ē-ræ,	ten'-ē-rā,
<i>G.</i>	ten-e-rō'-rūm,	ten-e-rā'-rūm,	ten-e-rō'-rūm,
<i>D.</i>	ten'-ē-ris,	ten'-ē-ris,	ten'-ē-ris,
<i>Ac.</i>	ten'-ē-rōs,	ten'-ē-rās,	ten'-ē-rā,
<i>V.</i>	ten'-ē-ri,	ten'-ē-ræ,	ten'-ē-rā,
<i>Ab.</i>	ten'-ē-ris.	ten'-ē-ris.	ten'-ē-ris.

In like manner are declined

As'-per, <i>rough</i> .	Lā'-cer, <i>torn</i> .	Pros'-per, <i>prosperous</i> .
Ex'-ter, <i>foreign</i> .	Lī'-ber, <i>free</i> .	Sā'-tur, <i>full</i> .
Gib'-ber, <i>crook-backed</i> .	Mī'-ser, <i>wretched</i> .	

So also *alter*, except in the genitive and dative singular (see § 107), *semifer* and the compounds of *géro* and *féro*; as, *laniger*, *opifer*.

NOTE. *Prosper* is less frequent than *prosperus*, and *exter* is scarcely used in the nominative singular masculine.

§ 106. The other adjectives in *er* drop *e* in declension; as,

Piger, slothful.

Singular.

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i>	pi'-gēr,	pi'-grā,	pi'-grūm,
<i>G.</i>	pi'-grī,	pi'-græ,	pi'-grī,
<i>D.</i>	pi'-grō,	pi'-græ,	pi'-grō,
<i>Ac.</i>	pi'-grūm,	pi'-grām,	pi'-grūm,
<i>V.</i>	pi'-gēr,	pi'-grā,	pi'-grūm,
<i>Ab.</i>	pi'-grō.	pi'-grā.	pi'-grō.

Plural.

<i>N.</i>	pi'-grī,	pi'-græ,	pi'-grā,
<i>G.</i>	pi'-grō'-rūm,	pi'-grā'-rūm,	pi'-grō'-rūm,
<i>D.</i>	pi'-gris,	pi'-gris,	pi'-gris,
<i>Ac.</i>	pi'-grōs,	pi'-grās,	pi'-grā,
<i>V.</i>	pi'-grī,	pi'-græ,	pi'-grā,
<i>Ab.</i>	pi'-gris.	pi'-gris.	pi'-gris.

In like manner decline

Æ'-gor, <i>sick</i> .	Mā'-cer, <i>lean</i> .	Scā'-ber, <i>rough</i> .
A'-ter, <i>black</i> .	Nī'-ger, <i>black</i> .	Si-nis'-ter, <i>left</i> .
Crē'-ber, <i>frequent</i> .	Pul'-cher, <i>fair</i> .	Tē'-ter, <i>foul</i> .
Glā'-ber, <i>smooth</i> .	Rū'-ber, <i>red</i> .	Vā'-fer, <i>crafty</i> .
In'-tē-ger, <i>entire</i> .	Sā'-cer, <i>sacred</i> .	

Dexter, right, has *-tra*, *-trum*, and less frequently *-tēra*, *-tērum*.

§ 107. Six adjectives in *us*, and three in *er*, have their genitive singular in *ius*, and their dative in *i*, in all the genders:—

<i>Alius</i> , <i>another</i> .	<i>Tōtus</i> , <i>whole</i> .	<i>Alter</i> , <i>-tēra</i> , <i>-tērum</i> , <i>the other</i> .
<i>Nullus</i> , <i>no one</i> .	<i>Ullus</i> , <i>any</i> .	<i>Uter</i> , <i>-tra</i> , <i>-trum</i> , <i>which of the two</i> .
<i>Sōlus</i> , <i>alone</i> .	<i>Unus</i> , <i>one</i> .	<i>Neuter</i> , <i>-tra</i> , <i>-trum</i> , <i>neither</i> .

To these may be added the other compounds of *ūter*,—namely, *uterque*, each of two; *uterumque*, *uterlibet*, and *uteris*, which of the two you please; *gen. utriusque*, etc.—also, *alterūter*, one of two; *gen. alterutrius*, and sometimes *alterius utrius*; *dat. alterutri*. So *alteruterque*, and *unusquisque*. See § 139, 4.

Nullus, *sōlus*, *tōtus*, *ullus*, and *unus* are thus declined:—

	<i>Singular.</i>	
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
<i>N.</i>	ū'-nūs,	ū'-nā,
<i>G.</i>	u-nī'-ūs,*	u-nī'-ūs,
<i>D.</i>	u'-nī,	u'-nī,
<i>Ac.</i>	u'-nūm,	u'-nām,
<i>V.</i>	u'-nē,	u'-nā,
<i>Ab.</i>	u'-nō.	u'-nā.

The plural is regular, like that of *bōnus*.

REMARK 1. *Alius* has *aliud* in the nominative and accusative singular neuter, and in the genitive *alius*, contracted for *alius*.

REM. 2. Except in the genitive and dative singular, *alter* is declined like *tēner*, and *ūter* and *neuter* like *piger*.

REM. 3. Some of these adjectives, in early writers, and occasionally even in Cicero, Cæsar, and Nepos, form their genitive and dative regularly, like *bōnus*, *tēner*, or *piger*.

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

§ 108. Some adjectives of the third declension have three terminations in the nominative singular; some two; and others only one.

I. Those of three terminations end in *er*, *masc.*; *is*, *fem.*; and *e*, *neut.*; and are thus declined:—

Acer, *sharp*.

Singular.

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i>	ā'-cēr,	ā'-crīs,	ā'-crē,
<i>G.</i>	a'-crīs,	a'-crīs,	a'-crīs,
<i>D.</i>	a'-crī,	a'-crī,	a'-crī,
<i>Ac.</i>	a'-crēm,	a'-crēm,	a'-crē,
<i>V.</i>	a'-cēr,	a'-crīs,	a'-crē,
<i>Ab.</i>	a'-crī.	a'-crī.	a'-crī.

* See § 15.

Plural.

N.	a'-crēs,	a'-crēs,	a'-cri-ā,
G.	a'-cri-ūm,	a'-cri-um,	a'-cri-ūm,
D.	ac'-ri-būs,	ac'-ri-būs,	ac'-ri-būs,
Ac.	a'-crēs,	a'-crēs,	a'-cri-ā,
V.	a'-crēs,	a'-crēs,	a'-cri-ā,
Ab.	ac'-ri-būs.	ac'-ri-būs.	ac'-ri-būs.

In like manner are declined the following;—

A'-lcer, <i>cheerful</i> .	Pa-lus'-ter, <i>marshy</i> .	Sil-ves'-ter, <i>woody</i> .
Cam-pes'-ter, <i>champaign</i> .	Pe-des'-ter, <i>on foot</i> .	Ter-res'-ter, <i>terrestrial</i> .
Cel'-ē-ber, <i>famous</i> .	Pū'-ter, <i>rotten</i> .	Vol'-ū-er, <i>winged</i> .
E-ques'-ter, <i>equestrian</i> .	Sa-lū'-ber, <i>wholesome</i> .	

To these add names of months in *-ber*, used as adjectives; as, *October*, etc. (cf. § 71), and *celer*, swift, which has *celēris*, *celēre*; gen. *celēris*, etc.

REMARK 1. The termination *er* was anciently sometimes feminine; as, *volūcer fama*. Petr.: and, on the other hand, the masculine often ends in *is*; as, *collis silvestris*, *Cæs*.

REM. 2. *Volūcer* has *um* in the genitive plural.

§ 109. II. Adjectives of two terminations end in *is* for the masculine and feminine, and *e* for the neuter, except comparatives, which end in *or* and *us*.

Those in *is*, *e*, are thus declined:—

*Mitis mild.**Singular.**Plural.*

M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	N.
N. mī'-tis,	mī'-tē,	N. mī'-tēs,	mit'-i-ā,*
G. mī'-tis,	mī'-tis,	G. mit'-i-ūm,*	mit'-i-ūm,
D. mī'-tī,	mī'-tī,	D. mit'-i-būs,	mit'-i-būs,
Ac. mī'-tēm,	mī'-tē,	Ac. mī'-tēs,	mit'-i-ā,
V. mī'-tis,	mī'-tē,	V. mī'-tēs,	mit'-i-ā,
Ab. mī'-tī.	mī'-tī.	Ab. mit'-i-būs.	mit'-i-būs.

In like manner decline

Ag'-i-lis, <i>active</i> .	Dul'-cis, <i>sweet</i> .	In-col'-ū-mis, <i>safe</i> .
Brē'-vis, <i>short</i> .	For'-tis, <i>brave</i> .	Mi-rab'-i-lis, <i>wonderful</i> .
Cru-dē'-lis, <i>cruel</i> .	Grā'-vis, <i>heavy</i> .	Om'-nis, <i>all</i> .

Tres, three, is declined like the plural of *mitis*.

NOTE. Several adjectives of this class have forms also in *us*, *a*, *um*. See § 116.

§ 110. (a.) All comparatives, except *plus*, more, are thus declined:—

* Pronounced *wish'-e-a*, etc. See § 12.

Mitior,* *milder.**Singular.*

	<i>M. & F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i>	mit-i-ōr,	mit'-i-ūs,
<i>G.</i>	mit-i-ō'-rīs,	mit-i-ō'-rīs,
<i>D.</i>	mit-i-ō'-rī,	mit-i-ō'-rī,
<i>Ac.</i>	mit-i-ō'-rēm,	mit'-i-ūs,
<i>V.</i>	mit-i-ōr,	mit'-i-ūs,
<i>Ab.</i>	mit-i-ō'-rē, or -rī.	mit-i-ō'-rē, or -rī.

Plural.

	<i>M. & F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i>	mit-i-ō'-rēs,	mit-i-ō'-rā,
<i>G.</i>	mit-i-ō'-rūm,	mit-i-ō'-rūm,
<i>D.</i>	mit-i-or'-ī-būs,	mit-i-or'-ī-būs,
<i>Ac.</i>	mit-i-ō'-rēs,	mit-i-ō'-rā,
<i>V.</i>	mit-i-ō'-rēs,	mit-i-ō'-rā,
<i>Ab.</i>	mit-i-or'-ī-būs.	mit-i-or'-ī-būs.

In like manner decline

A'-ti-or, <i>higher.</i>	Dul'-ci-or, <i>sweeter.</i>	Gra'-vi-or, <i>heavier.</i>
A i-da'-ci-or, <i>bolder.</i>	Fe-lic'-i-or, <i>happier.</i>	Pru-den'-ti-or, <i>more prudent.</i>
B-r'-vi-or, <i>shorter.</i>	Fe-ro'-ci-or, <i>fiercer.</i>	U-be'-ri-or, <i>more fertile.</i>
Crū-de'-li-or, <i>more cruel.</i>	For'-ti-or, <i>braver.</i>	

Plūs, *more*, is thus declined :—

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>M. & F.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i>		<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i> plus,	<i>N.</i> plū'-rēs,	plū'-rā, <i>rarely plu -ri-ā,</i>
<i>G.</i> plū'-rīs,	<i>G.</i> plū'-ri-ūm,	plū'-ri-ūm,
<i>D.</i> _____,	<i>D.</i> plū'-ri-būs,	plū'-ri-būs,
<i>Ac.</i> plus,	<i>Ac.</i> plū'-rēs,	plū'-rā,
<i>V.</i> _____,	<i>V.</i> _____,	
<i>Ab.</i> (plū'-rē, <i>obs.</i>)	<i>Ab.</i> plū'-ri-būs.	plū'-ri-būs.

So, but in the plural number only, *complures*, a great many.

§ 111. III. Other adjectives of the third declension have but one termination in the nominative singular for all genders. They all end in *l*, *r*, *s*, or *x*, and increase in the genitive.

They are thus declined :—

Fēlix, *happy.**Singular.*

<i>M. & F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i> fe'-lix,	fe'-lix,
<i>G.</i> fe-li'-cīs,	fe-li'-cīs,
<i>D.</i> fe-li'-cī,	fe-li'-cī,
<i>Ac.</i> fe-li'-cēm,	fe'-lix,
<i>V.</i> fe'-lix,	fe'-lix,
<i>Ab.</i> fe-li'-cē, or -cī.	fe-li'-cē, or -cī.

* Pronounced *mish'-s-or*, etc. See § 12.

Plural.

<i>M. & F.</i>		<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i>	fe-li'-cēs,	fe-lic'-i-ā,*
<i>G.</i>	fe-lic'-i-ūm,*	fe-lic'-i-ūm,
<i>D.</i>	fe-lic'-i-būs,	fe-lic'-i-būs,
<i>Ac.</i>	fe-li'-cēs,	fe-lic'-i-ā,
<i>V.</i>	fe-li'-cēs,	fe-lic'-i-ā,
<i>Ab.</i>	fe-lic'-i-būs.	fe-lic'-i-būs.

*Præsens, present.**Singular.*

<i>M. & F.</i>		<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i>	præ'-sens,	præ'-sens,
<i>G.</i>	præ-sen'-tis,	præ-sen'-tis,
<i>D.</i>	præ-sen'-ti,	præ-sen'-ti,
<i>Ac.</i>	præ-sen'-tēm,	præ'-sens,
<i>V.</i>	præ'-sens,	præ'-sens,
<i>Ab.</i>	præ-sen'-tē, or -tī.	præ-sen'-tē, or -tī.

Plural.

<i>N.</i>	præ-sen'-tēs,	præ-sen'-ti-ā,†
<i>G.</i>	præ-sen'-ti-ūm,	præ-sen'-ti-ūm,
<i>D.</i>	præ-sen'-ti-būs,	præ-sen'-ti-būs,
<i>Ac.</i>	præ-sen'-tēs,	præ-sen'-ti-ā,
<i>V.</i>	præ-sen'-tēs,	præ-sen'-ti-ā,
<i>Ab.</i>	præ-sen'-ti-būs.	præ-sen'-ti-būs.

In like manner decline

Au'-dax, -ācis, <i>told</i> .	Par'-ti-ceps, -ipis, <i>participant</i> .	Sol'-ters, -tis, <i>shrouded</i> .
Com'-pos, -ctis, <i>master of</i> .	Præ'-pes, -ētis, <i>swift</i> .	Sos'-pes, -itis, <i>safe</i> .
Fē'-rox, -ōcis, <i>fierce</i> .	Prū'-dens, -tis, <i>prudent</i> .	Sup'-plex, -icis, <i>suppliant</i> .
Ir'-gens, -tis, <i>huge</i> .		

REMARK. All present participles are declined like *præsens*; as,

A'-mans. Mō'-nens. Rē'-gens. Ca'-pi-ens. Au'-di-ens.

NOTE. A few adjectives of one termination have redundant forms in *us*, *a*, *um*; see § 116.

RULES FOR THE OBLIQUE CASES OF ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

GENITIVE SINGULAR.

§ 112. Most adjectives of the third declension form their genitive singular like nouns of the same termination.

The following may here be specified:—

1. Of those in *es* (cf. § 73) some have *-ētis*; as, *hēbes*, *perpes*, *præpes*, and *tēres*—*inquis* and *loctiplex* have *-ētis*;—some have *-itis*; as, *dīves*, *sospes*, and *superstes*;—some have *-icis*; as, *dēses*, and *rēses*;—*bīpes*, and *trīpes* have *-pēdis*;—*pūbes* *ras pubēris*, and *impūbes*, *impubēris* and *impūbis*.

* Pronounced *fe-lish'-e-um* etc See § 10, Ex., and § 7, 3, (b.)

† Pronounced *præ-sen'-she-a*, etc

2. *Compos* and *impos* have *-ōtis*, and *exos*, *exosis*.—*Exles* has *exlēgis*, *pernos* has *pernoctis* (§ 78), *præcox*, *præcōcis*, and *reduz*, *reducis*.—*Cælebs* has *cælibis* (§ 77); *intercus*, *intercūtis*, and *vêtus*, *velēris*. Those in *ceps* which are compounds of *cāpūt*, have *-cāptis*; as, *anceps*, *præceps* (§ 78, 1); but the compounds of *ceps* from *cāpio* have *-tēpis*; as, *particeps*, *participis*.—Those in *cor*, compounds of *cor*, have *-cordis*; as, *concor*, *concordis* (§ 71, Exc. 2).—*Mēmor* and *immēmor* have *-ōris*.

ABLATIVE SINGULAR.

§ 113. 1. Adjectives which have *e* in the nominative singular neuter have only *i* in the ablative.

Exc. 1. The ablatives *bimestre*, *cæleste*, and *perenne* are found in Ovid, and *cognomine* in Virgil.

2. Comparatives and participles in *ns*, when used as participles, especially in the ablative absolute, have rather *e* than *i*; but participial adjectives in *ns* have rather *i* than *e*.

3. Adjectives of one termination have either *e* or *i* in the ablative.

Exc. 2. The following adjectives of one termination have only *e* in the ablative:—

Bicorpor, *bipes*, *cælebs*, *compos*, *dēses*, *discolor*, *hospes*, *impos*, *impābes*, *juvénis*, *locuples*, *pauper*, *princeps*, *pūber* or *pūbes*, *sénex*, *sospes*, *superstes*, *tricorpor*, *tricuspis*, and *tripes*.

Exc. 3. The following adjectives of one termination have only *i* in the ablative:—

Anceps, *concor*, *discors*, *hēbes*, *immēmor*, *iners*, *ingens*, *inops*, *ruēmor*, *par*, *præceps*, *rēcens*, *rēpens*, *vīgīl*, and most adjectives in *x*, especially those in *plex*.

REM. 1. *Inerte* occurs in Ovid, *recente* in Ovid and Cællus, and *præcipe* in Ennius.

REM. 2. *Præsens*, when used of things, makes the ablative in *i*; when used of persons, it has *e*.

NOMINATIVE, ACCUSATIVE, AND GENITIVE PLURAL

§ 114. 1. The neuter of the nominative and accusative plural ends in *ia*, and the genitive plural of all genders in *ium*; but comparatives in *or*, with *vêtus*, old, and *uber*, fertile, have *a*, and *um*.

2. The accusative plural of masculine and feminine adjectives, whose genitive plural ends in *ium*, anciently ended in *is* or *ās*, instead of *ēs*. Cf. § 85, Exc. 1.

Exc. 1. Those adjectives that have only *e* in the ablative singular, have *um* in the genitive plural.

Exc. 2. Compounds of *fācio*, *cāpio*, and of such nouns as make *um* in their genitive plural, with *cēler*, *compar*, *cicur*, *dīves*, *mēmor*, *immēmor*, *præpes*, *supplex*, and *vīgīl*, make their genitive plural in *um*.

Exc. 3. *Dis*, *locuples*, *sons*, and *insons* have either *um* or *ium*. The poets and the later prose writers sometimes form the genitive plural of other adjectives and of participles in *ns*, by syncope, in *um*, instead of *ium*; as, *cælestum*, Virg. Ovid, etc.

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

§ 115. Some adjectives are defective, others redundant.

DEFECTIVE ADJECTIVES.

1. (a.) Many adjectives denoting personal qualities or attributes want the neuter gender, unless when occasionally joined to a neuter substantive used figuratively. Such are the following:—

Bicorpor, bipes, cælebs, compos, consors, degēner, dives, impos, impubes, industrius, inops, insons, invitus, juvenis, locuples, mēmor, pauper, particeps princeps, pūber, or pūbes, rēdux, sēnex, sons, sospes, superstes, supplex, tricorpor, vigil.

(b.) *Victrix* and *ultrix* are feminine in the singular, seldom neuter; in the plural, they are feminine and neuter. Such verbals partake of the nature both of substantives and adjectives, and correspond to masculines in *tor*. See § 102, 6, (a.)

2. The following want the genitive plural, and are rarely used in the neuter gender:—

Concolor, dēses, hēbes, perpes, rēses, tēses, versicolor.

3. The names of months, which are properly adjectives, have only the masculine and feminine genders.

4. Some adjectives are wholly indeclinable.

Such are *frūgi*, temperate; *nēquam*, worthless; *sāt* or *sātis*, sufficient; the plurals *aliquot*, *tōt*, *quōt*, *tōtidem*, *quotquot*; and the cardinal numbers from *quatuor* to *centum* inclusive, and also *mille*. Cf. § 118, 1, and 6, (b.)

5. The following adjectives are used only in certain cases:—

Bilicem, acc.; doubly-tissued. *Cetēra*, *cetērum*, the rest, wants the nom. sing. masc. *Decemplcem*, acc.; tenfold. *Exspes*, nom.; hopeless. *Inquies*, nom.; —*ētem*, acc.; —*ēte*, abl.; restless. *Mactus*, and *macte*, nom.; macte, acc.; honored; —*macti*, nom. plur. *Necesse*, and *necessum*, nom., acc.; necessary. *Plus*, nom., acc.; pluris, gen.; more; —pl. *plūres*, -a, nom. acc.; -ium gen.; *ibus*, dat., abl. Cf. § 110. *Postēra*, *postērū*, coming after, wants the nom. sing. masc. *Pōtis*, nom. sing. and pl., all genders; able. *Pōte*, nom. sing., for potest; possible. *Sep-templcis*, gen.; -ce, abl.; seven-fold. *Siremps*, and *sirempse*, nom. and acc., alike. *Tantundem*, nom. acc.; tantidem, gen.; tantandem, acc.; so much. *Trilicem*, acc.; trebly-tissued; *trilices*, nom. and acc. pl.

REDUNDANT ADJECTIVES.

§ 116. The following adjectives are redundant in termination and declension. Those marked *r* are more rarely used.

Axclivis, and -us, *r*, ascending.
Auxiliāris, and -ius, auxiliary.
Bijūgis, and -us, yoked two together.
Declivis, and -us, *r*, descending.
Exanimis, and -us, *r*, lifeless.
Hilāris, and -us, cheerful.
Imbecillis, *r*, and -us, weak.
Impūbes, and -is, *r*, -is or -ēris, not grown up.
Inermis, and -us, *r*, unarmed.
Infrōnis, and -us, unbridled.

Inquies, and -ētus, restless.
Jocularis, and -ius, *r*, laughable.
Multijūgis, *r*, and -us, yoked many to-
 gether.
Opūlens, and -lentus, rich.
Præcox, -cōquis, and -cōquus, early
 ripe.
Proclivis, and -us, *r*, sloping.
Quadrījūgis, and -us, yoked four to
 gether.
Semianimis, and -us, half alive.

Semierialis, and -us, *half armed*.
Semisomnis, and -us, *r, half asleep*.
Singularis, and -ius, *single*.

Sublimis, and -us, *r, high*.
Unanimis, *r, and -us, unanimous*.
Violens, *r, and -lentus, violent*.

To these may be added some adjectives in *er* and *is*; as, *satuber* and *-bria*, *celliber* and *-bris*. Cf. § 108, R. 1.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

§ 117. Numeral adjectives are divided into three principal classes—*Cardinal*, *Ordinal*, and *Distributive*.

I. Cardinal numbers are those which simply denote the number of things, in answer to the question *Quot?* 'How many?' They are,

1. Unus,	one.	I.
2. Duo,	two.	II.
3. Tres,	three.	III.
4. Quattuor,	four.	III. or IV.
5. Quinque,	five.	V.
6. Sex,	six.	VI.
7. Septem,	seven.	VII.
8. Octo,	eight.	VIII.
9. Nōvem,	nine.	VIII. or IX.
10. Dēcem,	ten.	X.
11. Undēcim,	eleven.	XI.
12. Duodēcim,	twelve.	XII.
13. Tredēcim,	thirteen.	XIII.
14. Quatuordēcim,	fourteen.	XIII. or XIV.
15. Quindēcim,	fifteen.	XV.
16. Sedēcim, or sexdēcim,	sixteen.	XVI.
17. Septendēcim,	seventeen.	XVII.
18. Octodēcim,	eighteen.	XVIII.
19. Novendēcim,	nineteen.	XVIII. or XIX.
20. Viginti,	twenty.	XX.
21. Viginti unus, or unus et viginti, }	twenty-one.	XXI.
22. Viginti duo, or duo et viginti, etc., }	twenty-two.	XXII.
30. Triginta,	thirty.	XXX.
40. Quādrāginta,	forty.	XXXX. or XL.
50. Quinquaginta,	fifty.	L.
60. Sexaginta,	sixty.	LX.
70. Septuaginta,	seventy.	LXX.
80. Octoginta, or octuaginta,	eighty.	LXXX.
90. Nōnāginta,	ninety.	LXXX. or XC.
100. Centum,	a hundred.	C.
101. Centum unus, or centum et unus, etc., }	a hundred and one	CI.
200. Dūcenti, -ae, a,	two hundred.	CC.
300. Trēcenti, etc.,	three hundred.	CCC.
400. Quādringenti,	four hundred.	CCCC. or CD.
500. Quingenti,	five hundred.	DC. or D.
600. Sexcenti,	six hundred.	DC. or DC.
700. Septingenti,	seven hundred.	DCC. or DCC.
800. Octingenti,	eight hundred.	DCCC. or DCCC.
900. Nongenti,	nine hundred.	DCCCC. or DCCCC.
1000. Mille,	a thousand.	M.
2000. Duo millia, or bis mille, }	two thousand.	MM.

5000	Quinque millia, or quingules mille,	five thousand.	100.
10000	Decem millia, or decies mille,	ten thousand.	CCXXX.
50000	Quinquaginta millia, or quinquagies mille,	fifty thousand.	1000.
100000	Centum millia, or centies mille,	a hundred thousand.	CCCXXX.

§ 118. 1. The first three cardinal numbers are declined; from four to a hundred inclusive they are indeclinable; those denoting hundreds are declined like the plural of *bonus*.

For the declension of *onus* and *tres*, see §§ 107 and 109.

Duo is thus declined:—

Plural.

M.	F.	N.
N. <i>du'-o,</i>	<i>du'-æ,</i>	<i>du'-o,</i>
G. <i>du'-o'-rum,</i>	<i>du'-æ'-rum,</i>	<i>du'-o'-rum,</i>
D. <i>du'-o'-bus,</i>	<i>du'-æ'-bus,</i>	<i>du'-o'-bus,</i>
Ac. <i>du'-os, or du'-o,</i>	<i>du'-as,</i>	<i>du'-o,</i>
V. <i>du'-o,</i>	<i>du'-æ,</i>	<i>du'-o,</i>
Ab. <i>du'-o'-bus.</i>	<i>du'-æ'-bus.</i>	<i>du'-o'-bus.</i>

REMARK 1. *Duorum*, *duorum*, are often contracted into *duum*, especially in compounds; as, *duumvir*, and when joined with *millium*.—*Ambo*, both, which partakes of the nature of a numeral and of a pronoun, is declined like *duo*.

2. The cardinal numbers, except *unus* and *mille*, are used in the plural only.

REM. 2. The plural of *unus* is used with nouns which have no singular, or whose singular has a different sense from the plural; as, *una nuptia*, one marriage; *una castra*, one camp. It is used also with nouns denoting several things considered as one whole; as, *una vestimenta*, one suit of clothes. So also, when it takes the signification of "alone" or "the same"; as, *uni Ubi*, the Ubians alone; *unis moribus vivere*,—with the same manners.

3. (a.) Thirteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, are often expressed by two numbers, the greater of which usually precedes, united by *et*; thus, *decem et tres*, *decem et novem*, or, omitting *et*, *decem novem*. *Octodécim* has no good authority. See *infra*, 4.

(b.) From twenty to a hundred, the smaller number with *et* is put first, or the greater without *et*; as, *unus et viginti*, or *viginti unus*. Above one hundred, the greater precedes, with or without *et*; as, *centum et unus*, or *centum unus*, *trecenti sexaginta sex*, or *trecenti et sexaginta sex*. *Et* is never twice used, but the poets sometimes take *ac*, *atque*, or *que*, instead of *et*.

4. For eighteen, twenty-eight, etc., and for nineteen, twenty-nine, etc. (excepting sixty-eight, sixty-nine, and ninety-eight), a subtractive expression is more frequent than the additive form; as, *duodeviginti*, two from twenty; *undeviginti*, one from twenty; *duodeviginti*, *undeviginti*, etc. Neither *un* (*unus*) nor *duo* can be declined in these combinations. The additive forms for thirty-eight, etc. to ninety-eight, and for forty-nine, etc. to ninety-nine, except those for sixty-nine, seem not to occur.

5. (a.) Thousands are generally expressed by prefixing the smaller cardinal numbers to *millia*; as, *decem millia*, ten thousand; *ducenta millia*, two hundred thousand. As there is in Latin no unit above *mille*, a thousand, the higher units of modern numeration are expressed by prefixing the numeral adverbs to the

combination *centēna millia*; as, *decies centēna millia*, a million; *centies centēna millia*, ten millions. In such combinations *centēna millia* is sometimes omitted; as, *decies*, *scil. centēna millia*.

(b.) The poets sometimes make use of numeral adverbs in expressing smaller numbers; as, *bis sex* for *duodēcim*; *bis centum* for *ducenti*, etc.

6. *Mille* is used either as a substantive or as an adjective.

(a.) When taken substantively, it is indeclinable in the singular number, and, in the plural, has *millia*, *millum*, *millibus*, etc.; as, *mille hominum*, a thousand men; *duo millia hominum*, two thousand men, etc. When *mille* is a substantive, the things numbered are put in the genitive, as in the preceding examples, unless a declined numeral comes between; as, *habuit tria millia trecentos milites*.

(b.) As an adjective, *mille* is plural only, and indeclinable: as, *mille homines*, a thousand men; *cum bis mille hominibus*, with two thousand men.

7. Capitals were used by the Romans to mark numbers. The letters employed for this purpose were C. I. L. V. X., which are, therefore, called *Numeral Letters*. I. denotes *one*; V. *five*; X. *ten*; L. *fifty*; and C. *a hundred*. By the various combinations of these five letters, all the different numbers are expressed.

(a.) The repetition of a numeral letter repeats its value. Thus, II. signifies *two*; III. *three*; XX. *twenty*; XXX. *thirty*; CC. *two hundred*, etc. But V. and L. are never repeated.

(b.) When a letter of a less value is placed before a letter of a greater value, the less takes away its value from the greater; but being placed after, it adds its value to the greater; thus,

IV. Four.	V. Five.	VI. Six.
IX. Nine.	X. Ten.	XI. Eleven.
XL. Forty.	L. Fifty.	LX. Sixty.
XC. Ninety.	C. A hundred.	CX. A hundred and ten.

(c.) A *thousand* was marked thus, CIO, which, in later times, was contracted into M. *Five hundred* is marked thus, IO, or, by contraction, D.

(d.) The annexing of the *apostrophus* or inverted C (O) to IO makes its value ten times greater; thus, IOO marks *five thousand*; and IOOO, *fifty thousand*.

(e.) The prefixing of C, together with the annexing of O, to the number CIO, makes its value ten times greater; thus, CCIOO denotes *ten thousand*; and CCCIOOO, *a hundred thousand*. The Romans, according to Pliny, proceeded no further in this method of notation. If they had occasion to express a larger number, they did it by repetition; thus, CCCIOOO, CCCIOOO, signified *two hundred thousand*, etc.

(f.) We sometimes find *thousands* expressed by a straight line drawn over the top of the numeral letters. Thus, $\overline{\text{III}}$. denotes *three thousand*; $\overline{\text{X}}$., *ten thousand*.

§ 119. II. *Ordinal numbers* are such as denote order or rank, and answer to the question, *Quotus?* Which of the numbers? They all end in *us*, and are declined like *bōnus*; as, *primus*, *first*; *secundus*, *second*.

III. *Distributive numbers* are those which indicate an equal division among several persons or things, and answer to the question, *Quotēni?* How many apiece? as, *singūli*, one by one, or, one to each; *bini*, two by two, or two to each, etc. They are always used in the plural, and are declined like the plural of *bōnus*, except that they usually have *um* instead of *orum* in the genitive plural. Cf. § 105, R. 4.

The following table contains the ordinal and distributive numbers, and the corresponding numeral adverbs, which answer to the question, *Quoties? How many times?*—

Ordinal.	Distributive.	Numeral Adverbs.
1. Primus, <i>first</i> .	Singŭli, <i>one by one</i> .	Semel, <i>once</i> .
2. Sēcundus, <i>second</i> .	Bini, <i>two by two</i> .	Bis, <i>twice</i> .
3. Tertiŭs, <i>third</i> .	Terni, <i>or trini</i> .	Ter, <i>thrice</i> .
4. Quartus, <i>fourth</i> .	Quaterni.	Quāter, <i>four times</i> .
5. Quintus, <i>fifth</i> .	Quīni.	Quinquies.
6. Sextus, <i>sixth</i> .	Sēni.	Sexies.
7. Septimŭs, <i>seventh</i> .	Septēni.	Septies.
8. Octāvus, <i>eighth</i> .	Octōni.	Octies.
9. Nōnus, <i>ninth</i> .	Novēni.	Novies.
10. Dēcimŭs, <i>tenth</i> , etc.	Dēni.	Dēcies.
11. Undecimŭs.	Undēni.	Undecies.
12. Duodecimŭs.	Duodēni.	Duodecies.
13. Tertiŭs decimŭs.	Terni dēni.	Terdecies.
14. Quartus decimŭs.	Quaterni dēni.	Quatuordecies.
15. Quintus decimŭs.	Quīni dēni.	Quindecies.
16. Sextus decimŭs.	Sēni dēni.	Sedecies.
17. Septimŭs decimŭs.	Septēni dēni.	Decies et septies.
18. Octāvus decimŭs.	Octōni dēni.	Duodevicies.
19. Nōnus decimŭs.	Novēni dēni.	Undevicies.
20. { Vicēsimus, <i>or</i> } vigesimŭs. }	Vicēni.	Vicies.
21. Vicesimŭs primŭs.	Vicēni singŭli.	Semel et vicies.
22. Vicesimŭs secundŭs.	Vicēni bini, etc.	Bis et vicies, etc.
30. { Tricesimŭs, <i>or</i> } trigesimŭs. }	Tricēni.	Tricies.
40. Quādrāgesimŭs.	Quadrāgēni.	Quadrages.
50. Quinquagesimŭs.	Quinquāgēni.	Quinquages.
60. Sexagesimŭs.	Sexāgēni.	Sexages.
70. Septuagesimŭs.	Septuāgēni.	Septuages.
80. Octogesimŭs.	Octogēni.	Octogies.
90. Nonagesimŭs.	Nonagēni.	Nonagies.
100. Centesimŭs.	Centēni.	Centies.
200. Dūcentesimŭs.	Ducēni.	Ducenties.
300. Trēcentesimŭs.	Trecēni, <i>or</i> trecentēni.	{ Trecenties, <i>or</i> } tricenties. }
400. Quadringentesimŭs	{ Quadringēni, <i>or</i> } quadringentēni. }	Quadringenties.
500. Quingentesimŭs.	Quingēni.	Quingenties.
600. Sexcentesimŭs.	Sexcēni, <i>or</i> sexcentēni.	Sexcenties.
700. Septingentesimŭs.	Septingēni.	Septingenties.
800. Octingentesimŭs.	Octingēni.	Octingenties.
900. Nongentesimŭs.	Nongēni.	Noningenties.
1000. Millesimŭs.	{ Millēni, <i>or</i> } singŭla millia.	Millies.
2000. Bis millesimŭs.	{ Bis millēni, <i>or</i> } bina millia. }	Bis millies.

§ 120. 1. In the ordinals, instead of *primus*, *prior* is used, if only two are spoken of. *Alter* is often used for *secundus*.

2. (a.) From thirteenth to nineteenth, the smaller number is usually put first, without *et*; as, *tertius decimŭs*, but sometimes the greater with or without *et*; as, *decimŭs et tertiŭs*, or *decimŭs tertiŭs*.

(b.) Twenty-first, thirty-first, etc., are often expressed by *unus et vicesimŭs*, *unus et tricesimŭs*, etc., one and twentieth, etc.; and twenty-second, etc., by *duo*, or *alter et vicesimŭs*, etc., in which *duo* is not changed. In the other compound numbers, the larger precedes without *et*, or the smaller with *et*; as, *vicesimŭs quartus*, or *quartus et vicesimŭs*.

(c.) For eighteenth, etc., to fifty-eighth, and for nineteenth, etc. to fifty-ninth, the subtractive forms, *duodevicesimus*, etc., and *undevicesimus*, etc., are often used.

8. In the distributives, eighteen, thirty-eight, forty-eight, and nineteen and twenty-nine, are often expressed by the subtractives *duodevicesēni*, etc., *undevicesēni*, etc.

4. (a.) Distributives are sometimes used by the poets for cardinal numbers; as, *binæ spicula*, two darts. Virg. So likewise in prose, with nouns that want the singular; as, *binæ nuptiæ*, two weddings.

(b.) The singular of some distributives is used in the sense of multiplicatives; as, *binus*, twofold. So *ternus*, *quinus*, *septēnus*.

5. In the numeral adverbs, for the intermediate numbers 21, 22, etc., the larger number also may be put first, either with or without *et*; and for twenty-eight times and thirty-nine times, *duodetrices* and *undequadrages* are found.

§ 121. To the preceding classes may be added the following:—

1. *Multiplicatives*, which denote how many fold, in answer to the question, *quotplex?* They all end in *plex*, and are declined like *fēlix*; as,

Simplex, *single*.

Dūplex, *twofold*, or *double*.

Triplex, *threefold*.

Quadrūplex, *fourfold*.

Quincūplex, *fivefold*.

Septēplex, *sevenfold*.

Decēplex, *tenfold*.

Centūplex, *a hundred fold*.

2. *Proportionals*, which denote how many times one thing is greater than another; as, *dūplus*, *a*, *um*, twice as great; so *triplus*, *quadrūplus*, *octūplus*, *decūplus*. They are generally found only in the neuter.

3. *Temporals*, which denote time; as, *binus*, *a*, *um*, two years old; so *trimus*, *quadrūmus*, etc. Also, *biennis*, lasting two years, biennial; so *quadriennis*, *quinquennis*, etc. So also, *bimestris*, of two months' continuance; *trimestris*, etc., *biulus*, etc. To these may be added certain nouns, compounds of *annus* and *dies* with the cardinal numbers; as, *biennium*, *triennium*, etc., a period of two, etc. years; *biduum*, *triduum*, etc., a period of two, etc. days.

4. Adjectives in *arius*, derived from the distributives, and denoting of how many equal parts or units a thing consists; as, *binarius*, of two parts; *ternarius*, etc.

5. *Interrogatives*; as, *quot*, how many? *quōtus*, of what number? *quotini*, how many each? *quoties*, how many times? Their correlatives are *tot*, *totidem*, so many; *aliquot*, some; which, with *quot*, are indeclinable; and the adverbs, *toties*, so often; *aliquoties*, several times.

6. *Fractional expressions*, which denote the parts of a thing. These are expressed in Latin by *pars* with *dimidia*, *tertia*, *quarta*, etc. Thus, $\frac{1}{2}$, *dimidia pars*; $\frac{1}{3}$, *tertia pars*, etc. When the number of parts into which a thing is divided exceeds by one only the parts mentioned, as in $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, etc. the fraction is expressed simply by *duæ*, *tres*, etc. *partes*, denoting two out of three, three out of four, etc.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

§ 122. 1. Adjectives may be divided into two classes—those which denote a *variable*, and those which denote an *invariable*, quality or limitation.

Thus, *bōnus*, good, *altus*, high, and *opācus*, dark, denote variable attributes; but *āneus*, brazen, *triplex*, threefold, and *diurnus*, daily, do not admit of different degrees in their signification.

2. The *comparison* of an adjective is the expression of its quality in different degrees.

3. There are three degrees of comparison—the *positive*, the *comparative*, and the *superlative*.

4. The positive simply denotes a quality, without reference to other degrees of the same quality; as, *altus*, high; *mitis*, mild.

5. The comparative denotes that a quality belongs to one of two objects, or sets of objects, in a greater degree than to the other; as, *altior*, higher; *mitior*, milder.

6. The superlative denotes that a quality belongs to one of several objects, or sets of objects, in a greater degree than to any of the rest; as, *altissimus*, highest; *mitissimus*, mildest.

REM. 1. Sometimes also the comparative denotes that a quality, at different times or in other circumstances, belongs in different degrees to the same object as, *est sapientior quam fuit*, he is wiser than he was.

REM. 2. The comparative sometimes expresses the proportion between two qualities of the same object; as, *est doctior quam sapientior*, he is more learned than wise; that is, his learning is greater than his wisdom.

REM. 3. The comparative is also used elliptically instead of our 'too' or rather'; as, *vivit liberius*, he lives too freely, or, rather freely. Cf. § 256, R. 9

REM. 4. The superlative, like the positive with *per*, (cf. § 127, 2), often indicates a high degree of a quality without direct comparison with the same quality in other objects; as, *amicus carissimus*, a very dear friend.

§ 123. 1. Degrees of a quality *inferior* to the positive may be denoted by the adverbs *minus*, less; *minime*, least, prefixed to the positive; as, *jucundus*, pleasant; *minus jucundus*, less pleasant; *minime jucundus*, least pleasant.

2. A small degree of a quality is indicated by *sub* prefixed to the positive; as, *amarus*, bitter; *subamarus*, bitterish, or, somewhat bitter.

3. An *equal* degree of a quality may be denoted by *tum* followed by *quam* or *æque* followed by *ac*, *sic* followed by *ut*, etc.; as, *hæbes, æque ac pécus*, as stupid as a brute.

§ 124. 1. The comparative and superlative in Latin, as in English, are denoted either by peculiar terminations, or by certain adverbs prefixed to the positive. Cf. § 127, 1.

2. The terminational comparative ends in

Masc.	Fem.	Neut
<i>ior</i> ,	<i>ior</i> ,	<i>ius</i> ;

 the terminational superlative in *issimus*, *issima*, *issimum*.

3. These terminations are added to the root of the positive; as, *altus*, *altior*, *altissimus*; high, higher, highest.
mitis, *mitior*, *mitissimus*; mild, milder, mildest.
felix, (gen. *felicis*), *felicior*, *felicissimus*; happy, happier, happiest.

In like manner compare

Arc'-tus, <i>strait</i> . Ca'-rus, <i>dear</i> . Doc'-tus, <i>learned</i> .	Cru-dē'-lis, <i>cruel</i> . Fer'-tilis, <i>fertile</i> . Lē'-vis, <i>light</i> .	Cā'-pax, <i>capacious</i> . Clē'-mens, (gen. -tis) <i>merciful</i> . In'-ers, (gen. -tis), <i>sluggish</i> .
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IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

§ 125. 1. Adjectives in *er* form their superlative by adding *rimus* to that termination; as, *acer*, active; gen. *acris*; comparative, *acrior*; superlative, *acerrimus*.

In like manner, *pauper*, *pauperimus*. *Vetus* has a similar superlative, *veteratus*, from the old collateral form, *veter*.

2. Six adjectives in *lis* form their superlative by adding *limus* to the root:—

Facilis,	facilior,	facillimus,	easy.
Difficilis,	difficilior,	difficillimus,	difficult.
Gracilis,	gracilior,	gracillimus,	slender.
Humilis,	humilior,	humillimus,	low.
Similis,	similior,	simillimus,	like.
Dissimilis,	dissimilior,	dissimillimus,	unlike.

Imbecillus or *imbecillis*, weak, has two forms, *imbecillissimus* and *imbecillimus*.

3. (a.) Five adjectives in *ficus* (from *ficio*) derive their comparatives and superlatives from supposed forms in *ens*:—

Beneficus,	beneficentior,	beneficentissimus,	beneficent.
Honorificus,	honorificentior,	honorificentissimus,	honorable.
Magnificus,	magnificentior,	magnificentissimus,	splendid.
Munificus,	munificentior,	munificentissimus,	liberal.
Maleficus,	maleficentior,	maleficentissimus,	hurtful.

(b.) Adjectives in *dicens* and *volens* form their comparatives and superlatives regularly; but instead of those positives, forms in *dicus* and *vólus* are more common; as,

Maledicens or *dicus*, *maledicentior*, *maledicentissimus*, *slanderosus*.

Benevolens, or *-vólus*, *benevolentior*, *benevolentissimus*, *benevolent*.

4. These five have regular comparatives, but irregular superlatives:—

Dexter,	dexterior,	dextimus,	right.
Extēra, (fem.)	exterior,	extrēmus, or extimus,	outward.
Postēra, (fem.)	posterior,	postrēmus, or postūmus,	hind.
Inferus,	inferior,	infinus, or imus,	below.
Superus,	superior,	suprēmus, or summus,	above.

REMARK 1. The nominative singular of *postēra* does not occur in the masculine, and that of *extēra* wants good authority.

5. The following are very irregular in comparison:—

Bōnus,	melior,	optimus,	good,	better,	best.
Mālus,	pējor,	pessimus,	bad,	worse,	worst.
Magnus,	mājor,	maximus,	great,	greater,	greatest.
Parvus,	mīnor,	minimus,	little,	less,	least.
Multus,	—	plurimus,	} much, more, most.		
Multa,	—	plurima,			
Multum,	plus,*	plurimum,			
Nēquam,	nequior,	nequissimus,	worthless, etc.		
Frūgi,	frugalior,	frugalissimus,	frugal, etc.		

REM. 2. All these, except *magnus*, whose regular forms are contracted, either form their comparatives and superlatives from obsolete adjectives, or take them from other words of similar signification.

DEFECTIVE COMPARISON.

§ 126. 1. Seven adjectives want the positive:—

Citerior, citissimus, nearer.	Prior, primus, former.
Deterior, deterrimus, worse.	Propior, proximus, nearer.
Interior, intimus, inner.	Uterior, ultimus, farther.
Ocior, ocissimus, swifter.	

* See § 110.

2. Eight want the terminational comparative :—

Consultus, consultissimus, *skilful*.
 Inclūtus, inclutissimus, *renowned*.
 Invictus, invictissimus, *invincible*.
 Invitus, invitissimus, *unwilling*.
 Meritus, meritissimus, (very rare,) *deserving*.

Par, parissimus, (very rare), *equal*.
 Persuāsus, persuasissimus (neuter) *persuaded*.
 Sācer, sacerrimus, *sacred*.

3. Eight have very rarely the terminational comparative :—

Apricus, apricissimus, *sunny*.
 Bellus, bellissimus, *fine*.
 Cōmis, comissimus, *courteous*.
 Diversus, diversissimus, *different*.

Falsus, falsissimus, *false*.
 Fīdus, fidissimus, *faithful*.
 Nōvus, novissimus, *new*.
 Vētus, veterrimus, *old*.

4. The following want the terminational superlative :—

Adolescens, adolescentior, *young*.
 Agrestis, agrestior, *rustic*.
 Alācer, alacrior, *active*.
 Ater, atrior, *black*.
 Cæcus, cæcior, *blind*.
 Dēses, desidior, *inactive*.
 Diurnus, diurnior, *lasting*.
 Infinitus, infinitior, *unlimited*.
 Ingens, ingentior, *great*.
 Jejūnus, jejunior, *fasting*.
 Juvēnis, junior, *young*.
 Licens, licentior, *unrestrained*.
 Longinquus, longinquior, *distant*.
 Optimus, opimior, *rich*.

Proclivis, proclivior, *sloping*.
 Prōnus, pronior, *bending down*.
 Protervus, protervior, *violent*.
 — sequior, *worse*.
 Propinquus, propinquior, *near*.
 Salutāris, salutarior, *salutary*.
 Sātis, sufficient; satius, *preferable*.
 Sātur, saturior, *full*.
 Sēnex, senior, *old*.
 Silvestris, silvestrior, *woody*.
 Sinister, sinisterior, *left*.
 Supīnus, supinior, *lying on the back*.
 Sordus, sordior, *deaf*.
 Tēres, teretior, *round*.

REMARK 1. The superlative of *juvēnis* and *adolescens* is supplied by *minimus nātū*, youngest; and that of *sēnex* by *maximus nātū*, oldest. The comparatives *minor nātū* and *major nātū* sometimes also occur.

REM. 2. Most adjectives also in *ilīs*, *ilīs*, *ālīs*, and *bilīs*, have no terminational superlative.

5. Many variable adjectives have no terminational comparative or superlative. Such are,

(a.) Adjectives in *bundus*, *tmus*, *inus* (except *divinus*), *orus*, most in *ivus*, and in *us* pure (except *-quus*.) Yet *arduus*, *assiduus*, *egregius*, *exiguus*, *industrius*, *perpetuus*, *pīus*, *strenuus*, and *vacuus*, have sometimes a terminational comparison. So, dropping *i*, *noxior*, *innoxior*, *sobrior*.

(b.) The following—*almus*, *calvus*, *cānus*, *cicur*, *claudus*, *degēner*, *delīrus*, *dispar*, *egēnus*, *impar*, *impiger*, *invidus*, *lācer*, *mēmor*, *mīrus*, *nūdus*, *præcox*, *prædūsus*, *rādīs*, *salvus*, *sopes*, *superstes*, *vulgāris*, and some others.

§ 127. 1. The comparative and superlative may also be formed by prefixing to the positive the adverbs *māgis*, more, and *maxime*, most; as, *idoneus*, fit; *magis idoneus*, *maxime idoneus*.

2. Various degrees of a quality above the positive are expressed by *admodum*, *aliquanto*, *apprime*, *bēne*, *imprimis*, *multum*, *ppido*, *perquam*, and *valde*, and also by *per* compounded with the positive; as, *difficilis*, difficult; *perdifficilis*, very difficult. To a few adjectives *præ* is in like manner prefixed; as, *prædūrus*, very hard.

3. The force of the comparative is increased by prefixing *etiam*, even, still, or yet; and that of both comparative and superlative, by

prefixing *longe* or *multo*, much, far; as, *longe nobilissimus*; *longe melior* *iter multo facilius*; *multo maxima pars*.

4. *Vel*, 'even', and *quam*, with or without *possum*, 'as much as possible', before the superlative, render it more emphatic; as, *Cicero vel optimus oratorum Romanorum*. *Quam maximum potest militum numerum colligit*, *quam doctissimus*, extremely learned; *quam celerrime*, as speedily as possible.

NOTE 1. Instead of *quam* with *possum*, *quantus* is sometimes used, in the same case as the superlative; as, *Quantis maximis potuit itineribus contendit*.

NOTE 2. *Unus*, with or without *omnium*, is sometimes added to superlatives to increase their force; as, *Hoc ego uno omnium plurimum uitor*. Cic. *Urbeni unam mihi amicissimam declinavi*, Id. It is used in like manner with *excello*.

5. All adjectives whose signification admits of different degrees, if they have no terminational comparison, may be compared by means of adverbs.

6. Instead of the comparative and superlative degrees, the positive with the prepositions *pro*, *ante*, *præter*, or *supra*, is sometimes used; as, *pro nobis beatus*, happier than we. Cic. *Ante alias pulchritudine insignis*, most beautiful. Liv. Sometimes the preposition is used in connection with the superlative; as, *Ante alios pulcherrimus omnes*. Virg.

7. Among adjectives which denote an invariable quality or limitation, and which, therefore, cannot be compared, are those denoting matter, time, number, possession, country, part, interrogation; also compounds of *jugum*, *somnus*, *gêro*, and *fero*, and many others.

DERIVATION OF ADJECTIVES.

§ 128. Derivative adjectives are formed chiefly from nouns, from other adjectives, and from verbs.

I. Those derived from nouns and adjectives are called *denominatives*. The following are the principal classes:—

1. (a.) The termination *ëus*, added to the root, denotes the material of which a thing is made, and sometimes similarity; as, *aureus*, golden; *argenteus*, of silver; *lignëus*, wooden; *vitreus*, of glass; *virgineus*, maidenly; from *aurum*, *argentum*, etc. See § 9, Rem. 3.

(b.) Some adjectives of this kind have a double form in *neus* and *nus*; as, *eburneus* and *eburnus*, of ivory.

(c.) The termination *inus* has the same meaning; as, *adamantinus*, of adamant; *cedrinus*, of cedar; from *adamas* and *cedrus*. So, also, *ënus*; as, *terrënus*, of earth, from *terra*.

(d.) The termination *ëus* or *ius* (Greek *uoc*), and also *icus*, belong to adjectives formed from Greek names of men, and denote 'of' or 'pertaining to'; as, *Achillëus*, *Sophoclëus*, *Aristotelius*, *Platonëus*; *Pythagorëus* and *Pythagoricus*; *Homertus* and *Homericus*. Names in *ias* make adjectives in *iëus*; as, *Archias*, *Archidëus*. Sometimes, though rarely in the purest Latin authors, adjectives in *ëus* or *ius* are formed from Latin names; as, *Marcellia* or *-ëa*, a festival in honor of the Marcelli.

2. (a.) The terminations *älis*, *äris*, *ärius*, *ilis*, *atilis*, *icius*, *icus*, *ius*, *ëus*, and *inus*, denote 'belonging', 'pertaining', or 'relating to'; as, *capitälis*, relating to the life; from *capo*.

So *comitiālis*, *regālis*; *Apollināris*, *consulāris*, *populāris*; *argentarius*; *ciuitiā*, *hostiālis*, *iueniilis*; *aquatilis*, *flumiatilis*; *tribunicus*, *patricius*; *bellicus*, *ciuitis*, *Germanicus*; *accusatoris*, *imperatorius*, *regius*; *Hectorēus*; *caninus*, *equinus*, *ferinus*, *masculinus*; from *comitia*, *rex*, *Apollo*, *consul*, *populus*, *argentum*, *ciuis*, etc.

(b.) The termination *ilis* sometimes expresses character; as, *hostilis*, hostile; *puerilis*, boyish; from *hostis* and *puer*.

(c.) The termination *inus* belongs especially to derivatives from names of animals, and other living beings.

3. The termination *arius*, as a substantive, scil. *fāber*, etc., generally denotes profession or occupation; as, *argentarius*, a silversmith; from *argentum*;—*coriarius*, *statuarius*; from *corium* and *statua*. When added to numeral adjectives, it denotes how many equal parts a thing contains. See § 121, 4.

4. The terminations *osus* and *lentus* denote abundance, fullness; as, *animosus*, full of courage; *fraughulentus*, given to fraud; from *animus* and *fraus*. So *lapidosus*, *vinosus*, *portuosus*, *turbulentus*, *sanguinolentus*, *violentus*. Before *lentus*, a connecting vowel is inserted, which is commonly *ū*, but sometimes *ē*.

NOTE.—Adjectives of this class are called *amplificatives*. See § 104, 12.

5. From adjectives are formed *diminutives* in *ulus*, *cūlus*, etc., in the same manner as from nouns; as, *dulcicūlus*, sweetish; from *dulcis*. So *lentulus*, *miællus*, *parvulus*, etc. See § 100, 3, and § 104, 11. Diminutives are sometimes formed from comparatives; as, *majuscūlus*, *duriuscūlus*, somewhat great, somewhat hard, etc. Double diminutives are formed from *paucus*, viz *pauculus* and *paucillulus*; and from *bonus*, (*bēnus*) are formed *bellus* and *bellulus*.

6. (a.) From the names of places, and especially of towns, are derived *patrial* adjectives in *ensis*, *inus*, as, and *ānus*, denoting of or belonging to such places.

(b.) Thus from *Cannæ* is formed *Cannensis*; from *Sulmo*, *Sulmonensis*. In like manner, from *castra* and *circus* come *castrensis*, *circensis*. But *Athēns* makes *Atheniensis*; and some Greek towns in *ia* and *ēa* drop *i* and *e* in their adjectives; as, *Antiochensis*, *Nicomedensis*.

(c.) Those in *inus* are formed from names of places ending in *ia* and *ium*; as, *Aricia*, *Aricinus*; *Caudium*, *Caudinus*; *Capitolium*, *Capitolinus*; *Latium*, *Latinus*. Some names of towns, of Greek origin, with other terminations, also form adjectives in *inus*; as, *Tarentum*, *Tarentinus*.

(d.) Most of those in *as* are formed from nouns in *um*; some from nouns in *a*; as, *Arpinum*, *Arpinas*; *Capēna*, *Capēnas*.

(e.) Those in *ānus* are formed from names of towns of the first declension, or from certain common nouns; as, *Alba*, *Albānus*; *Rōma*, *Romānus*; *Cūma*, *Cumānus*; *Thēba*, *Thebānus*; also from some of the second declension; as, *Tusculum*, *Tusculānus*; *Fundi*, *Fundānus*;—*fons*, *fontānus*; *mons*, *montānus*; *urbs*, *urbānus*; *oppidum*, *oppidānus*.

(f.) Adjectives with the terminations *ānus*, *iānus*, and *inus* are formed from names of men; as, *Sulla*, *Sullānus*; *Tullius*, *Tullianus*; *Jugurtha*, *Jugurthinus*.

(g.) Greek names of towns in *pōlis* form *patrial* adjectives in *politānus*; as, *Neapōlis*, *Neapolitānus*.

(h.) Greek names of towns generally form *patrials* in *ius*; as, *Rhodus*, *Rhodiū*; *Lacedæmon*, *Lacedæmonius*;—but those in *a* form them in *æus*; as, *Larissa*, *Larissæus*; *Smyrna*, *Smyrneus*.

(i.) From many *patrials*; as, *Britannus*, *Gallus*, *Afer*, *Persa*, *Arabs*, etc., adjectives are formed in *icus* and *ius*; as, *Britannicus*, *Gallicus*, *Africus*, *Persicus*, *Arabicus*; so *Syrys*, *Syrius*; *Thrax*, *Thracius*.

7. A large class of derivative adjectives, though formed from nouns, have the terminations of perfect participles. They generally signify *wearing* or *furnished with*; as,

alātus, winged *barbātus*, bearded; *galeātus*, helmeted; *auritus*, long-eared *turrītus*, turreted, *cornūtus*, horned; from *ala*, *barba*, *galea*, *auris*, etc.

8. The termination *aneus*, annexed to the root of an adjective or participle in *us*, expresses a resemblance to the quality denoted by the primitive; as, *supervacaneus*, of a superfluous nature.

§ 129. II. Adjectives derived from verbs are called *verbal adjectives*. Such are the following classes:—

1. The termination *bundus*, added to the first root of the verb, with a connecting vowel, which is commonly that of the verb, (see § 150, 5,) has the general meaning of the present participle; as,

errābundus, *moribundus*, from *erro*, *morior*, equivalent to *errans*, *moriens*.

(a.) In many the meaning is somewhat strengthened; as, *gratulābundus*, full of congratulations; *lacrimābundus*, weeping profusely.

(b.) Most verbals in *bundus* are from verbs of the first conjugation, a few from those of the third, and but one from the second and fourth respectively, viz. *pudibundus* and *lascivibundus*.

(c.) Some verbal adjectives in *cundus* have a similar sense; as, *rubicundus*, *verēcundus*, from *rubeo* and *vereor*.

2. The termination *idus*, added to the root, especially of neuter verbs, denotes the quality or state expressed by the verb; as,

algidus, cold; *calidus*, warm; *madidus*, moist; *rapidus*, rapid; from *algeo*, *caleo*, *madeo*, *rapio*.

3. The termination *uus*, also, denotes the quality expressed by the verb; and adjectives in *uus* derived from active verbs take a passive meaning; as,

congruus, agreeing, from *congruo*; so, *assiduus*, *nocuus*, *innocuus*:—*irriguus*, well watered; *conspiciuus*, visible; from *irrigo*, *conspicio*.

4. (a.) The terminations *ilis* and *bilis*, added to the root of a verb, with its connecting vowel, denote passively, capability, or desert; as,

amabilis, worthy to be loved; *credibilis*, deserving credit; *placabilis*, easy to be appeased; *agilis*, active; *ductilis*, ductile; from *amo*, *crēdo*, *plāco*; *āgo*, *dūco*. They are rarely active; as, *horribilis*, *terribilis*, *fertilis*; *aēr per cuncta meatilis*. Plin.

(b.) In adjectives of these forms, derived from verbs of the third conjugation, the connecting vowel is *t*; sometimes, also, in those from verbs of the second conjugation, in these and other forms, *t* is used instead of *e*; as, *horribilis*, *terribilis*, from *horreo* and *terreo*.

(c.) These terminations, with the connecting vowel, are sometimes added to the third root; as, *flexilis*, *flexibilis*; *coctilis*, *coctibilis*, from *flecto* (*flex-*), etc.

5. The termination *icius* or *itius*, added to the third root of the verb, has a passive sense; as, *fictitius*, feigned; *conductitius*, to be hired; from *fungo* (*fict-*), etc.

6. The termination *ax*, added to the root of a verb, denotes an inclination, often one that is faulty; as,

audax, audacious; *loquax*, talkative; *rapax* rapacious; from *audeo*, *loquor*, *rapio*.

7. The termination *ivus*, annexed to the third root of a verb, denotes fitness or ability to produce the action expressed by the verb as, *disjunctivus*, disjunctive, from *disjungo*.

8. Verbals in *-a-* and *-trix*, (see § 102, 6, (a.)), are often used as adjectives, especially in poetry; as, *victor exercitus*, *victrices lictres*. In the plural they become adjectives of three terminations; as, *victōres*, *victrices*, *victricia*. So also *hospes*, especially by the later poets, is used as an adjective, having *hospita* in the feminine singular and also in the neuter plural.

§ 130. III. Adjectives derived from participles, and retaining their form, are called *participial adjectives*; as, *āmans*, fond of; *doctus*, learned.

IV. Some adjectives are derived from adverbs; as, *crastīnus*, of to-morrow; *hodiernus*, of this day; from *cras* and *hodie*.

V. Some adjectives are derived from prepositions; as, *contrarius*, contrary, from *contra*; *postērus*, subsequent, from *post*.

COMPOSITION OF ADJECTIVES.

§ 131. Compound adjectives are formed variously:—

1. Of two nouns; as, *capripes*, goat-footed—of *cāper* and *pes*; *ignicomus*, having fiery hair—of *ignis* and *cōma*.

NOTE.—See, respecting the connecting short *i*, in case the first part of the compound is a noun or an adjective, § 108, Rem. 1.

2. Of a noun and an adjective; as, *noctivāgus*, wandering in the night—of *nox* and *vāgus*. So *lucifūgax*, shunning the light—of *lux* and *fūgax*.

3. Of a noun and a verb; as, *corniger*, bearing horns—of *cornu* and *gēro*; *letifer*, bringing death—of *lētum* and *fēro*. So, *carnivōrus*, *causidicus*, *ignivōmus*, *lucifūgus*, *particeps*.

4. Of an adjective and a noun; as, *æquævus*, of the same age—of *æquus* and *ævum*; *celeripes*, swift-footed—of *cēler* and *pes*. So *centimānus*, *decennis*, *magnanimus*, *misericors*, *unanimis*.

5. Of two adjectives; as, *centumgeminus*, a hundred-fold; *multicāvus*, having many cavities; *quintusdecimū*, the fifteenth.

6. Of an adjective and a verb; as, *brevilōquens*, speaking briefly—of *brēvis* and *lōquor*; *magnificus*, magnificent—of *magnus* and *fācio*.

7. Of an adjective and a termination; as, *qualiscumque*, *quocumque*, *uterque*.

8. Of an adverb and a noun; as, *bicorpor*, two-bodied—of *bis* and *corpus*.

9. Of an adverb and an adjective; as, *maledicax*, slanderous—of *māle* and *dīcax*. So *antemeridiānus*, before mid-day.

10. Of an adverb and a verb; as, *beneficus*, beneficent—of *bēne* and *fācio*; *malevōlus*, malevolent—of *māle* and *vōlo*.

11. Of a preposition and a noun; as, *āmens*, mad—of *a* and *mens*. So *concors*, *decōlor*, *deformis*, *implūmis*, *inermis*.

12. Of a preposition and an adjective; as, *concāvus*, concave; *infidus*, unfaithful. So *improvidus*, *percārus*, *prædices*, *subalbidus*.

13. Of a preposition and a verb; as, *continuus*, uninterrupted—of *con* and *teneo*; *insciens*, ignorant—of *in* and *scio*. So *præcipuus*, *promiscuus*, *subtilis*, *superstes*.

REMARK. When the former part is a preposition, its final consonant is sometimes changed, to adapt it to the consonant which follows it, as, *imprādens*—of *in* and *prādens*. See § 196; and cf. § 108, R. 2.

PRONOUNS.

§ 132. 1. A pronoun is a word which supplies the place of a noun.

2. There are eighteen simple pronouns:—

Ego, <i>I</i> .	Hic, <i>this, the latter</i> .	Suus, <i>his, hers, its, etc.</i>
Tu, <i>thou</i> .	Is, <i>that or he</i> .	Cujus? <i>whose?</i>
Sui, <i>of himself, etc.</i>	Quis? <i>who?</i>	Noster, <i>our</i> .
Ille, <i>that, the former</i> .	Qui, <i>who</i> .	Vester, <i>your</i> .
Ipse, <i>himself</i> .	Meus, <i>my</i> .	Nostras, <i>of our country</i> .
Iste, <i>that, that of yours</i> .	Tuus, <i>thy</i> .	Cujas? <i>of what country</i>

3. *Ego, tu, and sui*, and commonly also *quis* and its compounds, are substantives: the other pronouns, both simple and compound, are adjectives, but are often by ellipsis used as substantives.

4. *Ego, tu, and sui* are commonly called *personal pronouns*. They are a species of appellatives (§ 26, 3,) of general application. *Ego* is used by a speaker to designate himself; *tu*, to designate the person whom he addresses. Hence *ego* is of the first person, *tu* of the second. (§ 35, 2.) *Sui* is of the third person, and has always a reflexive signification, referring to the subject of the sentence. The oblique cases of *ego* and *tu* are also used reflexively, when the subject of the proposition is of the first or second person.

5. The remaining pronouns, except *quis* and its compounds, are adjectives, as they serve to limit the meaning of substantives; and they are pronouns, because, like substantive pronouns, they may designate any object in certain situations or circumstances.

6. *Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, and cujus*, have the same extent of signification as the pronouns from which they are derived, and are equivalent to the genitive cases of their primitives.

7. Pronouns, like substantives and adjectives, are declined; but most of them want the vocative. *Sui*, from the nature of its signification, wants also the nominative in both numbers.

8. The substantive pronouns take the gender of the objects which they denote. The adjective pronouns, like adjectives, have three genders.

SUBSTANTIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 133. The substantive pronouns are thus declined:—

Singular.

N. <i>ě-gŏ, I</i> .	tŭ, <i>thou</i> .	<hr/> { <i>su'-i, of himself, herself, itself.</i> <i>sib'-i,* to himself, etc.</i> <i>sē, himself, etc.</i> <hr/>
G. <i>me'-i, of me</i> .	tu'-i, <i>of thee</i> .	
D. <i>mĭ'-hĭ, to me</i> .	tĭb'-i,* <i>to thee</i> .	
Ac. <i>mē, me</i> .	tē, <i>thee</i> .	
V. ———	tŭ, <i>O thou</i> .	
Ab. <i>mē, with me</i> .	tē, <i>with thee</i> .	<hr/> <i>sē, with himself, etc.</i> <hr/>

* See § 19, 1, Exc.

Plural.

N.	nōs, <i>we.</i>	vōs, <i>ye or you.</i>	
G.	{ nos'-trum or nos'-trī, } <i>of us.</i>	{ ves'-trum or ves'-trī, } <i>of you.</i>	su'-ī, <i>of themselves.</i>
D.	nō'-bis, <i>to us.</i>	vō'-bis, <i>to you.</i>	sīb'-ī, <i>to themselves.</i>
Ac.	nōs, <i>us.</i>	vōs, <i>you.</i>	sē, <i>themselves.</i>
V.		vōs, <i>O ye or you.</i>	
Ab.	nō'-bis, <i>with us.</i>	vō'-bis, <i>with you.</i>	sē, <i>with themselves.</i>

REMARK 1. *Mē* and *mī* are ancient forms for *mīhi*. So *min'* for *mīhine*, Pers. 1, 2.

REM. 2. The syllable *met* is sometimes annexed to the substantive pronouns, in an intensive sense, either with or without *ipse*; as, *egōmet*, I myself; *mīhi-met ipsi*, for myself. It is not annexed, however, to the genitives plural, nor to *tu* in the nominative or vocative. In these cases of *tu*, *tūē* or *tūēmet* is used. In the accusative and ablative the reduplicated forms *mēmē* and *tētē* in the singular, and *sēsē* in both numbers, are employed intensively. *Mepte*, intensive, *med* and *ted*, for *me* and *te*, and *mis* and *tis* for *mei* and *tui*, occur in the comic writers.

3. *Nostrum* and *vestrum* are contracted from *nostrōrūm*, *nostrārūm*, and *vestrōrūm*, *vestrārūm*. Respecting the difference in the use of *nostrum* and *nostrī*, *vestrum* and *vestrī*, see § 212, R. 2, N. 2.

4. The preposition *cum* is affixed to the ablative of these pronouns in both numbers; as, *mēcum*, *nobiscum*, etc. Cf. § 186, R. 1.

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 134. Adjective pronouns may be divided into the following classes:—*demonstrative*, *intensive*, *relative*, *interrogative*, *indefinite*, *possessive*, and *patrial*.

NOTE. Some pronouns belong to two of these classes.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

Demonstrative pronouns are such as specify what object is meant.

They are *ille*, *iste*, *hic*, and *is*, and their compounds, and are thus declined:—

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
N. il'-lē,	il'-lā,	il'-lūd,	il'-lī,	il'-læ,	il'-lā,
G. il'-lī'-us,*	il'-lī'-us,	il'-lī'-us,	il'-lō'-rum,	il'-lā'-rum,	il'-lō'-rum,
D. il'-lī,	il'-lī,	il'-lī,	il'-līs,	il'-līs,	il'-līs,
Ac. il'-lūm,	il'-lam,	il'-lūd,	il'-lōs,	il'-lās,	il'-lā,
V. il'-lē,	il'-lā,	il'-lūd,	il'-lī,	il'-læ,	il'-lā,
Ab. il'-lō.	il'-lā.	il'-lō.	il'-līs.	il'-līs.	il'-līs.

* See § 15, 1.

Iste is declined like *ille*.

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. hic,	hæc,	hœc,	hi,	hæ,	hæc,
G. hū-jūs,	hū-jūs,	hū-jūs,	hō'-rum,	hā'-rum,	hō'-rum,
D. huic*,	huic,	huic,	his,	his,	his,
Ac. hunc,	hanc,	hœc,	hōs,	hās,	hæc,
V. hīc,	hæc,	hœc,	hī,	hæ,	hæc,
Ab. hœc.	hæc.	hœc.	his.	his.	his.

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. -is,	e'-ā,	Id,	i'-ī,	e'-æ,	e'-ā,
G. ē-jūs,	ē-jūs,	ē-jūs,	e-ō'-rum,	e-ā'-rum,	e-ō'-rum,
D. e'-ī,	e'-ī,	e'-ī,	i'-is or e'-is,	i'-is or e'-is,	i'-is or e'-is,
Ac. e'-um,	e'-am,	Id,	e'-ōs,	e'-ās,	e'-ā,
V. —	—	—	—	—	—
Ab. e'-ō.	e'-ā.	e'-ō.	i'-is or e'-is.	i'-is or e'-is.	i'-is or e'-is.

REMARK 1. Instead of *ille*, *ollus* was anciently used; whence *olli* masc. plur. in Virgil. *Ille* fem., for *illius* and *illi*, is found in Lucretius and Cato, as also in Cato, *hæ* for *huic* fem.; *hice* for *hi*, and *hæc* for *hæ* in Plautus and Terence. *Im* for *eum*, is found in the Twelve Tables; *eii* for *ei*, and *ibus* and *ibus* for *is*, in Plautus; *eæ*, fem., for *ei*, and *eabus* for *uis*, in Cato.

REM. 2. From *ecce*, lo! with *ille*, *iste*, and *is*, are formed, in colloquial language, nom., *ecca*; *eccilla*, *eccillud*; acc. sing., *eccum*, *eccam*; *eccillum* (by syncope *ellum*), *eccillam*; *eccistam*; acc. plur., *eccos*, *ecca*.

REM. 3. *Istic* and *illic* are compounded of *iste* *hic*, and *ille* *hic*; or, as some say, of *iste* *ce*, and *ille* *ce*. The former sometimes retains the aspirate, as *isthio*. They are more emphatic than *ille* and *iste*.

Istic is thus declined:—

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. is'-tic,	is'-tæc,	is'-tōc, or is'-tāc,	N. —	is'-tæc,	—
Ac. is'-tunc,	is'-tanc,	is'-tōc, or is'-tāc,	Ac. —	—	is'-tæc.
Ab. is'-tōc.	is'-tāc.	is'-tōc.			

Illic is declined in the same manner.

REM. 4. *Ce*, intensive, is sometimes added to the several cases of *hic*, and rarely to some cases of the other demonstrative pronouns; as, *hujusce*, *huncce*, *hancce*, *hæce*, *hice*, *hæce* or *hæc*, *horunc*, *harumce*, *harunce*, or *harunc*, *hosce*, *hasce*, *hisce*; *illiusce*, *illæce*, *illasce*, *illiace*; *istæce*, *istisce*; *ejusce*, *isce*. When *ne*, interrogative, is also annexed, *ce* becomes *ci*; as, *hæccine*, *hoscine*, *hiscine*; *istucine*, *istæcine*, *istoscine*; *illicine*, *illancine*.

REM. 5. *Mōdi*, the genitive of *mōdus*, annexed to the genitive singular of demonstrative and relative pronouns, imparts to them the signification of adjectives of quality; as, *hujusmōdi* or *hujuscemōdi*, like *talis*, of this sort, such; *illiusmōdi* and *istiusmōdi*, of that sort; *ejusmōdi*, of what sort, like *qualis*; *cu-*

* See § 9, 5.

juscemōdī, cujusquemōdī, cujusmodicumque, of what kind soever; *cujuslammōdī*, of some kind. So also *istimōdī, cuimōdī* and *cuicuiumōdī*, instead of *istiumōdī, cujusmōdī*, etc.

REM. 6. The suffix *dem* is annexed to *is*, forming *idem*, "the same," which is thus declined:—

Singular.		
M.	F.	N.
N. I'-dem,	e'-ā-dem,	I'-dem,
G. e-jus'-dem,	e-jus'-dem,	e-jus'-dem,
D. e-I'-dem,	e-I'-dem,	e-I'-dem,
Ac. e-un'-dem,	e-an'-dem,	I'-dem,
V. ———	———	———
Ab. e-ō'-dem.	e-ā'-dem.	e-ō'-dem.

Plural.		
M.	F.	N.
N. i-I'-dem,	e-ae'-dem,	e'-ā-dem,
G. e-o-run'-dem,	e-a-run'-dem,	e-o-run'-dem,
D. e-is'-dem, or i-is'-dem,	e-is'-dem, or i-is'-dem,	e-is'-dem, or i-is'-dem,
Ac. e-os'-dem,	e-as'-dem,	e'-ā-dem,
V. ———	———	———
Ab. e-is'-dem, or i-is'-dem.	e-is'-dem, or i-is'-dem.	e-is'-dem, or i-is'-dem.

NOTE 1. In compound pronouns, *m* before *d* is changed into *n*; as, *eundem, eorundem*, etc.

NOTE 2. In Sallust *isdem*, and in Palladius *hisdem* occur for *iisdem*; and Ennius in Cicero has *eademmet* for *eadem*.

INTENSIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 135. Intensive pronouns are such as serve to render an object emphatic.

To this class belong *ipse*, and the intensive compounds already mentioned. See §§ 133, R. 2, and 134, R. 4.

Ipse is compounded of *is* and the suffix *pse*, and is thus declined:—

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. ip'-sē,	ip'-sā,	ip'-sum,	ip'-sī,	ip'-sæ,	ip'-sā,
G. ip'-sī-us,	ip'-sī-us,	ip'-sī-us,	ip'-sō-rum,	ip'-sā-rum,	ip'-sō-rum,
D. ip'-sī,	ip'-sī,	ip'-sī,	ip'-sīs,	ip'-sīs,	ip'-sīs,
Ac. ip'-sum,	ip'-sam,	ip'-sum,	ip'-sōs,	ip'-sās,	ip'-sā,
V. ip'-sē,	ip'-sā,	ip'-sum,	ip'-sī,	ip'-sæ,	ip'-sā,
Ab. ip'-sō.	ip'-sā.	ip'-sō.	ip'-sīs.	ip'-sīs.	ip'-sīs.

REMARK 1. *Ipse* is commonly subjoined to nouns or pronouns; as, *Jupiter ipse, tu ipse*, Jupiter himself, etc.; and hence is sometimes called the *adjunctive* pronoun.

REM. 2. A nominative *ipsus*, occurs in early writers, and a superlative *ipsissimus*, his very self, is found in Plautus.

REM. 3. In old writers the *is* of *ipse* is declined, while *pse* remains undeclined; as, *eapse*, (nom. and abl.), *eampse*, and *eopse*, instead of *ipsa, ipsam* and *ipso*. So also *reapse*, . e. *re eapse*, "in fact."

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 136. Relative pronouns are such as relate to a preceding noun or pronoun.

1. They are *qui*, who, and the compounds *quicumque* and *quisquis*, whoever. The latter are called *general* relatives.

2. In a general sense, the demonstrative pronouns are often relatives; but the name is commonly appropriated to those above specified. They serve to introduce a proposition, limiting or explaining a preceding noun or pronoun, to which they relate, and which is called the *antecedent*.

Qui is thus declined :—

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. qui,	quæ,	quod,	qui,	quæ,	quæ,
G. cū-jūs,	cū-jūs,	cū-jūs,	quod'-rum,	quæ'-rum,	quod'-rum,
D. cui,*	cui,	cui,	qui'-būs,	qui'-būs,	qui'-būs,
Ac. quem,	quam,	quod,	quos,	quās,	quæ,
V. —	—	—	—	—	—
Ab. quō.	quā.	quō.	qui'-būs.	qui'-būs.	qui'-būs.

REMARK 1. *Quæ* is sometimes used for the ablative singular, in all genders and rarely also for the ablative plural. To the ablatives *quo*, *qua*, *qui*, and *quibus*, *cum* is commonly annexed, cf. § 183, 4. Cicero uses *quicum* for *quodcum*, when an indefinite person is meant.

REM. 2. *Quis* (monosyllabic, § 9, R. 1), and *quis* are sometimes used in the dative and ablative plural for *quibus*. *Cujus* and *cui* were anciently written *quijus* and *quoi*: and, instead of the genitive *cujus*, a relative adjective *cujus*, *a*, *um*, very rarely occurs.

3. *Quicumque*, (or *quicunque*), is declined like *qui*.

REM. 3. *Qui* is sometimes separated from *cumque* by the interposition of one or more words; as, *quos me cumque vocant terræ*. Virg. A similar separation sometimes occurs in the other compounds of *cumque*.

4. *Quisquis* is thus declined :—

Singular.			Plural.
M.	F.	N.	M.
N. quis'-quis,	quis'-quis,†	quid'-quid,	N. qui'-q'ui,
Ac. quem'-quem,	—	quid'-quid,	D. qui-bi's'-qui-bus,
Ab. quō'-quō.	quā'-quā.	quō'-quō.	

REM. 4. *Quicquid* is sometimes used for *quidquid*. *Quisquis* for *quisquis* occurs in Plautus; and *quidquid* is used adjectively in Cato R. R. 48.

* See § 9, 5; and cf. § 306. (1.)

† Cf. § 187, R. (1)

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 137. Interrogative pronouns are such as serve to inquire which of a number of objects is intended.

They are

Quis?	} <i>who? what?</i>	Ecquis?	} <i>is any one?</i>	Cūjus? <i>whose?</i>
Quisnam?		Ecquisnam?		Cūjas? <i>of what country?</i>
Qui?	} <i>which? what?</i>	Numquis?		
Quinam?		Numquisnam,		

1. *Quis* is commonly used substantively; *qui*, adjectively. The interrogative *qui* is declined like *qui* the relative.

Quis is thus declined:—

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. quis,	quæ,	quid,	qui,	quæ,	quæ,
G. cū-jūs,	cū-jūs,	cū-jūs,	quō-rum,	quā-rum,	quō-rum,
D. cui,	cui,	cui,	quī-būs,	quī-būs,	quī-būs,
Ac. quem,	quam,	quid,	quōs,	quās,	quæ,
V. —	—	—	—	—	—
Ab. quō.	quā.	quō.	quī-būs.	quī-būs.	quī-būs.

REMARK (1.) *Quis* is sometimes used by comic writers in the feminine, and even in the neuter. *Quisnam*, *quisque* and *quisquam* also occur as feminine.

REM. (2.) *Qui* is used for the ablative of *quis* in all genders, as it is for that of the relative *quī*. Cf. § 136, R. 1.

REM. (3.) *Quis* and *qui* have sometimes the signification of the indefinite pronoun *aliquis* (some one, any one), especially after the conjunctions *ec* (for *en*), *si*, *ne*, *neu*, *nisi*, *num*; and after relatives, as *quo*, *quanto*, etc. Sometimes *quis* and *qui* are used in the sense of *quālis*? what sort?

2. The compounds *quisnam* and *quinam* have respectively the signification and declension of the interrogatives *quis* and *qui*. In the poets *nam* sometimes stands before *quis*. Virg. G. 4, 445.

3. *Ecquis* and *numquis* are declined and used like *quis*; but are sometimes adjectives. Virg. Ecl. 10, 28: Cic. Att. 13, 8.

REM. (4.) *Ecqua* is sometimes found in the nominative singular feminine; and the neuter plural of *numquis* is *numqua*.

REM. (5.) *Ecqui* and *numqui* also occur, declined like the interrogative *qui*, and, like that, used adjectively.

4. *Ecquisnam* and *numquisnam* are declined like *ecquis*; but are found only in the singular;—the former in the nominative in all genders, and in the ablative masculine; the latter in the nominative masculine and accusative neuter. In the nominative feminine and in the ablative, the former is used adjectively.

5. The interrogative *cujus* is also defective:—

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>F.</i>
<i>N.</i> cū'-jūs,	cū'-jā,	cū'-jum,	<i>N.</i> cū'-jæ,
<i>Ac.</i> cū'-jum,	cū'-jam,	_____	<i>Ac.</i> cū'-jās.
<i>Ab.</i> _____	cū'-jā.	_____	

6. *Cujās* is declined like an adjective of one termination; *cujās*, *cujātis*. See § 139, 4.

NOTE. The interrogative pronouns are used not only in direct questions but in such dependent clauses also, as contain only an indirect question; as, *ē. g.* in the direct question, *quis est?* who is he? in the indirect, *nescio quis sit*, I know not who he is. *Qui*, in this sense, is found for *quis*; as, *qui sit apertū*, he discloses who he is. Cf. § 265, N.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

§ 138. Indefinite pronouns are such as denote an object in a general manner, without indicating a particular individual. They are

<i>Alquis</i> , some one.	<i>Quisquam</i> , any one.	<i>Quidam</i> , a certain one.
<i>Siquis</i> , if any.	<i>Quispam</i> , some one.	<i>Quilibet</i> , } any one you
<i>Nēquis</i> , lest any.	<i>Unusquisque</i> , each.	<i>Quivis</i> , } please.
<i>Quisque</i> , every one.	<i>Aliquipiam</i> , any, some.	<i>Quis and qui</i> , § 137, R. (2.)

NOTE. *Siquis* and *nequis* are commonly written separately, *si quis* and *ne quis*: so also *unus quisque*.

1. *Alquis* is thus declined:—

<i>Singular.</i>			
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i>	al'-i-quis,	al'-i-qua,	al'-i-quod, <i>or</i> -quid,
<i>G.</i>	al'-i-cū'-jus,	al'-i-cū'-jus,	al'-i-cū'-jus,
<i>D.</i>	al'-i-cui,	al'-i-cui,	al'-i-cui,
<i>Ac.</i>	al'-i-quem,	al'-i-quam,	al'-i-quod, <i>or</i> -quid,
<i>V.</i>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Ab</i>	al'-i-quo.	al'-i-quā.	al'-i-quo.

<i>Plural.</i>			
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i>	al'-i-qui,	al'-i-quæ,	al'-i-qua,
<i>G.</i>	al-i-quō'-rum,	al-i-quā'-rum,	al-i-quō'-rum,
<i>D.</i>	a-liq'-uī-bus,*	a-liq'-uī-bus,	a-liq'-uī-bus,
<i>Ac.</i>	al'-i-quos,	al'-i-quas,	al'-i-qua,
<i>V.</i>			
<i>Ab.</i>	a-liq'-uī-bus.	a-liq'-uī-bus.	a-liq'-uī-bus.

* Pronounced a-lik'-wē-bus. See §§ 9, 4, and 21, 3

2. *Siquis* and *nēquis* are declined in the same manner; but they sometimes have *quæ* in the fem. singular and neut. plural.

(a.) *Aliquis*, in the nominative singular masculine, is used both as a substantive and as an adjective;—*aliqui*, as an adjective, but is nearly obsolete. *Aliqua* in the fem. sing. occurs as an adjective in Lucretius, 4, 2, 64. *Siqui*, and *nēqui*, which are properly adjectives, are used also substantively for *siquis* and *nēquis*, and in the nominative singular masculine these two forms are equivalent. The ablatives *aliqui* and *siqui* also occur.

(b.) *Aliquid*, *siqui*, and *nēquid*, like *quid*, are used substantively; *aliquid*, etc., like *quod*, are used adjectively.

3. *Quisque*, *quisquam*, and *quispiam*, are declined like *quis*.

(a.) In the neuter singular, however, *quisque* has *quodque*, *quidque*, or *quicque*; *quisquam* has *quidquam* or *quicquam*; and *quispiam* has *quodpiam*, *quidpiam*, or *quippiam*. The forms *quidque* or *quicque*, *quidpiam* or *quippiam* are used substantively.

(b.) *Quisquam* wants the feminine (except *quamquam*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 68), and also the plural, and, with a few exceptions in Plautus, it is always used substantively, its place as an adjective being supplied by *ullus*. *Quispiam* is scarcely used in the plural, except in the nominative feminine, *quepiam*.

4. *Unusquisque* is compounded of *unus* and *quisque*, which are often written separately, and both words are declined.

Thus *unusquisque*, *uniuscujusque*, *unicuique*, *unumquemque*, etc. The neuter is *unumquodque*, or *unumquidque*. It has no plural. *Unumquidquid* for *unumquidque* occurs in Plautus and Lucretius.

5. *Quidam*, *quilibet*, and *quiritis*, are declined like *qui*, except that they have both *quod* and *quid* in the neuter, the former used adjectively, the latter substantively.

NOTE. *Quidam* has usually *n* before *d* in the accusative singular and genitive plural; as, *quendam*, *quorundam*, etc. Cf. § 184, NOTE 1.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 139. 1. The possessive are derived from the genitives of the substantive pronouns, and of *quis*, and designate something belonging to their primitives.

They are *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *noster*, *vester*, and *cūjus*. *Meus*, *tuus*, and *suus*, are declined like *bōnus*; but *meus* has in the vocative singular masculine *mi*, and very rarely *meus*. Cf. § 105, R. 3. In late writers *mi* occurs also in the feminine and neuter.

2. *Cūjus* also is declined like *bōnus*; but is defective. See § 137, 5. It occurs only in early Latin and in legal phraseology.

3. *Noster* and *vester* are declined like *piger*. See § 106.

REMARK 1. The terminations *pte* and *met* intensive are sometimes annexed to possessive pronouns, especially to the ablative singular; as, *suapte pondère*, by its own weight; *suapte manu*, by his own hand. So *nostrapte culpā*; *suapte amicum*; *meāmet culpā*. The suffix *met* is usually followed by *ipse*; as, *Hannibal suāmet ipse fraude captus abiit*. Liv.; but Sallust has *meāmet facta dicere*.

REM. 2. *Suus*, like its primitive *sui*, has always a reflexive signification, referring to the subject of the sentence. *Meus*, *tuus*, *noster*, and *vester*, are also used reflexively, when the subject of the proposition is of the first or second person. See § 182, 4.

PATRIAL PRONOUNS.

4. (a.) These are *nostras* and *cūjas*. See §§ 100, 2, and 128, 6. They are declined like adjectives of one termination; as, *nostras*, *nostrātis*, but both are defective.

(b.) *Nostras* is found in the nominative and genitive singular, in the nominative plural, (masc. and fem., *nostrātes*, neut. *nostratia*), and in the ablative, (*nostratibus*). *Cūjas* or *quōjas* occurs in the nominative, genitive and accusative (*cujātem* masc.) singular, and in the nominative plural, masc. (*cujātes*). Cf. § 137, 6.—*Nostrātis* and *cujātis* (or *quojātis*) also occur in the nominative.

PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES.

5. To the adjective pronouns may be added certain adjectives of so general a meaning, that they partake, in some degree, of the character of pronouns. Of this kind are:—

(1.) (a.) *Alius*, *ullus*, *nullus*, and *nonnullus*, which answer to the question, who?

(b.) *Alter*, *neuter*, *alterūter*, *utervis*, and *uterlibet*, which answer to the question, *ūter*? which of two?

(2.) Adjectives denoting quality, size, or number, in a general way. These stand in relation to one another, and are hence called *correlatives*.

REMARK. The *relatives* and *interrogatives* of this class begin with *qu*, and are alike in form. The *indefinites* are formed from the relatives by prefixing *ali*. The *demonstratives* begin with *t*, and are sometimes strengthened by *dem*. A *general relative*, having a meaning more general than the relative, is formed by doubling the simple relative, or by affixing to it the termination *cumque*. A *general indefinite* is formed by annexing *libet* or *vis* to the relative.

(3.) Their mutual relation is denoted by the following table, with which may be compared the *adverbial correlatives*, § 191, R. 1.

Interrog.	Demonstr.	Relat.	Relat. general.	Indefin.	Indef. general.
quālis?	tālis,	quālis,	{ qualis-qualis, qualiscumque.	———	qualislibet,
quantus?	{ tantus, tantundem,	quantus,	{ quantus-quantus, quantuscumque,	aliquantus,	quantuslibet,
quōt?	tōt, totidem,	quōt,	{ quot-quot, quotecumque,	aliquot,	quotlibet,
quōtus?	tōtus,	quōtus,	quotuscumque,	(aliquōtus),	———.

Diminutives.

quantūlus?	tantūlus.	———.	quantuluscumque.	aliquantūlum.	———.
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NOTE 1. The suffix *cumque*, which is used in forming general relatives, is composed of the relative adverb *cum* (*quum*) and the suffix *que*, expressive of universality, as in *quisque* and in adverbs, (see § 191). *Cumque*, therefore, originally signified 'whenever.' When attached to a relative, whether a pronoun, adjective, or adverb, it renders the relative meaning more general; as, *quā*, who; *quiscumque*, whoever; or, every one who.

NOTE 2. *Cujusmodi* is sometimes used for *qualis*, and *hujusmodi*, *istiusmodi*, *ejusmodi*, and *ejusdemmodi* for *tālis*. Cf. § 184, R. 6.

VERBS.

§ 140. A verb is a word by which something is affirmed of a person or thing.

1. That of which any thing is affirmed is called the *subject* of the verb. (2.) That which is affirmed of the subject is called the *predicate*. Cf. § 201.

3. A verb either expresses an action or state; as, *puer legit*, the boy reads; *aqua calet*, the water is warm;—or it connects an attribute with a subject; as, *terra est rotunda*, the earth is round.

4. All verbs belong to the former of these classes, except *sum*, I am, the most common use of which is, to connect an attribute with a subject. When so used, it is called the *copula*.

§ 141. Verbs are either *active* or *neuter*.

NOTE. Active and neuter verbs are sometimes called *transitive* and *intransitive*; and verbs of motion are by some grammarians divided into *active-transitive* and *active-intransitive*, according as they require, or do not require, an object after them.

I. An *active* or *transitive verb* expresses such an action as requires the addition of an object to complete the sense; as, *amo te*, I love thee; *sequitur consulem*, he follows the consul.

II. A *neuter* or *intransitive verb* expresses such an action or state, as does not require the addition of an object to complete the sense; as, *equus currit*, the horse runs; *gradior*, I walk.

REMARK 1. Many verbs, in Latin, are considered as neuter, which are usually translated into English by active verbs. Thus *indulgeo*, I indulge, *noceo*, I hurt, *pareo*, I obey, are reckoned among neuter verbs. In strictness, such Latin verbs denote rather a state than an action, and their sense would be more exactly expressed by the verb *to be* with an adjective; as, 'I am indulgent, I am hurtful,' etc. Some verbs in Latin, which do not usually take an object after them, are yet active, since the object is omitted by ellipsis. Thus *credo* properly signifies *to intrust*, and, in this sense, takes an object; as, *credo tibi salutem meam*, I intrust my safety to you; but by ellipsis it usually means *to believe*; as, *crede mihi*, believe me.

To verbs belong *voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons*.

VOICES.

(a.) Voice, in verbs, is the form by which they denote the relation of the agent to the action of the verb.

(b.) Most active Latin verbs have, for this purpose, two forms which are called the *active* and *passive voices*.

1. A verb in the *active voice* represents the agent as *acting upon* some person or thing, called the *object*; as, *puer legit librum*, the boy is reading a book.

2. A verb in the *passive voice* represents the object as *acted upon* by the agent; as, *liber legitur a puëro*, a book is read by the boy.

REM. 2. By comparing the two preceding examples, it will be seen that they have the same meaning. The passive voice may thus be substituted at pleasure for the active, by making the object of the active the subject of the passive, and placing the subject of the active in the ablative case, with or without the preposition *a* or *ab*, according as it is a voluntary or involuntary agent. The active form is used to direct the attention especially to the agent as acting; the passive, chiefly to exhibit the object as acted upon. In the one case the object, in the other the agent, is frequently omitted, and left indefinite; as, *puer legit*, the boy is reading, scil. *librum, literas*, etc., a book, a letter, etc.; *virtus laudatur*, virtue is praised, scil. *ab hominibus*, by men.

The two voices are distinguished from each other by peculiar terminations. Cf. § 152.

§ 142. 1. Neuter verbs have, in general, only the form of the active voice. They are, however, sometimes used impersonally in the passive voice. See § 184, 2.

2. The neuter verbs *audeo*, I dare, *fido*, I trust, *gaudeo*, I rejoice, and *soleo*, I am wont, have the passive form in the perfect and its cognate tenses; as, *ausus sum*, I dared. Hence these verbs are called *neuter passives*, or *semi-deponents*.

3. The neuter verbs *vapilo*, I am beaten, and *vëneo*, I am sold, have an active form, but a passive meaning, and are hence called *neuter passives*.

4. (a.) *Deponent* verbs have a transitive or intransitive signification with only the passive form. They are called *deponent verbs*, from *depōno*, to lay aside, as having laid aside their active form, and their passive signification; as, *sëquor*, I follow; *mōrior*, I die.

(b.) Some deponent verbs have both an active and a passive signification, especially in the perfect participle. These are sometimes called *common verbs*. Cf. § 162, 17.

MOODS.

§ 143. (a.) Moods (or modes) are forms of the verb, which denote the relation of the action or state, expressed by the verb, to the mind of the speaker or to some other action.

(b.) Latin verbs have four moods—the *indicative*, the *subjunctive*, the *imperative*, and the *infinitive*.

1. The *indicative* mood is used in independent and absolute assertions and inquiries; as, *amo*, I love; *audisne?* dost thou hear?

2. The *subjunctive* mood is used to express an action or state simply as conceived by the mind; as, *si me obsëcret, redibo*; if he entreat me, I will return.

3. The *imperative* mood is used in commanding, exhorting or entreating; as, *ama*, love thou; *amanto*, they shall love.

4. The *infinitive* mood is used to denote an action or state in definitely, without limiting it to any person or thing as its subject; as, *virtus est vitium fugere*, to shun vice is a virtue.

TENSES.

§ 144. Tenses are forms of the verb, denoting the *time* of the action or state expressed by the verb.

1. Time admits of a threefold division, into present, past and future; and, in each of these times, an action may be represented either as going on, or as completed. From these two divisions arise the six tenses of a Latin verb, each of which is distinguished by its peculiar terminations.

2. They are called the *present*, *imperfect*, *future*, *perfect*, *pluperfect*, and *future perfect* tenses.

Present	{ action	{ <i>amo</i> , I love, or am loving; <i>Present tense</i> .
Past	{ not com-	{ <i>amābam</i> , I was loving; <i>Imperfect tense</i> .
Future	{ pleted;	{ <i>amābo</i> , I shall love, or be loving; <i>Future tense</i> .
Present	{ action	{ <i>amāvi</i> , I have loved; <i>Perfect tense</i> .
Past	{ com-	{ <i>amaveram</i> , I had loved; <i>Pluperfect tense</i> .
Future	{ pleted;	{ <i>amavero</i> , I shall have loved; <i>Future perfect tense</i> .

3. There is the same number of tenses in the passive voice, in which actions not completed are represented by simple forms of the verb, and those which are completed by compound forms.

Present	{ action	{ <i>amor</i> , I am loved; <i>Present tense</i> .
Past	{ not com-	{ <i>amābar</i> , I was loved; <i>Imperfect tense</i> .
Future	{ pleted;	{ <i>amābor</i> , I shall be loved; <i>Future tense</i> .
Present	{ action	{ <i>amātus sum</i> , or <i>fui</i> , I have been loved; <i>Perfect tense</i> .
Past	{ com-	{ <i>amātus eram</i> , or <i>fuēram</i> , I had been loved; <i>Pluperfect</i> .
Future	{ pleted;	{ <i>amātus ero</i> , or <i>fuero</i> , I shall have been loved; <i>Future Perfect</i> .

§ 145. I. The *present tense* represents an action as now going on, and not completed; as, *āmo*, I love, or am loving.

1. Any existing custom, or general truth, may be expressed by this tense as, *apud Parthos, signum datur tympano*; among the Parthians, the signal is given by a drum. A general truth is sometimes also expressed by the perfect.

2. The present tense may also denote an action which has existed for some time, and which still exists; as, *tot annos bella gero*; for so many years I have waged, and am still waging war.

3. The present tense is often in narration used for the perfect indefinite. It is then called the *historical present*; as, *desiliunt ex equis, provolant in primum*; they dismount, they fly forward to the front.

II. The *imperfect tense* represents an action as going on at some past time, but not then completed; as, *amābam*, I was loving.

1. The imperfect sometimes denotes repeated or customary past action; as, *legēbam*, I was wont to read.

2. It may also denote an action which had existed for some time, and which was still existing at a certain past time; as, *audiebat jamdudum verba*; he had long heard, and was still hearing the words.

3. In letters, and with reference not to the time of their being written, but to that of their being read, the imperfect is sometimes used for the present as, *expectābam*, I was expecting, (i. e. when I wrote).

4. The imperfect also sometimes denotes the *intending*, *preparing*, or *attempting* to act at a definite past time.

III. The *future tense* denotes that an action will be going on hereafter, but without reference to its completion; as, *amābo*, I shall love, or shall be loving.

IV. The *perfect tense* represents an action either as just completed, or as completed in some indefinite past time; as, *amāvī*, I have loved, or I loved.

REMARK. In the former sense, it is called the *perfect definite*; in the latter, the *perfect indefinite*, *historical perfect*, or *aorist*.

V. The *pluperfect tense* represents a past action as completed, at or before the time of some other past action or event; as, *litteras scripsēram*, *quum nuncius vēnit*; I had written the letter, when the messenger arrived.

VI. The *future perfect tense* denotes that an action will be completed, at or before the time of some other future action or event; as, *quum cœnavēro*, *proficiscar*; when I shall have supped, I will go.

NOTE 1. This tense is often, but improperly, called the *future subjunctive*. It has the signification of the indicative mood, and corresponds to the *secona future* in English.

NOTE 2. The imperfect, historical perfect, and pluperfect tenses are sometimes called *preterites* or the *preterite tenses*.

NOTE 3. The present, imperfect, and future tenses passive, in English, do not express the exact sense of those tenses in Latin, as denoting an action which is, was, or will be, going on at a certain time. Thus *laudor* signifies, not 'I am praised,' but 'I am in the act of being praised, or, if such an expression is admissible, 'I am being praised.'

REMARK 1. The six tenses above enumerated are found only in the indicative mood.

REM. 2. The subjunctive mood, in the regular conjugation, has the present and past, but no future tenses.

NOTE 4. The tenses of the subjunctive mood have less definiteness of meaning, in regard to time, than those of the indicative. Thus the present and perfect, besides their common signs, *may* or *can*, *may have* or *can have*, must, in certain connections, be translated by *might*, *could*, *would*, or *should*; *might have*, *could have*, etc. The tenses of this mood must often, also, be translated by the corresponding tenses of the indicative. For a more particular account of the signification of each of the tenses of the subjunctive mood, see § 260.

REM. 3. The imperative mood has two tenses—a present and a future; the former for that which is to be done at once, and the latter for that which is to be done in future.

REM. 4. The infinitive mood has three tenses—the present, the perfect, and the future; the first of which denotes an incomplete, the second a completed action, and the last an action to be performed.

NUMBERS.

§ 146. Number, in verbs, is the form by which the *unity* or *plurality* of their subject is denoted. Hence verbs, like nouns, have two numbers—the *singular* and the *plural*. Cf. § 35, 1.

PERSONS.

§ 147. Person, in verbs, is the form by which they denote the person of their subject. Hence in each number there are three persons—the *first*, *second*, and *third*. Cf. § 35, 2.

1. The imperative *present* has only the second person in both numbers. The imperative *future* has in each number the second and third persons, but in the singular they have both the same form, *-to* in the active, and *-tor* in the passive voice.

2. As the signification of the infinitive mood is not limited to any subject, it admits no change to express either number or person.

3. The following are the terminations of the different persons of each number, in the indicative and subjunctive moods, in both voices:—

	Active.			Passive.		
Person.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>o, i, or m,</i>	<i>s,</i>	<i>t;</i>	<i>r,</i>	<i>ris,</i>	<i>tur;</i>
<i>Plural.</i>	<i>mus,</i>	<i>tis,</i>	<i>nt.</i>	<i>mur,</i>	<i>mini,</i>	<i>ntur.</i>

These may be called *personal* terminations.

REMARK 1. The perfect indicative active is irregular in the second person singular and plural, which end in *stis* and *stis*, and in one of the forms of the third person plural, which ends in *re*.

REM. 2. The passive form above given belongs to the simple tenses only.

REM. 3. The pronouns of the first and second persons, *ego*, *nos*; *tu* and *vos*, are seldom expressed in Latin as subjects of a finite verb, the several persons being sufficiently distinguished by the terminations of the verb.

PARTICIPLES, GERUNDS, AND SUPINES.

§ 148. 1. A participle is a word derived from a verb, and partaking of its meaning, but having the form of an adjective.

(1.) Like a verb, it has different *voices* and *tenses*; like an adjective, it has *declension** and *gender*; and like both, it has two *numbers*.

(2.) Active verbs have usually *four* participles—two in the active voice, a present and a future; as, *amans*, loving; *amaturus*, about to love;—and two in the passive voice, a perfect and a future; as, *amatus*, loved. or having been loved; *amandus*, to be loved.

* See §§ 105, R. 2: and 111, R.

(3.) Neuter verbs have usually only the participles of the active voice.

(4.) Deponent verbs, both active and neuter, may have the participles of both voices.

2. (a.) *Gerunds* are verbal nouns, used only in the oblique cases, and expressing the action or state of the verb; as, *amandī*, of loving, etc.

(b.) Like other abstract nouns, they are found only in the singular number, and by their cases supply the place of a declinable present infinitive active.

3. *Supines* also are verbal nouns of the fourth declension in the accusative and ablative singular; as, *amātum*, to love; *amātu*, to be loved.

REMARK. These also serve in certain connections to supply the place of the infinitive present both active and passive. The supine in *um* is called the *former* supine; that in *u*, the *latter*. The former is commonly used in an active, the latter in a passive sense.

CONJUGATION.

§ 149. 1. The conjugation of a verb is the regular formation and arrangement of its several parts, according to their voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons.

2. There are four conjugations, which are characterized by the vowel before *re* in the present of the infinitive active.

In the first conjugation, it is *a* long;

In the second, *e* long;

In the third, *e* short;

In the fourth, *i* long.

EXCEPTION. *Do*, *dāre*, to give, and such of its compounds as are of the first conjugation, have *a* short before *re*.

§ 150. A verb, like a noun, consists of two parts—the *root*, and the *termination*. Cf. § 40, R. 10.

1. The *first* or *general* root of a verb consists of those letters that are found in every part. This root may always be found by removing the termination of the present infinitive.

2. There are also two special roots, the first of which is found in the perfect, and is called the *second* root; the other, found in the supine or perfect participle, is called the *third* root.

3. In regular verbs of the first, second, and fourth conjugations, the *second* root is formed by adding, respectively, *āv*, *u*, and *iv*, to the *general* root; and the *third* root by a similar addition of *āt*, *it*, and *it*.

REMARK. Many verbs, in each of the conjugations, form their second and third roots irregularly.

4. In the third conjugation, the second root either is the same as the first, or is formed from it by adding *s*; the third root is formed by adding *t*. See §.171.

NOTE. In the second and fourth conjugations, *e* and *i* before *o* are considered as belonging not to the root, but to the termination. In verbs whose second or third roots are formed irregularly, the general root often undergoes some change in the parts derived from them.

5. The vowel which unites the general root with the remaining letters of the verb, is called the *connecting vowel*. Each conjugation, except the third, is, in a great degree, distinguished by a peculiar connecting vowel, which is the same as characterizes the infinitives. See § 149, 2.

(a.) In the third conjugation, the connecting vowel is generally *e* or *i*. In the second and fourth conjugations, and in verbs in *io* of the third, a second connecting vowel is sometimes added to that which characterizes the conjugation; as, *a* in *doceant*, *u* in *capiant*, etc.

(b.) In verbs whose second and third roots are formed irregularly, the connecting vowel often disappears, or is changed in the parts derived from those roots; but it is almost always found in the parts derived from the first root.

§ 151. 1. From the *first* root are derived, in each voice, the present, imperfect, and future indicative; the present and imperfect subjunctive; the imperative, and the present infinitive. From this root are derived also the present participle, the gerund, and the future participle passive.

2. From the *second* root are derived, in the active voice, the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect indicative; the perfect and pluperfect subjunctive, and the perfect infinitive.

3. (a.) From the *third* root are derived, in the active voice, the supine in *um*, and the future participle; the latter of which, with the verb *esse*, constitutes the future infinitive active.

(b.) From this root are derived, in the passive voice, the supine in *u*, and the perfect participle; from the latter of which, with the verb *sum*, are formed all the tenses which in the active are derived from the second root. The future infinitive passive is formed from the supine in *um*, and *iri*, the present infinitive passive of the verb *eo*, to go.

4. The present and perfect indicative, the supine in *um*, and the present infinitive, are called the *principal parts* of the verb, because from the first three the several roots are ascertained, and from the last, the characteristic vowel of the conjugation. In the passive voice, the principal parts are the present indicative and infinitive, and the perfect participle.

NOTE. As the supine in *um* is wanting in most verbs, the third root must often be determined from the perfect participle, or the future participle active.

§ 152. The following table exhibits a connected view of the verbal terminations, in all the conjugations. By annexing these to the several roots, all the parts of a verb may be formed.

Terminations added to the First Root.

ACTIVE VOICE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.				SINGULAR.				FLURAL.			
				Persons.				Persons.			
				1.	2.	3.		1.	2.	3.	
Conjugation.	1.	-am,	-ās,	-āt;	1. -ōr,	-āris	or -ārē,	1. -āmūr,	-amini,	-antūr.	
	2.	-eo,	-ēs,	-ēt;	2. -eōr,	-ēris	or -ērē,	2. -emūr,	-emini,	-entūr.	
	3.	-am,	-is,	-it;	3. -ōr,	-ēris	or -ērē,	3. -imūr,	-imini,	-untūr.	
	4.	-io,	-is,	-it;	4. -iōr,	-īris	or -irē,	4. -imūr,	-imini,	-untūr.	
				IMPERFECT.							
	1.	-ābam,	-ābās,	-ābāt;	1. -ābār,	-abāris	or -abārē,	1. -abāmūr,	-abamini,	-abantūr.	
	2.	-ēbam,	-ēbās,	-ēbāt;	2. -ēbār,	-ebāris	or -ebārē,	2. -ebāmūr,	-ebamini,	-ebantūr.	
	3.	-ēbam,	-ēbās,	-ēbāt;	3. -ēbār,	-ebāris	or -ebārē,	3. -iebāmūr,	-iebamini,	-iebantūr.	
	4.	-iēbam,	-iēbās,	-iēbāt;	4. -iēbār,	-iebāris	or -iebārē,	4. -iebāmūr,	-iebamini,	-iebantūr.	
				FUTURE.							
	1.	-ābo,	-ābis,	-ābit;	1. -ābōr,	-abēris	or -abērē,	1. -abīmūr,	-abimini,	-abuntūr.	
	2.	-ēbo,	-ēbis,	-ēbit;	2. -ēbōr,	-ebēris	or -ebērē,	2. -ebīmūr,	-ebimini,	-ebuntūr.	
	3.	-am,	-is,	-it;	3. -ār,	-ēris	or -ērē,	3. -āmūr,	-emini,	-entūr.	
	4.	-iam,	-is,	-it;	4. -iār,	-īris	or -irē,	4. -iēmūr,	-iemini,	-ientūr.	
				SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.							
				PRESENT TENSE.							
				1.	2.	3.		1.	2.	3.	
	1.	-em,	-ēs,	-ēt;	1. -ēr,	-ēris	or -ērē,	1. -emūr,	-emini,	-entūr.	
	2.	-eam,	-eās,	-eāt;	2. -eār,	-earis	or -earē,	2. -eamūr,	-eamini,	-eantūr.	
	3.	-am,	-is,	-it;	3. -ār,	-āris	or -ārē,	3. -āmūr,	-āmini,	-antūr.	
	4.	-iam,	-is,	-it;	4. -iār,	-īris	or -irē,	4. -iāmūr,	-iāmini,	-iantūr.	

IMPERFECT.

1. -ārem,	-ārēs,	-ārēt,	-arēmūs,	-arētīs,	-ārent.	1. -ārēr,	-arētīs or -arērē,	-arētūr;	-arēmūr,	-arentūr.
2. -ārem,	-ārēs,	-ārēt;	-arēmūs,	-arētīs,	-ārent.	2. -ārēr,	-arētīs or -arērē,	-arētūr;	-arēmūr,	-arentūr.
3. -ārem,	-ārēs,	-ārēt;	-arēmūs,	-arētīs,	-ārent.	3. -ārēr,	-arētīs or -arērē,	-arētūr;	-arēmūr,	-arentūr.
4. -ārem,	-ārēs,	-ārēt;	-arēmūs,	-arētīs,	-ārent.	4. -ārēr,	-arētīs or -arērē,	-arētūr;	-arēmūr,	-arentūr.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1. -ā;	-ārē.	-āto;	-ātōrē,	-āto;	-āto;	1. -ārē,	-amīnī.	-ātōr,	-ābāmīnī,	-antōr.
2. -ā;	-ārē.	-āto;	-ātōrē,	-āto;	-āto;	2. -ārē,	-amīnī.	-ātōr,	-ābāmīnī,	-antōr.
3. -ā;	-ārē.	-āto;	-ātōrē,	-āto;	-āto;	3. -ārē,	-amīnī.	-ātōr,	-ābāmīnī,	-antōr.
4. -ā;	-ārē.	-āto;	-ātōrē,	-āto;	-āto;	4. -ārē,	-amīnī.	-ātōr,	-ābāmīnī,	-antōr.

1. -ārē,	1. -ā;	1. -ā;	1. -ārē,	1. -ārē,	1. -ārē,	1. -ārē,	1. -ārē,	1. -ārē,	1. -ārē,	1. -ārē,
2. -ārē,	2. -ārē,	2. -ārē,	2. -ārē,	2. -ārē,	2. -ārē,	2. -ārē,	2. -ārē,	2. -ārē,	2. -ārē,	2. -ārē,
3. -ārē,	3. -ārē,	3. -ārē,	3. -ārē,	3. -ārē,	3. -ārē,	3. -ārē,	3. -ārē,	3. -ārē,	3. -ārē,	3. -ārē,
4. -ārē,	4. -ārē,	4. -ārē,	4. -ārē,	4. -ārē,	4. -ārē,	4. -ārē,	4. -ārē,	4. -ārē,	4. -ārē,	4. -ārē,

NOTE. Verbs in *io* of the third conjugation have two connecting vowels in all the parts in which they occur in verbs of the fourth conjugation, and these vowels are the same in both.

Terminations added to the Second and Third Roots.

The terminations of the tenses which are formed from the second and third roots, are the same in all the conjugations. Thus:—

ACTIVE VOICE.—SECOND ROOT.			PASSIVE VOICE.—THIRD ROOT.		
INDICATIVE MOOD.			INDICATIVE MOOD.		
<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Singular.</i>		
Perf. -ī	-istī,	-it;	Perf. -ūs	sum	or fui,
Phyp. -ēram,	-ērās,	-erāt;	Phyp. -ūs	eram	or fuēram,
Fut. perf. -ēro,	-erīs,	-erit;	Fut. perf. -ūs	ero	or fuēro,
<i>Plural.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
Perf. -erim,	-erīs,	-erit;	Perf. -ūs	sint	or fuērim,
Phyp. -issem,	-issēs,	-issent;	Phyp. -ūs	essent	or fuēssent,
<i>Infinitive.</i>			<i>Infinitive.</i>		
Perf. -erim,	-erīs,	-erit;	Perf. -ūs	sint	or fuērim,
Phyp. -issem,	-issēs,	-issent;	Phyp. -ūs	essent	or fuēssent,
<i>Third Root.</i>			<i>Third Root.</i>		
Perf. -erim,	-erīs,	-erit;	Perf. -ūs	sint	or fuērim,
Phyp. -issem,	-issēs,	-issent;	Phyp. -ūs	essent	or fuēssent,

INF. Perf. -us esse or fuisset.

THIRD ROOT. INF. Fut. -ūrus esse. PART. Fut. -ūrus. F. SUP. -um. PART. Perf. -ūs. INF. Fut. -um iri. L. SUP. -a.

REMARK 1. In analyzing a verb, the voice, person, and number, are ascertained by the *personal* terminations. See § 147, 3. The conjugation, mood, and tense, are, in general, determined by the letter or letters which intervene between the root of the verb and the personal terminations. Thus in *amabamus*, *mus* denotes that the verb is of the active voice, plural number, and first person; *ba* denotes that it is of the indicative mood, imperfect tense; and the connecting vowel *a* determines it to be of the first conjugation. So in *amarentini*, *mini* denotes the passive voice, plural number, and second person; *re*, the subjunctive mood, imperfect tense; and *a*, as before, the first conjugation.

REM. 2. Sometimes, the part between the root of the verb and the personal termination, does not precisely determine the conjugation, mood, and tense, but only within certain limits. In such cases, the conjugation may be learned, by finding the present tense in the dictionary, and if two forms are alike in the same conjugation, they can only be distinguished by the sense. Thus *amēmus* and *docēmus* have the same termination; but, as *amo* is of the first, and *doceo* of the second conjugation, the former is determined to be the subjunctive, the latter the indicative, present. *Regar* may be either the future indicative, or the present subjunctive—*bibimus* either the present or the perfect indicative.

§ 153. SUM, I am, is called an *auxiliary* verb, because it is used, in conjunction with participles, to supply the want of simple forms in other verbs. From its denoting existence, it is sometimes called the *substantive* verb.

REMARK. *Sum* is very irregular in those parts which, in other verbs, are formed from the first root. Its imperfect and future tenses, except in the third person plural of the latter, have the form of a pluperfect and future perfect. It is thus conjugated:—

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Indic.	Pres. Infin.	Perf. Indic.	Fut. Part.
Sum,	es'-sē,	fu'-i,	fū'-tū'-rūs.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Person.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{ sum, I am,} \\ 2. \text{ es, thou art,*} \\ 3. \text{ est, he is;} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} sū'-mūs, \text{ we are,} \\ es'-tis, \text{ ye† are,} \\ sunt, \text{ they are.} \end{array} \right.$

Imperfect.

1. ē'-ram, I was,	ē'-rā'-mūs, we were,
2. ē'-rās, thou wast,	ē'-rā'-tis, ye were,
3. ē'-rāt, he was;	ē'-rant, they were.

Future. shall, or will.

1. ē'-rō, I shall be,	ēr'-i-mūs, we shall be,
2. ē'-ris, thou wilt be,	ēr'-i-tis, ye will be.
3. ē'-rit, he will be;	ēr'-unt, they will be. /

* In the second person singular in English, the plural form *you* is commonly used except in solemn discourse; as, *tu es*, you are.

† The plural pronoun of the second person is either *ye* or *you*.

Perfect. have been, or was.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. fu'-i, <i>I have been,</i> | fu'-i-mūs, <i>we have been,</i> |
| 2. fu-is'-ti, <i>thou hast been,</i> | fu-is'-tis, <i>ye have been,</i> |
| 3. fu-it, <i>he has been ;</i> | fu-ē-runt or rē, <i>they have been.</i> |

Pluperfect.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. fu'-ē-ram, <i>I had been,</i> | fu-e-rā'-mūs, <i>we had been,</i> |
| 2. fu'-ē-rās, <i>thou hadst been,</i> | fu-e-rā'-tis, <i>ye had been,</i> |
| 3. fu'-ē-rāt, <i>he had been ;</i> | fu'-ē-rant, <i>they had been.</i> |

Future Perfect. shall or will have.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. fu'-ē-rō, <i>I shall have been,</i> | fu-er'-i-mūs, <i>we shall have been</i> |
| 2. fu'-ē-rīs, <i>thou wilt have been,</i> | fu-er'-i-tis, <i>ye will have been,</i> |
| 3. fu'-ē-rit, <i>he will have been ;</i> | fu'-ē-rint, <i>they will have been.</i> |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.**Present. may, or can.**

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. sim, <i>I may be,</i> | si'-mūs, <i>we may be,</i> |
| 2. sis, <i>thou mayst be,</i> | si'-tis, <i>ye may be,</i> |
| 3. sit, <i>he may be</i> | sint, <i>they may be.</i> |

Imperfect. might, could, would, or should.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. es'-sem, <i>I would be,</i> | es-sē'-mūs, <i>we would be,</i> |
| 2. es'-sēs, <i>thou wouldst be,</i> | es-sē'-tis, <i>ye would be,</i> |
| 3. es'-sēt, <i>he would be ;</i> | es'-sent, <i>they would be.</i> |

Perfect.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. fu'-ē-rim, <i>I may have been,</i> | fu-ēr'-i-mūs, <i>we may have been,</i> |
| 2. fu'-ē-rīs, <i>thou mayst have been,</i> | fu-ēr'-i-tis, <i>ye may have been,</i> |
| 3. fu'-ē-rit, <i>he may have been ;</i> | fu'-ē-rint, <i>they may have been.</i> |

Pluperfect. might, could, would, or should have.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. fu-is'-sem, <i>I would have been,</i> | fu-is-sē'-mūs, <i>we would have been,</i> |
| 2. fu-is'-sēs, <i>thou wouldst have been,</i> | fu-is-sē'-tis, <i>ye would have been,</i> |
| 3. fu-is'-sēt, <i>he would have been ;</i> | fu-is'-sent, <i>they would have been.</i> |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| <i>Pres.</i> 1. ēs, <i>be thou,</i> | es'-tē, <i>be ye.</i> |
| <i>Fut.</i> 2. es'-tō, <i>thou shalt be</i> | es-tō'-tē, <i>ye shall be,</i> |
| 3. es'-tō, <i>let him be ;</i> | sun'-tō, <i>let them be.</i> |

INFINITIVE MOOD.*Present. es'-sē, to be.**Perfect. fu-is'-sē, to have been.**Future. fū-tū'-rūs (ā, um), es'-sē, or fō'-rē, to be about to be.*

PARTICIPLE.

Future. fū-tū'-rus, a, um, *about to be.*

§ 154. REMARK 1. A present participle *ens* seems to have been anciently in use, and is still found in the compounds *absens*, *præsens*, and *pōtens*.

REM. 2. The perfect *fuī*, and its derivative tenses, are formed from an obsolete *fuō*, whence come also the participle *futūrus*, an old subjunctive present *fuam*, *fuas*, *fuat*; —, —, *fuant*, and the forms *fuimus*, perf. ind., *fuērunt*, perf. subj., and *fuisset*, plup. subj.

REM. 3. From *fuo* appear also to be derived the following:—

Subj. imperf. fō'-rem, fō'-rēs, fō'-rēt; —, —, — fō'-rent.
Inf. pres. fō'-rē.

These forms seem to have been contracted from *fuērem*, etc., and *fuēre*. *Fōrem* is equivalent in meaning to *essem*, but the infinitive *fōre* has, in most cases, acquired a future signification, equivalent to *futūrus esse*.

REM. 4. *Siem*, *sies*, *siet*, *sient*, for *sim*, *sia*, *sit*, *sint*, are found in ancient writers, as are also *escii* for *erit*, *escunt* for *erunt*, *ese*, *esētis*, and *esent*, for *esse*, *esētis*, and *essent*.

REM. 5. Like *sum* are conjugated its compounds, *absum*, *adsum*, *dēsum*, *insum*, *intersum*, *obsum*, *præsum*, *subsum*, and *supersum*.

REM. 6. *PROSUM*, from the old form *prōd* for *prō*, and *sum*, has *d* after *pro*, when the simple verb begins with *e*; as,

Ind. pres. prō'-sum, prōd'-es, prōd'-est, etc.
— *imperf.* prōd'-ē-ram, prōd'-ē-rās, etc.

REM. 7. (a.) *POSSUM* is compounded of *pōtis*, *able*, and *sum*. They are sometimes written separately, and then *pōtis* is the same in all genders and numbers.

(b.) In composition, *is* is omitted in *pōtis*, and *t*, as in other cases, coming before *s*, is changed into *s*. In the infinitive, and imperfect subjunctive, *es* of the simple verb is dropped, as is also *f* at the beginning of the second root. In every other respect *possum* is conjugated like *sum*, wherever it is found; but the imperative, and the parts derived from the third root, are wanting.

Pres. Indic. *Pres. Infin.* *Perf. Indic.*
Pos'-sum, pos'-sē, pōt'-u-i, *I can, or I am able.*

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

pos'-sum, pō'-tēs, pō'-test;
pos'-sū-mūs, pō'-tes'-tis, pos'-sunt.

pos'-sim, pos'-sis, pos'-sit;
pos'-sī-mūs, pos'-sī'-tis, pos'-sint.

Imperfect.

pōt'-ē-ram, pōt'-ē-rās, pōt'-ē-rāt;
pōt'-ē-rā'-mūs, pōt'-ē-rā'-tis, pōt'-ē-rant.

pos'-sem, pos'-sēs, pos'-sēt;
pos'-sē'-mūs, pos'-sē'-tis, pos'-sent.

Future.

pōt'-ē-rō, pōt'-ē-ris, pōt'-ē-rit;
pōt'-ēr'-ī-mūs, pōt'-ēr'-ī-tis, pōt'-ē-runt.

Perfect.

pōt'-u-i, pōt'-u-is'-ti, pōt'-u-īt;
pōt'-u-ī'-mūs, pōt'-u-ī'-tis, pōt'-u-īt or pōt'-u-ēr.

pōt'-u-ē-rim, pōt'-u-ē-ris, pōt'-u-ē-rit;
pōt'-u-ēr'-ī-mūs, pōt'-u-ēr'-ī-tis, pōt'-u-ēr-ūt.

Pluperfect.

pō-tu'-ē-ram, ē-rās, ē-rāt; pōt-u-is'-sem, -is'-sēs, -is'-sēt;
 pōt-u-ē-rā'-mūs, ē-rā'-tis, ē-rant. pōt-u-is-sē'-mūs, -is-sē'-tis, -is'-sent.

Future Perfect.

pō-tu'-ē-rō, pō-tu'-ē-rīs, pō-tu'-ē-rit;
 pōt-u-ēr'-ī-mūs, pōt-u-ēr'-ī-tis, pō-tu'-ē-rint.

(No Imperative.)

INFINITIVE.

Pres. pos'-sē. Perf. pōt-u-is'-sē.

PARTICIPIAL ADJECTIVE.

pōt'-tens, able.

NOTE. The following forms are also found; *potissum* for *possum*, *potissum* for *possum*, *potissim* and *possim* for *possim*, *possis*, *possiet* and *potessit* for *possit* and *possit*, *potessem* for *possem*, *potesse* for *posse*, and before a passive infinitive the passive forms *potestur* for *potest*, *poterātur* for *poterat*, and *possētur* for *possent*.—*Potis* and *pote* without *est* are sometimes used for *potest*.

§ 155. FIRST CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
A'-mō,	ā-mā'-rē,	ā-mā'-vī,	ā-mā'-tum.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. *love, do love, am loving.*

<i>Sing.</i>	ā'-mō, ā'-mās, ā'-māt,	<i>I love, thou lovest, he loves ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	ā-mā'-mūs, ā-mā'-tis, ā'-mant,	<i>we love, ye love, they love.</i>

Imperfect. *was loving, loved, did love.*

<i>Sing.</i>	ā-mā'-bam, ā-mā'-bās, ā-mā'-bāt,	<i>I was loving, thou wast loving, he was loving ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	ām-ā-bā'-mūs, ām-ā-bā'-tis, ā-mā'-bant,	<i>we were loving, ye were loving, they were loving.</i>

Future. *shall, or will.*

<i>Sing.</i>	ā-mā'-bō, ā-mā'-bis, ā-mā'-bit,	<i>I shall love, thou wilt love, he will love ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	āmāb'-ī-mūs, āmāb'-ī-tis, āmā'-bunt,	<i>we shall love, ye will love, they will love.</i>

Perfect. *loved, or have loved.*

<i>Sing.</i>	ă-mă'-vī, ăm-ă-vis'-tī, ă-mă'-vīt,	<i>I have loved, thou hast loved, he has loved;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	ă-māv'-ī-mūs, ăm-ă-vis'-tīs, ăm-ă-vē'-runt or -rē,	<i>we have loved, ye have loved, they have loved.</i>

Pluperfect. *had.*

<i>Sing.</i>	ă-māv'-ě-ram, ă-māv'-ě-rās, ă-māv'-ě-răt,	<i>I had loved, thou hadst loved, he had loved;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	ă-māv'-ě-ră'-mūs, ă-māv'-ě-ră'-tīs, ă-māv'-ě-rant,	<i>we had loved, ye had loved, they had loved.</i>

Future Perfect. *shall, or will have.*

<i>Sing.</i>	ă-māv'-ě-rō, ă-māv'-ě-rīs, ă-māv'-ě-rīt,	<i>I shall have loved, thou wilt have loved, he will have loved;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	ăm-ă-vēr'-ī-mūs, ăm-ă-vēr'-ī-tīs, ă-māv'-ě-rint,	<i>we shall have loved, ye will have loved, they will have loved</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD,

Present. *may, or can.*

<i>Sing.</i>	ă'-mem, ă'-mēs, ă'-mēt,	<i>I may love, thou mayst love, he may love;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	ă-mē'-mūs, ă-mē'-tīs, ă'-ment,	<i>we may love, ye may love, they may love.</i>

Imperfect. *might, could, would, or should.*

<i>Sing.</i>	ă-mă'-rem, ă-mă'-rēs, ă-mă'-rēt,	<i>I would love, thou wouldst love, he would love;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	ăm-ă-rē'-mūs, ăm-ă-rē'-tīs, ă-mă'-rent,	<i>we would love, ye would love, they would love.</i>

Perfect. *may, or can have.*

<i>Sing.</i>	ă-māv'-ě-rim, ă-māv'-ě-rīs, ă-māv'-ě-rīt,	<i>I may have loved, thou mayst have loved, he may have loved;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	ăm-ă-vēr'-ī-mūs, ăm-ă-vēr'-ī-tīs, ă-māv'-ě-rint,	<i>we may have loved, ye may have loved, they may have loved</i>

Pluperfect. *might, could, would, or should have.*

<i>Sing.</i> ām-ā-vis'-sem,	<i>I would have loved,</i>
ām-ā-vis'-sēs,	<i>thou wouldst have loved,</i>
ām-ā-vis'-sēt,	<i>he would have loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> ām-ā-vis-sē'-mūs,	<i>we would have loved,</i>
ām-ā-vis-sē'-tis,	<i>ye would have loved,</i>
ām-ā-vis'-sent,	<i>they would have loved.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres. Sing.</i> ā'-mā,	<i>love thou ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> ā-mā'-tē,	<i>love ye.</i>
<i>Fut. Sing.</i> ā-mā'-tō,	<i>thou shalt love,</i>
ā-mā'-tō,	<i>he shall love ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> ām-ā-tō'-tē,	<i>ye shall love,</i>
ā-man'-tō,	<i>they shall love</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i> ā-mā'-rē,	<i>to love.</i>
<i>Perfect.</i> ām-ā-vis'-sē,	<i>to have loved.</i>
<i>Future.</i> ām-ā-tū'-rūs, (ā, um), es'-sē,	<i>to be about to love.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Present.</i> ā'-mans,	<i>loving.</i>
<i>Future.</i> ām-ā-tū'-rūs, ā, um,	<i>about to love.</i>

GERUND.

<i>G.</i> ā-man'-di,	<i>of loving,</i>
<i>D.</i> ā-man'-dō,	<i>for loving,</i>
<i>Ac.</i> ā-man'-dum,	<i>loving,</i>
<i>Ab.</i> ā-man'-dō,	<i>by loving.</i>

SUPINE.

<i>Former.</i> ā-mā'-tum,	<i>to love.</i>
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§ 156. PASSIVE VOICE.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf'n.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
A'-mor,	ā-mā'-rī.	ā-mā'-tū.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. *am.*

<i>Sing.</i>	ă-mőr, ă-mă'-rīs or -rě, ă-mă'-tūr,	<i>I am loved, thou art loved, he is loved;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	ă-mă'-mūr, ă-mām'-ī-nī, ă-man'-tūr,	<i>we are loved, ye are loved, they are loved.</i>

Imperfect. *was.*

<i>Sing.</i>	ă-mă'-băr, ăm-ă-bă'-rīs or -rě, ăm-ă-bă'-tūr,	<i>I was loved, thou wast loved, he was loved;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	ăm-ă-bă'-mūr, ăm-ă-bām'-ī-nī, ăm-ă-ban'-tūr,	<i>we were loved, ye were loved, they were loved.</i>

Future. *shall, or will be.*

<i>Sing.</i>	ă-mă'-bőr, ă-măb'-ě-rīs or -rě, ă-măb'-ī-tūr,	<i>I shall be loved, thou wilt be loved, he will be loved;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	ă-măb'-ī-mūr, ăm-ă-bīm'-ī-nī, ăm-ă-bun'-tūr,	<i>we shall be loved, ye will be loved, they will be loved.</i>

Perfect. *have been, or was.*

<i>Sing.</i>	ă-mă'-tūs sum or fu'-ī, ă-mă'-tūs ēs or fu-is'-tī, ă-mă'-tūs est or fu'-it,	<i>I have been loved, thou hast been loved, he has been loved;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	ă-mă'-tī sū'-mūs or fu'-ī-mūs, ă-mă'-tī es'-tis or fu-is'-tis, ă-mă'-tī sunt, fu'ě'-runt or -rě,	<i>we have been loved, ye have been loved, they have been loved</i>

Pluperfect. *had been.*

<i>Sing.</i>	ă-mă'-tūs ế'-ram or fu'-ě-ram, ă-mă'-tūs ế'-rās or fu'-ě-rās, ă-mă'-tūs ế'-rāt or fu'-ě-rāt,	<i>I had been loved, thou hadst been loved, he had been loved;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	ă-mă'-tī ế'-rā'-mūs or fu'-ě-rā'-mūs, ă-mă'-tī ế'-rā'-tis or fu'-ě-rā'-tis, ă-mă'-tī ế'-rant or fu'-ě-rant,	<i>we had been loved, ye had been loved, they had been loved.</i>

Future Perfect. *shall have been.*

<i>Sing.</i>	ă-mă'-tūs ế'-rő or fu'-ě-rő, ă-mă'-tūs ế'-rīs or fu'-ě-rīs, ă-mă'-tūs ế'-rit or fu'-ě-rit,	<i>I shall have been loved, thou wilt have been loved, he will have been loved;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	ă-mă'-tī ế'-ī-mūs or fu'-ế-ī-mūs ă-mă'-tī ế'-ī-tīs or fu'-ế-ī-tīs, ă-mă'-tī ế'-runt or fu'-ế-runt,	<i>we shall have been loved, ye will have been loved, they will have been loved.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *may, or can be.*

<i>Sing.</i>	ă-měr, ă-mě'-rīs or -rě, ă-mě'-tūr,	<i>I may be loved, thou mayst be loved, he may be loved;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	ă-mě'-mūr, ă-mēm'-ī-nī, ă-men'-tūr,	<i>we may be loved, ye may be loved, they may be loved.</i>

Imperfect. *might, could, would, or should be.*

<i>Sing.</i>	ă-mă'-rěr, ăm-ă-rě'-rīs or -rě, ăm-ă-rě'-tūr,	<i>I would be loved, thou wouldst be loved, he would be loved;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	ăm-ă-rě'-mūr, ăm-ă-rēm'-ī-nī, ăm-ă-ren'-tūr,	<i>we would be loved, ye would be loved, they would be loved.</i>

Perfect. *may have been.*

<i>Sing.</i>	ă-mă'-tūs sim or fu'-ě-rim, ă-mă'-tūs sis or fu'-ě-rīs, ă-mă'-tūs sīt or fu'-ě-rīt,	<i>I may have been loved, thou mayst have been loved, he may have been loved,</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	ă-mă'-tī sī'-mūs or fu-er'-ī-mūs, ă-mă'-tī sī'-tīs or fu-er'-ī-tīs, ă-mă'-tī sint or fu'-ě-rint,	<i>we may have been loved, ye may have been loved, they may have been loved.</i>

Pluperfect. *might, could, would, or should have been.*

<i>Sing.</i>	ă-mă'-tūs es'-sem or fu-is'-sem, ă-mă'-tūs es'-sēs or fu-is'-sēs, ă-mă'-tūs es'-sēt or fu-is'-sēt,	<i>I would have been loved, thou wouldst have been loved, he would have been loved;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	ă-mă'-tī es-se'-mūs or fu-is-se'-mūs, ă-mă'-tī es-se'-tīs or fu-is-se'-tīs, ă-mă'-tī es'-sent or fu-is'-sent,	<i>we would have been loved, ye would have been loved, they would have been loved.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres. Sing.</i>	ă-mă'-rě,	<i>be thou loved;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	ă-mām'-ī-nī,	<i>be ye loved.</i>
<i>Fut. Sing.</i>	ă-mă'-tōr, ă-mă'-tōr,	<i>thou shalt be loved, he shall be loved;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	(ăm-ă-bīm'-ī-nī, ă-man'-tōr,	<i>ye shall be loved), they shall be loved.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i>	ă-mă'-rī,	<i>to be loved.</i>
<i>Perfect.</i>	ă-mă'-tūs es'-sē or fu-is'-sē,	<i>to have been loved.</i>
<i>Future.</i>	ă-mă'-tum ī'-rī,	<i>to be about to be loved.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

Perfect. ā-mā'-tūs, *loved, or having been loved.*
Future. ā-man'-dūs, *to be loved.*

SUPINE.

Latter. ā-mā'-tū, *to be loved.*

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

From the first root, *am*, are derived

	<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>
<i>Ind. pres.</i>	amo,	amor.
— <i>imperf.</i>	amābam, amābar.	
— <i>fut.</i>	amābo, amābor.	
<i>Subj. pres.</i>	amem, amer.	
— <i>imperf.</i>	amārem, amārer.	
<i>Imperat. pres.</i>	amā, amāre.	
— <i>fut.</i>	amāto, amātor.	
<i>Inf. pres.</i>	amāre, amāri.	
<i>Part. pres.</i>	amans,	
— <i>fut.</i>		amandus.
<i>Gerund.</i>	amandū.	

From the second root, *amao*, are derived

	<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>
<i>Ind. perf.</i>	amāvi,	amātus sum, etc.
— <i>plup.</i>	amavēram,	amātus eram, etc.
— <i>fut. perf.</i>	amavēro,	amātus ero, etc.
<i>Subj. perf.</i>	amavērim,	amātus sim, etc.
— <i>plup.</i>	amavissem,	amātus essem, etc.
<i>Inf. perf.</i>	amavisse,	amātus esse, etc.

From the third root,
Inf. fut. amatūrus esse, amātum iri.

Part. fut. amatūrus.

— *perf.* amātus.
Form. sup. amātum. *Lat. sup.* amātu.

§ 157. SECOND CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind. mō'-ne-ō.
Pres. Inf. mō'-nē-rē.
Perf. Ind. mōn'-u-i.
Supine. mōn'-i-tum.

Pres. Ind. mō'-ne-ōr.
Pres. Inf. mō'-nē-rī.
Perf. Part. mōn'-i-tūs.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

I advise.
Sing. mō'-ne-ō,
 mō'-nēs,
 mō'-nēt;
Plur. mō'-nē'-mūs,
 mō'-nē'-tīs,
 mō'-nent.

I am advised.
Sing. mō'-ne-ōr,
 mō'-nē'-rīs or -rē,
 mō'-nē'-tūr;
Plur. mō'-nē'-mūr,
 mō'-nēm'-ī-nī,
 mō'-nen'-tūr.

Imperfect.

I was advising.
S. mō'-nē'-bam,
 mō'-nē'-bās,
 mō'-nē'-bāt;
P. mōn'-ē-bā'-mūs,
 mōn'-ē-bā'-tīs,
 mō'-nē'-bant.

I was advised.
S. mō'-nē'-bār,
 mōn'-ē-bā'-rīs or -rē,
 mōn'-ē-bā'-tūr;
P. mōn'-ē-bā'-mūr,
 mōn'-ē-bām'-ī-nī,
 mōn'-ē-ban'-tūr.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

Future.

I shall or will advise.

S. mǒ-nē'-tǎ,
mǒ-nē'-bis,
mǒ-nē'-bit;
P. mǒ-nēb'-i-mūs,
mǒ-nēb'-i-tis,
mǒ-nē'-bunt.

I shall or will be advised.

S. mǒ-nē'-bōr,
mǒ-nēb'-ē-ris or -rē,
mǒ-nēb'-i-tūr;
P. mǒ-nēb'-i-mūr,
mōn-ē-bim'-i-nī,
mōn-ē-bun'-tūr.

Perfect.

I advised or have advised.

S. mōn'-u-i,
mōn-u-is'-tī,
mōn'-u-it;
P. mōn-nu'-i-mūs,
mōn-u-is'-tis,
mōn-u-ē'-runt or -rē.

I was or have been advised.

S. mōn'-i-tūs sum or fu'-i,
mōn'-i-tūs es or fu-is'-tī,
mōn'-i-tūs est or fu'-it;
P. mōn'-i-tī sū'-mūs or fu'-i-mūs,
mōn'-i-tī es'-tis or fu-is'-tis,
mōn'-i-tī sunt, fu-ē'-runt or -rē.

Pluperfect.

I had advised.

S. mō-nu'-ē-ram,
mō-nu'-ē-rās,
mō-nu'-ē-rāt;
P. mōn-u-ē-rā'-mūs,
mōn-u-ē-rā'-tis,
mō-nu ē-rant.

I had been advised.

S. mōn'-i-tūs ē'-ram or fu'-ē-ram,
mōn'-i-tūs ē'-rās or fu'-ē-rās,
mōn'-i-tūs ē'-rāt or fu'-ē-rāt;
P. mōn'-i-tī ē-rā'-mūs or fu-e-rā'-mūs,
mōn'-i-tī ē-rā'-tis or fu-e-rā'-tis,
mōn'-i-tī ē'-rant or fu'-ē-rant.

Future Perfect.

I shall have advised.

S. mō-nu'-ē-rō,
mō-nu'-ē-rīs,
mō-nu'-ē-rit;
P. mōn-nu-ēr'-i-mūs,
mōn-nu-ēr'-i-tis,
mō-nu-ē'-rint.

I shall have been advised.

S. mōn'-i-tūs ē'-rō or fu'-ē-rō,
mōn'-i-tūs ē'-rīs or fu'-ē-rīs,
mōn'-i-tūs ē'-rit or fu'-ē-rit;
P. mōn'-i-tī ēr'-i-mūs or fu-ēr'-i-mūs,
mōn'-i-tī ēr'-i-tis or fu-ēr'-i-tis,
mōn'-i-tī ē'-runt or fu'-ē-rint.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

I may or can advise.

S. mǒ'-ne-am,
mǒ'-ne-ās,
mǒ'-ne-āt;
P. mǒ-ne-ā'-mūs,
mǒ-ne-ā'-tis,
mǒ'-ne-ant.

I may or can be advised.

S. mǒ'-ne-ār,
mǒ-ne-ā'-rīs or -rē,
mǒ-ne-ā'-tūr;
P. mǒ-ne-ā'-mūr,
mǒ-ne-ām'-i-nī,
mǒ-ne-an'-tūr.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE

Imperfect.

I might, could, would, or should advise.

S. mǒ-nē'-rem,
mǒ-nē'-rēs,
mǒ-nē'-rēt;
P. mǒn-ē-rē'-mūs,
mǒn-ē-rē'-tīs,
mǒ-nē'-rent.

I might, could, would, or should be advised.

S. mǒ-nē'-rēr,
mǒn-ē-rē'-rīs or -rē,
mǒn-ē-rē'-tūr;
P. mǒn-ē-rē'-mūr,
mǒn-ē-rēm'-ī-nī,
mǒn-ē-ren'-tūr.

Perfect.

I may have advised.

S. mǒ-nu'-ē-rim,
mǒ-nu'-ē-rīs,
mǒ-nu'-ē-rīt;
P. mǒn-u-ēr'-ī-mūs,
mǒn-u-ēr'-ī-tīs,
mǒ-nu'-ē-rint.

I may have been advised.

S. mǒn'-ī-tūs sim or fu'-ē-rim,
mǒn'-ī-tūs sis or fu'-ē-rīs,
mǒn'-ī-tūs sīt or fu'-ē-rīt;
P. mǒn'-ī-tī sī'-mūs or fu-ēr'-ī-mūs,
mǒn'-ī-tī sī'-tīs or fu-ēr'-ī-tīs,
mǒn'-ī-tī sint or fu'-ē-rint.

Pluperfect.

I might, could, would, or should have advised.

S. mǒn-u-is'-sem,
mǒn-u-is'-sēs,
mǒn-u-is'-sēt;
P. mǒn-u-is-sē'-mūs,
mǒn-u-is-sē'-tīs,
mǒn-u-is'-sent.

I might, could, would, or should have been advised.

S. mǒn'-ī-tūs es'-sem or fu-is'-sem,
mǒn'-ī-tūs es'-sēs or fu-is'-sēs,
mǒn'-ī-tūs es'-sēt or fu-is'-sēt;
P. mǒn'-ī-tī es-sē'-mūs or fu-is-sē'-mūs,
mǒn'-ī-tī es-sē'-tīs or fu-is-sē'-tīs,
mǒn'-ī-tī es'-sent or fu-is'-sent.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pres. S. mǒ'-nē, advise thou;

P. mǒ-nē'-tē, advise ye.

Fut. S. mǒ-nē'-tō, thou shalt advise,

mǒ-nē'-tō, he shall advise;

P. mǒn-ē-tō'-tē, ye shall advise,

mǒ-nēn'-tō, they shall advise.

Pres. S. mǒ-nē'-rē, be thou advised;

P. mǒ-nēm'-ī-nī, be ye advised.

Fut. S. mǒ-nē'-tōr, thou shalt be advised,

mǒ-nē'-tōr, he shall be advised;

P. (mǒn-ē-bīm'-ī-nī, ye shall be advised,)

mǒ-nēn'-tōr, they shall be advised.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. mǒ-n'-rē, to advise.

Perf. mǒn-u-is'-sē, to have advised.

Fut. mǒn-ī-tū'-rūs es'-sē, to be about to advise.

Pres. mǒ-nē'-rī, to be advised.

Perf. mǒn'-ī-tūs es'-sē or ī-ī-is'-sē, to have been advised.

Fut. mǒn'-ī-tum ī'-rī, to be about to be advised.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. mō'-nens, *advising.**Perf.* mōn'-i-tūs, *advised.**Fut.* mōn-i-tū'-rūs, *about to advise.**Fut.* mō-nen'-dūs, *to be advised.*

GERUND.

G. mō-nen'-di, *of advising,**D.* mō-nen'-dō, *etc.**Ac.* mō-nen'-dum,*Ab.* mō-nen'-dō.

SUPINES.

Former. mōn'-i-tum, *to advise.* | *Latter.* mōn'-i-tū, *to be advised.*

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

From the first root, *mon*, are derived,From the second root, *monui*, are derived,From the third root, *monit*, are derived,

	Active.	Passive.
<i>Ind. pres.</i>	<i>moneo</i> , <i>moneor.</i>	
— <i>imperf.</i>	<i>monēbam</i> , <i>monēbar.</i>	
— <i>fut.</i>	<i>monēbo</i> , <i>monēbor.</i>	
<i>Subj. pres.</i>	<i>moneam</i> , <i>monear.</i>	
— <i>imperf.</i>	<i>monērem</i> , <i>monērer.</i>	
<i>Imperat. pres.</i>	<i>mone</i> , <i>monere.</i>	
— <i>fut.</i>	<i>monēto</i> , <i>monētor.</i>	
<i>Inf. pres.</i>	<i>monere</i> , <i>moneri.</i>	
<i>Part. pres.</i>	<i>monens</i> ,	
— <i>fut.</i>	<i>monendus.</i>	
<i>Gerund.</i>	<i>monendū.</i>	

	Active.	Passive.
<i>Ind. perf.</i>	<i>monui</i> ,	<i>monitus sum</i> , <i>etc.</i>
— <i>plup.</i>	<i>monuēram</i> ,	<i>monitus eram</i> , <i>etc.</i>
— <i>fut. perf.</i>	<i>monuēro</i> ,	<i>monitus ero</i> , <i>etc.</i>
<i>Subj. perf.</i>	<i>monuērim</i> ,	<i>monitus sim</i> , <i>etc.</i>
— <i>plup.</i>	<i>monuissē</i> ,	<i>monitus essem</i> , <i>etc.</i>
<i>Inf. perf.</i>	<i>monuisse</i> ,	<i>monitus esse</i> , <i>etc.</i>

	From the third root,
<i>Inf. fut.</i>	<i>monitūrus esse</i> , <i>monitūm iri.</i>
<i>Part. fut.</i>	<i>monitūrus</i> ,
— <i>perf.</i>	<i>monitus.</i>
<i>Form. Sup.</i>	<i>monitum.</i> <i>Lat. Sup.</i> <i>monitus.</i>

§ 158. THIRD CONJUGATION.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind. rē'-gō.
Pres. Inf. rēg'-ē-rē.
Perf. Ind. rex'-i.
Supine. rec'-tum.

Pres. Ind. rē'-gōr.
Pres. Inf. rē'-gi.
Perf. Part. rec'-tūs.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

I rule.
Sing. rē'-gō,
 rē'-gis,
 rē'-git;
Plur. rēg'-i-mūs,
 rēg'-i-tis,
 rē-gunt.

I am ruled.
Sing. rē'-gōr,
 rēg'-ē-ris or -rē,
 rēg'-i-tūr;
Plur. rēg'-i-mūr,
 rē-gim'-i-ni,
 rē-gun'-tūr.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

Imperfect.

I was ruling

- S. rě-gě'-bam,
rě-gě'-bās,
rě-gě'-bāt;
P. rěg-ē-bā'-mūs,
rěg-ē-bā'-tis,
rě-gē'-bant.

I was ruled.

- S. rě-gě'-bār,
rěg-ē-bā'-ris or -rě,
rěg-ē-bā'-tūr;
P. rěg-ē-bā'-mūr,
rěg-ē-bām'-i-ni,
rěg-ē-ban'-tūr.

Future.

I shall or will rule.

- S. rě'-gam,
rě'-gēs,
rě'-gēt;
P. rě-gě'-mūs,
rě-gē'-tis,
rě'-gent.

I shall or will be ruled.

- S. rě'-gār,
rě-gē'-ris or -rě,
rě-gē'-tūr;
P. rě-gē'-mūr,
rě-gēm'-i-ni,
rě-gen'-tūr.

Perfect.

I ruled or have ruled.

- S. rex'-i,
rex-is'-ti,
rex'-it;
P. rex'-i-mūs,
rex-is'-tis,
rex-ē'-runt or -rě.

I was or have been ruled.

- S. rec'-tūs sum or fu'-i,
rec'-tūs es or fu-is'-ti,
rec'-tūs est or fu'-it;
P. rec'-ti sū'-mūs or fu'-i-mūs,
rec'-ti es'-tis or fu-is'-tis,
rec'-ti sunt, fu-ē'-runt or -re

Pluperfect.

I had ruled.

- S. rex'-ē-ram,
rex'-ē-rās,
rex'-ē-rāt;
P. rex-ē-rā'-mūs
rex-ē-rā'-tis,
rex'-ē-rant.

I had been ruled.

- S. rec'-tūs ē'-ram or fu'-ē-ram,
rec'-tūs ē'-rās or fu'-ē-rās,
rec'-tūs ē'-rāt or fu'-ē-rāt;
P. rec'-ti ē'-rā'-mūs or fu-ē-rā'-mūs,
rec'-ti ē'-rā'-tis or fu-ē-rā'-tis,
rec'-ti ē'-rant or fu'-ē-rant.

Future Perfect.

I shall have ruled

- S. rex'-ē-rō,
rex'-ē-ris,
rex'-ē-rit;
P. rex-ēr'-i-mūs,
rex-ēr'-i-tis,
rex'-ē-rint.

I shall have been ruled.

- S. rec'-tūs ē'-rō or fu'-ē-rō,
rec'-tūs ē'-ris or fu'-ē-ris,
rec'-tūs ē'-rit or fu'-ē-rit;
P. rec'-ti ēr'-i-mūs or fu-ēr'-i-mūs,
rec'-ti ēr'-i-tis or fu-ēr'-i-tis,
rec'-ti ē'-runt or fu'-ē-rint.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

I may or can rule.

S. rě'-gam,
rě'-gās,
rě'-gāt;
P. rě'-gā'-mūs,
rě'-gā'-tīs,
rě'-gant.

I may or can be ruled.

S. rě'-gār,
rě'-gā'-rīs or -rě,
rě'-gā'-tūr;
P. rě'-gā'-mūr,
rě'-gām'-ī-nī,
rě'-gan'-tūr.

Imperfect.

I might, could, would, or should rule.

S. rěg'-ě-rem,
rěg'-ě-rēs,
rěg'-ě-rēt;
P. rěg'-ě-rē'-mūs,
rěg'-ě-rē'-tīs,
rěg'-ě-rent.

I might, could, would, or should be ruled.

S. rěg'-ě-rēr,
rěg'-ě-rē'-rīs or -rě,
rěg'-ě-rē'-tūr;
P. rěg'-ě-rē'-mūr,
rěg'-ě-rēm'-ī-nī,
rěg'-ě-ren'-tūr.

Perfect.

I may have ruled.

S. rex'-ě-rim,
rex'-ě-rīs,
rex'-ě-rīt;
P. rex'-ēr'-ī-mūs,
rex'-ēr'-ī-tīs,
rex'-ě-rint.

I may have been ruled.

S. rec'-tūs sim or fu'-ě-rim,
rec'-tūs sīs or fu'-ě-rīs,
rec'-tūs sīt or fu'-ě-rīt;
P. rec'-tī sī'-mūs or fu'-ēr'-ī-mūs,
rec'-tī sī'-tīs or fu'-ēr'-ī-tīs,
rec'-tī sint or fu'-ě-rint.

Pluperfect.

I might, could, would, or should have ruled.

S. rex-is'-sem,
rex-is'-sēs,
rex-is'-sēt;
P. rex-is-sē'-mūs,
rex-is-sē'-tīs,
rex-is'-sent.

I might, could, would, or should have been ruled.

S. rec'-tūs es'-sem or fu-is'-sem,
rec'-tūs es'-sēs or fu-is'-sēs,
rec'-tūs es'-sēt or fu-is'-sēt;
P. rec'-tī es-sē'-mūs or fu-is-sē'-mūs,
rec'-tī es-sē'-tīs or fu-is-sē'-tīs,
rec'-tī es'-sent or fu-is'-sent.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pres. S. rě'-gě, rule thou;

P. rěg'-ī-tě, rule ye.

Fut. S. rěg'-ī-tō, thou shalt rule,

rěg'-ī-tō, he shall rule;

P. rěg'-ī-tō-tě, ye shall rule,

rě-gun' tō, they shall rule.

Pres. S. rěg'-ě-rě, be thou ruled;

P. rě-gīm'-ī-nī, be ye ruled.

Fut. S. rěg'-ī-tōr, thou shalt be ruled,

rěg'-ī-tōr, he shall be ruled,

P. (rě-gīm'-ī-nī, ye shall, etc.)

rě-gun'-tōr, they shall, etc.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. rēg'-ē-rē, to rule.*Perf.* rex-is'-sē, to have ruled.*Fut.* rec-tū'-rūs es'-se, to be about to rule.*Pres.* rē'-gī, to be ruled.*Perf.* rec'-tūs es'-sē or fu-is'-sē, to have been ruled.*Fut.* rec'-tum ī'-rī, to be about to be ruled.

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. rē'-gens, ruling.*Fut.* rec-tū'-rūs, about to rule.*Perf.* rec'-tūs, ruled.*Fut.* rē'-gen'-dūs, to be ruled.

GERUND.

G. rē'-gen'-dī, of ruling.*D.* rē'-gen'-dō, etc.*Ac.* rē'-gen'-dum,*Ab.* rē'-gen'-dō.

SUPINES.

Former. rec'-tum, to rule.*Latter.* rec'-tū, to be ruled.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

From the first root, *reg*, are derived,

	Active.	Passive.
<i>Ind. pres.</i>	rego,	regor.
— <i>imperf.</i>	regēbam,	regēbar.
— <i>fut.</i>	regam,	regar.
<i>Subj. pres.</i>	regam,	regar.
— <i>imperf.</i>	regērem,	regērer.
<i>Imperat. pres.</i>	rege,	regēre.
— <i>fut.</i>	regito,	regitor
<i>Inf. pres.</i>	regere,	regi.
<i>Part. pres.</i>	regens,	
— <i>fut.</i>		regendus.
<i>Gerund.</i>	regendū.	

From the second root, *rex*, are derived,

	Active.	Passive.
<i>Ind. perf.</i>	rexī,	rectus sum, etc.
— <i>plup.</i>	rexeram,	rectus eram, etc.
— <i>fut. perf.</i>	rexero,	rectus ero, etc.
<i>Subj. perf.</i>	rexerim,	rectus sim, etc.
— <i>plup.</i>	rexissem,	rectus essem, etc.
<i>Inf. perf.</i>	rexisse.	rectus esse, etc.

From the third root, *rect*, are derived,

	From the third root,
<i>Inf. fut.</i>	rectūrus esse, rectum īrī.
<i>Part. fut.</i>	rectūrus.
— <i>perf.</i>	rectus.
<i>Form. Sup.</i>	rectum.
	<i>Lat. Sup.</i> rectus.

§ 159. VERBS IN *IO* OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

Verbs in *io* of the third conjugation, in tenses formed from the first root, have, as connecting vowels, *ia*, *ie*, *io*, or *iu*, wherever the same occur in the fourth conjugation; but where they have only a single connecting vowel, it is the same which characterizes other verbs of the third conjugation. They are all conjugated like *cāpio*.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind. cǎ-pi-ŏ, to take.*Pres. Inf.* cǎp-ě-rě.*Perf. Ind.* cē-pi.*Supine.* cap-tum.*Pres. Ind.* cǎ-pi-ŏr, to be taken.*Pres. Inf.* cǎ-pi.*Perf. Part.* cap-tū.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S. cǎ-pi-ŏ,
cǎ-pla,
cǎ-plt;
P. cǎp-l-mūs,
cǎp-l-tis,
cǎ-pi-unt.

S. cǎ-pi-ŏr,
cǎp-ě-ris or -rě,
cǎp-l-tūr;
P. cǎp-l-mūr,
cǎ-plm-l-ni,
cǎ-pi-un-tūr.

Imperfect.

S. cǎ-pi-ě-bam,
cǎ-pi-ě-bās,
cǎ-pi-ě-bāt;
P. cǎ-pi-ě-bā-mūs,
cǎ-pi-ě-bā-tis,
cǎ-pi-ě-bant.

S. cǎ-pi-ě-bār,
cǎ-pi-ě-bā-ris or -rě,
cǎ-pi-ě-bā-tūr;
P. cǎ-pi-ě-bā-mūr,
cǎ-pi-ě-bām-l-ni,
cǎ-pi-ě-ban-tūr.

Future.

S. cǎ-pi-am,
cǎ-pi-ēs,
cǎ-pi-ēt;
P. cǎ-pi-ē-mūs,
cǎ-pi-ē-tis,
cǎ-pi-ent.

S. cǎ-pi-ār,
cǎ-pi-ē-ris or -rě,
cǎ-pi-ē-tūr;
P. cǎ-pi-ē-mūr,
cǎ-pi-ēm-l-ni,
cǎ-pi-en-tūr.

The parts formed from the second and third roots being entirely regular, only a synopsis of them is given.

Perf. cē-pi.*Plup.* cēp-ě-ram.*Fut. perf.* cēp-ě-rō.*Perf.* cap-tūs sum or fu-i.*Plup.* cap-tūs ẽ-ram or fu-ẽ-ram.*Fut. perf.* cap-tūs ẽ-rō or fu-ẽ-rō.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

S. cǎ-pi-am,
cǎ-pi-ās,
cǎ-pi-āt;
P. cǎ-pi-ā-mūs,
cǎ-pi-ā-tis,
cǎ-pi-ant.

S. cǎ-pi-ār,
cǎ-pi-ā-ris or -rě,
cǎ-pi-ā-tūr;
P. cǎ-pi-ā-mūr,
cǎ-pi-ām-l-ni,
cǎ-pi-an-tūr.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

Imperfect.

S. cǎp'-ě-rem,
cǎp'-ě-rēs,
cǎp'-ě-rēt;
P. cǎp'-ě-rē-mūs,
cǎp'-ě-rē-tīs,
cǎp'-ě-rent.

S. cǎp'-ě-rēr,
cǎp'-ě-rē-rīs or -rē,
cǎp'-ě-rē-tūr;
P. cǎp'-ě-rē-mūr,
cǎp'-ě-rēm'-ī-nī,
cǎp'-ě-ren'-tūr.

Perf. cēp'-ě-rim.
Plup. cē-pis'-sem.

Perf. cap'-tūs sim or fu'-ě-rim.
Plup. cap'-tūs es'-sem or fu-is'-sem.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pres. 2. S. cǎ-pě; *P. 2.* cǎp'-ī-tě. | *S.* cǎp'-ě-rě; *P.* cǎ-pīm'-ī-nī.
Fut. 2. cǎp'-ī-tǒ, cǎp'-ī-tǒ-tě, | cǎp'-ī-tǒr, (cǎ-pi-ēm'-ī-nī),
— 3. cǎp'-ī-tǒ; cǎ-pi-un'-tǒ. | cǎp'-ī-tǒr; cǎ-pi-un'-tǒr.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. cǎp'-ě-rě.
Perf. cē-pis'-sě.
Fut. cap-tū-rūs es'-sě.

Pres. cǎ'-pi.
Perf. cap'-tūs es'-sě or fu-is'-sě.
Fut. cap'-tum ī'-rī.

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. cǎ'-pi-ens.
Fut. cap-tū-rūs.

Perf. cap'-tūs.
Fut. cǎ-pi-en'-dūs.

GERUND.

G. cǎ-pi-en'-di, etc.

SUPINES.

Former. cap'-tum.

Latter. cap'-tū.

§ 160. FOURTH CONJUGATION.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind. au'-di-ō.
Pres. Inf. au-di'-rě.
Perf. Ind. au-di'-vī.
Supine. au-di'-tum.

Pres. Ind. au'-di-ōr.
Pres. Inf. au-di'-rī.
Perf. Part. au-di'-tūs.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

I hear.

S. au'-di-ŭ,
au'-dis,
au'-dit ;

P. au-di'-mŭs,
au'-di'-tis,
au'-di-unt.

I am heard.

S. au'-di-ŭr,
au-di'-ris or -rē,
au-di'-tŭr ;

P. au-di'-mŭr,
au-dim'-i-ni,
au-di-un'-tŭr.

Imperfect.

I was hearing.

S. au-di-ē'-bam,
au-di-ē'-bās,
au-di-ē'-bāt ;

P. au-di-ē-bā'-mŭs,
au-di-ē-bā'-tis,
au-di-ē-bant.

I was heard.

S. au-di-ē'-bār,
au-di-ē-bā'-ris or -rē,
au-di-ē-bā'-tŭr ;

P. au-di-ē-bā'-mŭr,
au-di-ē-bām'-i-ni,
au-di-ē-ban'-tŭr.

Future.

I shall or will hear.

S. au'-di-am,
au'-di-ēs,
au'-di-ēt ;

P. au-di-ē'-mŭs,
au-di-ē'-tis,
au'-di-ent.

I shall or will be heard.

S. au'-di-ār,
au-di-ē'-ris or -rē,
au-di-ē'-tŭr ;

P. au-di-ē'-mŭr,
au-di-ēm'-i-ni,
au-di-en'-tŭr.

Perfect.

I heard or have heard.

S. au-di'-vī,
au-di-vis'-tī,
au-di'-vīt ;

P. au-div'-i-mŭs,
au-di-vis'-tis,
au-di-vē'-runt or -rē.

I have been or was heard.

S. au-di'-tŭs sum or fu'-i,
au-di'-tŭs es or fu-is'-tī,
au-di'-tŭs est or fu'-it ;

P. au-di'-tī sŭ'-mŭs or fu'-i-mŭs,
au-di'-tī es'-tis or fu-is'-tis,
au-di'-tī sunt, fu-ē'-runt or -rē

Pluperfect.

I had heard.

S. au-div'-ē-ram,
au-div'-ē-rās,
au-div'-ē-rāt ;

P. au-div-ē-rā'-mŭs,
au-div-ē-rā'-tis,
au-div-ē-rant.

I had been heard.

S. au-di'-tŭs ē'-ram or fu'-ē-ram,
au-di'-tŭs ē'-rās or fu'-ē-rās,
au-di'-tŭs ē'-rāt or fu'-ē-rāt ;

P. au-di'-tī ē-rā'-mŭs or fu-ē-rā'-mŭs,
au-di'-tī ē-rā'-tis or fu-ē-rā'-tis,
au-di'-tī ē-rant or fu'-ē-rant.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE

Future Perfect.

I shall have heard.

- S. au-di-v'ĕ-rō,
au-di-v'ĕ-rīs,
au-di-v'ĕ-rit;
P. au-di-vēr'-ī-mūs,
au-di-vēr'-ī-tīs,
au-di-v'ĕ-rint.

I shall have been heard.

- S. au-di'-tūs ĕ'-rō or fu'-ĕ-rō,
au-di'-tūs ĕ'-rīs or fu'-ĕ-rīs,
au-di'-tūs ĕ'-rit or fu'-ĕ-rit;
P. au-di'-tī ĕr'-ī-mūs or fu-ēr'-ī-mūs,
au-di'-tī ĕr'-ī-tīs or fu-ēr'-ī-tīs,
au-di'-tī ĕ'-runt or fu'-ĕ-rint.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

I may or can hear.

- S. au'-di-am,
au'-di-ās,
au'-di-āt;
P. au-di-ā'-mūs,
au-di-ā'-tīs,
au'-di-ant.

I may or can be heard.

- S. au'-di-ār,
au-di-ā'-rīs or -rē,
au-di-ā'-tūr;
P. au-di-ā'-mūr,
au-di-ām'-ī-nī,
au-di-an'-tūr.

Imperfect.

I might, could, would, or should hear.

- S. au-di'-rem,
au-di'-rēs,
au-di'-rēt;
P. au-di-rē'-mūs,
au-di-rē'-tīs,
au-di'-rent.

I might, could, would, or should be heard.

- S. au-di'-rēr,
au-di-rē'-rīs or -rē,
au-di-rē'-tūr;
P. au-di-rē'-mūr,
au-di-rēm'-ī-nī,
au-di-ren'-tūr.

Perfect.

I may have heard.

- S. au-di-v'ĕ-rim,
au-di-v'ĕ-rīs,
au-di-v'ĕ-rit;
P. au-di-vēr'-ī-mūs,
au-di-vēr'-ī-tīs,
au-di-v'ĕ-rint.

I may have been heard.

- S. au-di'-tūs sim or fu'-ĕ-rim,
au-di'-tūs sis or fu'-ĕ-rīs,
au-di'-tūs sīt or fu'-ĕ-rit;
P. au-di'-tī sī'-mūs or fu-ēr'-ī-mūs,
au-di'-tī sī'-tīs or fu-ēr'-ī-tīs,
au-di'-tī sint or fu'-ĕ-rint.

Pluperfect.

I might, could, would, or should have heard.

- S. au-di-vis'-sem,
au-di-vis'-sēs,
au-di-vis'-sēt;
P. au-di-vis-sē'-mūs,
au-di-vis-sē'-tīs,
au-di-vis'-sent.

I might, could, would, or should have been heard.

- S. au-di'-tūs es'-sem or fu-is'-sem,
au-di'-tūs es'-sēs or fu-is'-sēs,
au-di'-tūs es'-sēt or fu-is'-sēt;
P. au-di'-tī es-sē'-mūs or fu-is-sē'-mūs,
au-di'-tī es-sē'-tīs or fu-is-sē'-tīs,
au-di'-tī es'-sent or fu-is'-sent

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pres. S. au-di, hear thou;
P. au-di-tē, hear ye.
Fut. S. au-di-tō, thou shalt hear,
 au-di-tō, he shall hear;
P. au-di-tō-tē, ye shall hear,
 au-di-un-tō, they shall
 hear.

Pres. S. au-di-rē, be thou heard,
P. au-dim-i-ni, be ye heard.
Fut. S. au-di-tōr, thou shalt be
 heard,
 au-di-tōr, he shall be
 heard;
P. (au-di-ēm-i-ni, ye shall
 be heard,)
 au-di-un-tōr, they shall
 be heard.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. au-di-rē, to hear.
Perf. au-di-vis-sē, to have heard.
Fut. au-di-tū-rūs es-sē, to be
 about to hear.

Pres. au-di-rī, to be heard.
Perf. au-di-tūs es-sē or fu-is-
 sē, to have been heard.
Fut. au-di-tum ī-rī, to be about
 to be heard.

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. au-di-ēns, hearing.
Fut. au-di-tū-rūs, about to hear.

Perf. au-di-tūs, heard.
Fut. au-di-en-dūs, to be heard.

GERUND.

G. au-di-en-di, of hearing.
D. au-di-en-dō, etc.
Ac. au-di-en-dum,
Ab. au-di-en-dō.

SUPINES.

Former. au-di-tum, to hear. | *Latter.* au-di-tū, to be heard.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

From the first root, *aud*, are de-
 rived

	<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>
<i>Ind. pres.</i>	audō,	audior.
— <i>imperf.</i>	audiēbam,	audiēbar.
— <i>fut.</i>	audiam,	audiar.
<i>Subj. pres.</i>	audiam,	audiar.
— <i>imperf.</i>	audirem,	audirer.
<i>Imperat. pres.</i>	audire,	audire.
— <i>fut.</i>	audito,	auditor.
<i>Inf. pres.</i>	audire,	audiri.
<i>Part. pres.</i>	audiens,	
— <i>fut.</i>		audiendus.
<i>Gerund.</i>	audiendi.	

From the second root, *audī*, are derived,

	<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>
<i>Ind. perf.</i>	audivī,	auditus sum, etc.
— <i>plup.</i>	audivēram,	auditus eram, etc.
— <i>fut. perf.</i>	audivēro,	auditus ero, etc.
<i>Subj. perf.</i>	audivērim,	auditus sim, etc.
— <i>plup.</i>	audivissem,	auditus essem, etc.
<i>Inf. perf.</i>	audivisse,	auditus esse, etc.

From the third root,
Inf. fut. auditūrus esse, auditum iri.

Part. fut. auditūrus.

— *perf.* auditus.
Form. sup. auditum *Lat. sup.* auditu.

DEPONENT VERBS.

§ 161. Deponent verbs are conjugated like the passive voice, and have also all the participles and participial formations of the active voice. Neuter deponent verbs, however, want the future passive participle, except that the neuter in *dum* is sometimes used impersonally. See § 184, 3.

The following is an example of an active deponent verb of the first conjugation :—

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Mi'-rör, mi-rä'-ri, mi-rä'-tüs, to admire.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>mi'-rör, mi-rä'-ris, etc.</i>	<i>I admire, etc.</i>
<i>Imperf.</i>	<i>mi-rä'-bär, etc.</i>	<i>I was admiring.</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>mi-rä'-bör,</i>	<i>I shall admire.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>mi-rä'-tüs sum or fu'-i,</i>	<i>I have admired.</i>
<i>Plup.</i>	<i>mi-rä'-tüs ẽ'-ram or fu'-ẽ'-ram,</i>	<i>I had admired.</i>
<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	<i>mi-rä'-tüs ẽ'-ro or fu'-ẽ'-ro,</i>	<i>I shall have admired.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>mi'-rër, mi-rẽ'-ris, etc.</i>	<i>I may admire, etc.</i>
<i>Imperf.</i>	<i>mi-rä'-rër,</i>	<i>I would admire.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>mi-rä'-tüs sim or fu'-ẽ'-rim,</i>	<i>I may have admired.</i>
<i>Plup.</i>	<i>mi-rä'-tüs es'-sem or fu-is'-sem,</i>	<i>I would have admired.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres. S.</i>	<i>mi-rä'-rë, admire thou ;</i>	<i>P. mi-räm'-i-ni, admire ye.</i>
<i>Fut. S.</i>	<i>mi-rä'-tör, thou shalt admire,</i>	<i>P. (mi-rä-blm'-i-ni, ye shall, etc.)</i>
	<i>mi-rä'-tör, he shall admire ;</i>	<i>mi-ran'-tör, they shall, etc.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>mi-rä'-ri,</i>	<i>to admire.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>mi-rä'-tüs es'-së or fu-is'-së,</i>	<i>to have admired.</i>
<i>Fut. Act.</i>	<i>mi-rä-tü'-rüs es'-së,</i>	<i>to be about to admire.</i>
<i>Inf. Pass.</i>	<i>mi-rä'-tum i'-ri,</i>	<i>to be about to be admired.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>mi'-rans,</i>	<i>admiring.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>mi-rä'-tüs,</i>	<i>having admired.</i>
<i>Fut. Act.</i>	<i>mi-rä-tü'-rüs,</i>	<i>about to admire.</i>
<i>Fut. Pass.</i>	<i>mi-ran'-düs,</i>	<i>to be admired.</i>

GERUND.

G. mi-ran'-di, of admiring, etc.

SUPINES.

Former mi-rä'-tum, to admire. | Latter. mi-rä'-tū, to be admired.

REMARKS ON THE CONJUGATIONS.

Of the Tenses formed from the First Root.

§ 162. 1. A few words in the present subjunctive of the first and third conjugations, in the earlier writers and in the poets, end in *im, is, it, etc.*; as, *edim, edis, edat, edamus*; *comedim, comedis, comedint*; for *edam, etc. comedum, etc.*; *dum, duis, duat, duant*; and *perduim, perduis, perduat, perduint*; for *dem, etc. perdam, etc.* from old forms *duo* and *perduo*, for *do* and *perdo*: so *creduis, creduit*, and also *creduam, creduas, creduat*, for *credam, etc.* from the old form *creduo*, for *credo*. The form in *im, etc.* was retained as the regular form in *sim* and *velim*, from *sum* and *volo*, and in their compounds.

2. The imperfect indicative in the fourth conjugation, sometimes, especially in the more ancient writers, ends in *ibam* and *ibar*, for *iſbam* and *iſbar*, and the future in *ibo* and *ibor*, for *iam* and *iar*; as, *vestibat, Virg., largibar*, Propert. for *vestiēbat, largiēbar*; *scibo, opperibor*, for *sciam, opperiar*. *Ibam* and *ibo* were retained as the regular forms of *eo, queo*, and *nequeo*. Cf. § 182.

3. The termination *re*, in the second person singular of the passive voice, is rare in the present, but common in the other simple tenses.

4. The imperatives of *dico, dūco, fācio*, and *fēro*, are usually written *dīc, duc, fac*, and *fer*; in like manner their compounds, except those compounds of *fācio* which change *a* into *i*; as, *effice, confice*; but *caſſāce* also is found in Cicero; and in old writers *dīce, edīce, addīce, indīce, dūce, abdūce, reducere, tradūce*, and *fāce*. *Inger* for *ingere* is rare. *Scio* has not *sci*, but its place is supplied by *scito*, and *scitote* is preferred to *scite*.

5. In the imperative future of the passive voice, but especially of deponents, early writers and their imitators sometimes used the active instead of the passive form; as, *arbitrāto, amplexāto, utito, nūto*; for *arbitrātor, etc.*; and *censento, utunto, tuento, etc.* for *censentor, etc.*—In the second and third persons singular occur, also, forms in *-mīno*; as, *hortamīno, veremīno, fruimīno*; for *hortātor, etc.*

6. The syllable *er* was often added to the present infinitive passive by early writers and especially by the poets; as, *amarier* for *amāri*, *dīcier* for *dīci*.

Of the Tenses formed from the Second Root.

7. (a.) When the second root ends in *v*, a syncope and contraction often occur in the tenses formed from it, by omitting *v*, and sinking the first vowel of the termination in the final vowel of the root, when followed, in the fourth conjugation, by *s*, and in the other conjugations, by *s* or *r*; as, *audissem* for *audāvīsem*, *amasti* for *amavisti*, *implērunt* for *implevērunt*, *nōram* and *noſſe* for *movērām* and *noviſſe*.

(b.) When the second root ends in *iv*, *v* is often omitted without contraction; as, *audīēro* for *audīvēro*; *audīſſe* for *audīviſſe*.

(c.) When this root ends in *s* or *x*, especially in the third conjugation, the syllables *is, iſs*, and *ſis*, are sometimes omitted in the termination of tenses derived from it; as, *evasti* for *evasiſti*, *extincti* for *extinctiſti*, *diviſſe* for *diviſiſſe*; *extinctem* for *extinctiſſem*, *surrex* for *surrexiſſe*; *acceſtiſ* for *acceſtiſtiſſe*, *juſtiſſi* for *juſtiſtiſſi*; *dixi* for *dixiſti*. So *facem* for (*faciſſem*, i. e.) *fecieſſem*.

(d.) In the perfect of the first, second, and fourth conjugations, a syncope sometimes occurs in the last syllable of the root and the following syllable of the termination, especially in the third person singular; as, *ſumāt, auduit, cupiuit*; for *ſumāvī, auduī, cupuī*. So, also, but rarely, in the first person; as, *ſepeli, enarrāmus*; for *ſepeliui, enarrāvimus*.

8. In the third person plural of the perfect indicative active, the form in *ēre* is less common than that in *ērunt*, especially in prose.

9. Ancient forms of a future perfect in *so*, a perfect and pluperfect subjunctive in *sim* and *sem*, and a perfect infinitive in *se* sometimes occur. They may, in general, be formed by adding these terminations to the second root of the verb; as, *recepso*, *emissim*, *ausim* from the obsolete perfect, *ausi*, from *audeo*, *confexim* and *promissem*; *divisse* and *promisse*. But when the root ends in *x*, and frequently when it ends in *s*, only *o*, *im*, *em*, and *e*, etc. are added; as, *jusso*, *diçis*; *intellexe*, *percepset*; *surrexe*, *sumse*. *V*, at the end of the root, in the first conjugation, is changed into *s*; as, *levasso*, *locassim*. *U*, at the end of the root, in the second conjugation, is changed into *es*; as, *habesso*, *licessit*. Sometimes the vowel of the present is retained in these forms, though changed in the other parts derived from the second root; as, *capso*, *fazo* (*facso*), *faxim* (*facsim*).

NOTE. *Fazo* expresses determination, 'I will,' or, 'I am resolved, to make, cause,' etc. The subjunctive *faxit*, etc., expresses a solemn wish; as, *diç immortales faxint*. *Ausim*, etc. express doubt or hesitation, 'I might venture,' etc. The perfect in *sim* is used also in connection with the present subjunctive; as, *quasso uti tu calamitates prohibessis, defendas, averruncesque*. Cato.

10. In the ancient Latin a few examples occur of a future passive of similar form; as, *turbassitur*, *jussitur*, instead of *turbatum fuërit*, and *jussus fuërit*.—A future infinitive active in *sere* is also found, in the first conjugation, which is formed by adding that termination to the second root, changing, as before, *v* into *s*; as, *expugnassere*, *impetrassere*, for *expugnaturum esse*, etc.

Of the Tenses formed from the Third Root.

11. The supine in *um*, though called one of the principal parts of the verb, belongs in fact to very few verbs, the whole number which have this supine not amounting to three hundred. The part called in dictionaries the supine in *um* must therefore, in most cases, be considered as the neuter gender of the perfect participle.

12. In the compound tenses of the indicative and subjunctive moods, the participle is always in the nominative case, but it is used in both numbers, and in all genders, to correspond with the number and gender of the subject of the verb; as, *amatus*, -a, -um, *est*; *amati*, -æ, -a, *sunt*, etc.

(1.) *Fui*, *fuëram*, *fuërim*, *fuissem*, and *fuisse*, are seldom used in the compound tenses of deponent verbs, and not so often as *sum*, etc., in those of c'her verbs, but when used they have generally the same sense. It is to be remarked, however, that *fui* with the perfect participle usually denotes that which has been, but which no longer exists. In the pluperfect subjunctive, *förem*, etc., for *essem*, etc., are sometimes found.

(2.) But as the perfect participle may be used in the sense of an adjective, expressing a permanent state, (see § 162, 22), if then connected with the tenses of *sum* its meaning is different from that of the participle in the same connection; *epistola scripta est*, when *scripta* is a participle, signifies, the letter *has been written*, but if *scripta* is an adjective, the meaning of the expression is, the letter *is written*, and *epistola scripta fuit*, in this case, would signify, the letter *has been written*, or, *has existed* as a written one, implying that it no longer exists.

13. The participles in the perfect and future infinitive, are used only in the nominative and accusative, but in all genders and in both numbers; as, *amatus*, -a, -um, *esse* or *fuisse*; *amatum*, -am, -um, *esse* or *fuisse*; *amati*, -æ, -a, *esse* or *fuisse*; *amatos*, -as, -a, *esse* or *fuisse*; and so of the others. With the infinitive *fuisse*, *amatus*, etc. are generally to be considered as participial adjectives.

(1.) These participles in combination with *esse* are sometimes used as indeclinable; as, *cohortes ad me missum facias*. Cic. *Ad me, mea Terentia, scribis te mecum venditurum*. Id.

Periphrastic Conjugations.

14. The participle in *rus*, joined to the tenses of the verb *sum*, denotes either *intention*, or *being upon the point* of doing something. This form of the verb is called the *active periphrastic conjugation*.

REMARK 1. As the performance of the act depends either on the will of the subject, on that of others, or upon circumstances, we may say, in English, in the first case, 'I intend,' and in the others, 'I am to,' or 'I am about to' (be or do any thing).

INDICATIVE.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>amatūrus sum,</i>	<i>I am about to love.</i>
<i>Imperf.</i>	<i>amatūrus eram,</i>	<i>I was about to love.</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>amatūrus ero,</i>	<i>I shall be about to love.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>amatūrus fui,</i>	<i>I was or have been about to love.</i>
<i>Plup.</i>	<i>amatūrus fuēram,</i>	<i>I had been about to love.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>amatūrus sim,</i>	<i>I may be about to love.</i>
<i>Imperf.</i>	<i>amatūrus essem,</i>	<i>I would be about to love.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>amatūrus fuērim,</i>	<i>I may have been about to love.</i>
<i>Plup.</i>	<i>amatūrus fuisset,</i>	<i>I would have been about to love.</i>

INFINITIVE.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>amatūrus esse,</i>	<i>to be about to love.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>amatūrus fuisse,</i>	<i>to have been about to love.</i>

REM. 2. *Fuēro* is scarcely used in connection with the participle in *rus*.

REM. 3. *Amatūrus sim* and *amatūrus essem* serve also as subjunctives to the future *amābo*. The infinitive *amatūrus fuisse* answers to the English, 'I should have loved,' so that in hypothetical sentences it supplies the place of an infinitive of the pluperfect subjunctive.

REM. 4. In the passive, the fact that an act is about to be performed is expressed by a longer circumlocution: as, *in eo est*, or *futūrum est*, *ut epistola scribatur*, a letter is about to be written. So *in eo erat*, etc., through all the tenses.

15. The participle in *rus*, with the verb *sum*, expresses *necessity* or *propriety*; as, *amandus sum*, I must be loved, or deserve to be loved. With the various moods and tenses of *sum*, it forms a *passive periphrastic conjugation*;—thus :

INDICATIVE.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>amandus sum,</i>
<i>Imperf.</i>	<i>amandus eram,</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>amandus ero,</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>amandus fui,</i>
<i>Plup.</i>	<i>amandus fuēram,</i>
<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	<i>amandus fuēro.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>amandus sim,</i>
<i>Imperf.</i>	<i>amandus essem,</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>amandus fuērim,</i>
<i>Plup.</i>	<i>amandus fuisset.</i>

INFINITIVE.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>amandus esse,</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>amandus fuisse.</i>

REM. 5. The neuter of the participle in *dus* with *est* and the dative of a person, expresses the necessity of performing the action on the part of that person as, *mihi scribendum est* I must write, etc., and so through all the tenses.

Participles.

16. The following perfect participles of neuter verbs, like those of active deponents, are translated by active participles:—*canātus*, having supped; *pōtus*, having drunk; *pransus*, having dined; and sometimes *jurātus*, having sworn. So also *adhūsus*, *coalitus*, *conspirātus*, *interitus*, *occāsus*, *obsolētus*, and *crētus*.

For the active meaning of *ōsus* and its compounds, see § 188, 1.

17. (a.) The perfect participles of some deponent verbs have both an active and a passive sense; as, *adeptus libertātem*, having obtained liberty, or *adeptā libertāte*, liberty having been obtained. Cf. § 142, 4, (b.)

So *abominātus*, *comitātus*, *commentātus*, *complexus*, *confessus*, *contestātus*, *detestātus*, *dignātus*, *dimensus*, *effātus*, *emensus*, *ementitus*, *emeritus*, *expertus*, *exsecrātus*, *interpretātus*, *largitus*, *machinātus*, *meditātus*, *mercātus*, *metātus*, *oblitus*, *opinātus*, *orsus*, *pactus*, *partitus*, *perfunctus*, *periclitātus*, *pollicitus*, *populātus*, *repopulātus*, *stipulātus*, *testātus*, *ultus*, *venerātus*.

(b.) The participle in *dus*, of deponent verbs, is commonly passive.

18. The perfect participles of neuter passive verbs have the signification of the active voice; as, *gavīsus*, having rejoiced. But *ausus* is used both in an active and a passive sense.

19. The genitive plural of participles in *rus* is seldom used, except that of *futūrus*. *Venturōrum* is found in Ovid, *exiūrārūm*, *transiūrārūm* and *peritūrōrum* in Seneca, and *moriūrōrum* in Augustine.

20. In the third and fourth conjugations, the gerund and future passive participle (including deponents) sometimes end in *undum* and *undus*, instead of *endum* and *endus*, especially when *i* precedes; as, *faciundum*, *audiundum*, *scribundus*. *Potior* has usually *potiundus*.

21. Many present and perfect participles are compounded with *in*, signifying not, whose verbs do not admit of such composition; they thus become adjectives; as, *insciens*, ignorant; *imparātus*, unprepared.

22. Participles, when they do not express distinctions of time, become adjectives, and as such are compared; as, *amans*, loving; *amantior*, *amantissimus*. They sometimes also become substantives; as, *praefectus*, a commander; *ausum*, an attempt; *commissum*, an offence.

NOTE. Many words derived from substantives, with the terminations of participles, *ātus*, *ītus*, and *ūtus*, are yet adjectives; as, *alātus*, winged; *turrītus*, turreted, etc. See § 128, 7.

GENERAL RULES OF CONJUGATION.

§ 163. 1. Verbs which have *a* in the first root have it also in the third, even when it is changed in the second; as, *fācio*, *factum* *hābeo*, *habītum*.

2. The connecting vowel is often omitted in the second root, and in such cases, if *v* follows, it is changed into *u*. This happens in most verbs of the second conjugation.

REMARK. Some verbs of the first, second, and third conjugations prefix to the second root their initial consonant with the vowel which follows it, or with *ē*; as, *curro*, *cūcurri*; *fallo*, *fēfelli*. This prefix is called a *reduplication*.

NOTE 1. *Spondeo* and *sto* lose *s* in the second syllable, making *spōndē* and *stēti*. For the verbs that take a reduplication, see §§ 165, R. 2; 168, N. 2; 171, Exc. 1, (4.)

3. Verbs which want the second root commonly want the third root also.

4. Compound verbs form their second and third roots like the simple verbs of which they are compounded; as, *audio*, *audīvi*, *audītum*; *exaudio*, *exaudīvi*, *exaudītum*.

NOTE 2. Some compound verbs, however, are defective, whose simples are complete, and some are complete, whose simples are defective.

Exc. 1. Compound verbs omit the reduplication; but the compounds of *do*, *sto*, *disco*, *posco*, and some of those of *curro*, retain it.

Exc. 2. Verbs which, in composition, change *a* into *e* in the first root, (see § 189, 1,) retain *e* in the second and third roots of the compound; as, *scando*, *scandī*, *scansum*; *descendo*, *descendī*, *descensum*.

Exc. 3. (a.) When *a*, *æ*, or *e*, in the first root of the simple verb, is changed in the compound into *i*, (see § 189, 2,) the same is retained in the second and third roots, in case the third root of the simple verb is a dissyllable; as, *habeo*, *hāvui*, *hābītum*; *prohibeo*, *prohībui*, *prohībītum*.

(b.) But if the third root is a monosyllable, the second root of the compound has usually the same vowel as that of the simple, but sometimes changes *a* or *e* into *i*, and the third root has *e*; as, *fācio*, *fēcī*, *factum*; *conficio*, *confēcī*, *confectum*; *tēneo*, *tēnuī*, *tentum*; *retīneo*, *retīnuī*, *retentum*; *rāpio*, *rāpuī*, *raptum*; *abrīpio*, *abrīpuī*, *abreptum*.

NOTE 3. The compounds of *cādo*, *āgo*, *frango*, *pango*, and *tango*, retain *a* in the third root. See § 172.

Exc. 4. The compounds of *pārio*, (*ōre*), and some of the compounds of *do* and *cūdo*, are of different conjugations from their simple verbs. See *do*, *cūdo* and *pārio* in §§ 165 and 172.

A few other exceptions will be noticed in the following lists.

FORMATION OF SECOND AND THIRD ROOTS.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

§ 164. In regular verbs of this conjugation, the second root ends in *āv*, and the third in *āt*; as, *amo*, *amāvī*, *amātum*.

The following list contains such regular verbs of this conjugation as are of most frequent occurrence.

NOTE. In this and subsequent lists, those verbs which are marked * are said to have no perfect participle; those marked † to have no present participle. A dash (—) after the present, denotes that there is no second root. The participles in *rus* and *dus*, and the supines in *um* and *u* which are in use, are indicated respectively by the letters *r.*, *d.*, *m.*, and *u.* *Abundo*, for example, has no perfect participle, no supine, no participle in *dus*;—but it has a present participle, and a participle in *rus*.

In the lists of irregular verbs, those compounds only are given, whose conjugation differs from that of their simples.

When *p.* is subjoined to a deponent verb, it denotes that some of the parts which have commonly an active meaning, are used either actively and passively, or passively alone. Such verbs are by some grammarians called *common*. Cf. § 142, 4, (b.)

**Abundo, r. d. to overflow.*

Accūsō, m. r. d. to accuse.

†*Adumbro, to delineate.*

Edificio, r. d. to build.

Equo, r. d. to level.

Estimo, r. d. to value.

**Ambulo, m. d. to walk.*

Amo, r. d. to love.

†*Amplio, d. to enlarge.*

Appello, d. to call.

Apto, d. to fit.

Aro, r. d. to plough.

*†*Ausculto, to listen.*

*†*Autūmo, to assert.*

†*Bāsio, —, d. to kiss.*

**Bello, m. r. d. to wage war.*

**Beo, to bless.*

**Boo, to bellow.*

†*Brevio, to shorten.*

†*Cæco, to blind.*

†*Cælo, to carve.*

†*Calceo, d. to shoe.*

*†*Calcitro, to kick.*

Canto, m. to sing.

Capto, m. r. d. to seize.

†*Castigo, m. d. to chastise.*

Celebro, d. to celebrate.

Celo, d. to conceal.

Cesso, d. to cease.

Certo, r. d. to strive.

Clāmo, to shout.

Cogito, d. to think.

Concilio, r. d. to conciliate.

Considero, r. d. to consider.

Crēmo, d. to burn.—con-crēmo, r.

†*Creo, r. d. to create.*

Crūcio, d. to torment.

Crimo, m. d. to blame.

†*Cuneo, d. to wedge in.*

Cūro, r. d. to care for.

Dauño, m. r. d. to condemn.

Decōro, d. to adorn.

**Deſineo, to delineate*

Deſidero, r. d. to desire.

Destino, d. to design.

Dico, m. r. d. to dedicate.

Dicto, to dictate.

†*Dōlo, to heve.*

Dōno, r. d. to bestow.

Duplico, r. d. to double.

Dūro, r. to harden.

†*Effigio, to portray.*

†*Enucleo, to explain.*

Equito, to ride.

Erro, to wander.

Existimo, u. r. d. to think.

Explōro, m. d. to search.

Exsūlo, m. r. to be banished.

Fabrico, d. to frame.

†*Fatigo, r. d. to weary.*

Festino, r. to hasten.

Firmo, r. d. to strengthen.

Flagito, m. d. to demand.

**Flagro, r. to be on fire.—*

conflagro, r.—deſlagro.

Flo, d. to blow.

Formo, r. d. to form.

Fōro, d. to bore.

†*Fraudo, d. to defraud.*

†*Frēno, to bridle.*

†*Frio, —, to crumble.*

Fūgo, r. d. to put to flight.

†*Fundo, r. to found.*

†*Fūrio, —, to madden.*

†*Gāleo, —, to put on a helmet.*

Gesto, d. to bear.

Glācio, —, to congeal.

Grāvo, d. to weigh down.

Gusto, d. to taste.

Habito, m. d. to dwell.

**Hālo, —, to breathe.*

Hiemo, m. to winter.

**Hio, d. to gape.*

†*Humo, —, d. to bury.*

Ignōro, r. d. to be ignorant of.

Impéro, r. d. to command.

†*Inpetro, r. d. to obtain.*

Inchoo, —, to begin.

Indāgo, r. d. to trace out.

Indico, m. r. d. to show.

†*Inēbrio, —, to inebriate.*

Initio, to initiate.

Inquino, to pollute.

Instauro, d. to renew.

Intro, r. d. to enter.

Invito, d. to invite.

Irrito, r. d. to irritate.

Itēro, u. d. to do again.

Jacto, r. d. to throw.

Judico, r. d. to judge.

Jūgo, d. to couple.

Jugūlo, m. d. to butcher

Jūro, d. to swear.

Labōro, r. d. to labor.

Lacēro, d. to tear.

**Lacto, to suckle.*

†*Lānio, d. to tear in pieces.*

Lātro, to bark.

Laudo, r. d. to praise.

Laxo, d. to loose.

†*Lēgo, to depute.*

Lēvo, r. d. to lighten.

Libéro, r. d. to free.

Libo, d. to pour out.

Ligo, to bind.

†*Liquo, d. to melt.*

Lito, to appease.

Lōco, r. d. to place.

Lustro, d. to survey.

Luxūrio, to be luxuriam.

Mactō, d. to sacrifice.

Macūlo, to spot, stain.

Mando, r. d. to command.

Mandūco, to chew.

**Māno, to flow.*

Matūro, d. to ripen.

Memōro, u. d. to tell.

**Meo, to go.*

**Migro, u. r. d. to depart*

**Milito, m. r. to serve as a soldier*

†*Minio, d. to paint red.*

Ministro, d. to serve.

Mitigo, d. to pacify.

Monstro, r. to show

†*demonstro, d.*

Mūto, r. d. to change

Narro, r. d. to tell.	Pūto, d. to reckon.	Sūdo, to vocat.
Nāto, m. r. to swim.	Quasso, d. to shake.	Suffoco, to strangle.
*Nauseo, to be sea-sick	Rādīo, to emit rays.	Sugillo, d. to taunt.
†Navigo, r. d. to sail.	Rapto, d. to drag away.	Supéro, r. d. to overcome.
Nāvo, r. d. to perform.	Recupéro, m. r. d. to recover.	Suppedito, to afford.
Nēgo, m. r. d. to deny.	Recūso, r. d. to refuse.	*Supplico, m. to supplicate.
*No, to swim.	Redundo, d. to overflow.	*Susurro, to whisper.
Nomino, r. d. to name.	Regno, r. d. to rule.	Tardo, to delay.
Nōto, d. to mark.	†Repūdīo, r. d. to reject.	Taxo, d. to rate.
Nōvo, r. d. to renew.	Reséro, d. to unlock.	Teméro, d. to defile.
Nādo, d. to make bare.	*†Retālio, —, to retaliate	Tempéro, r. d. to temper
Nancūpo, r. d. to name	Rīgo, to water.	—obtempéro, r. to obey.
Nūntio, m. r. to tell.—	Rōgo, m. r. d. to ask.	Tento, m. r. d. to try.
renuntio, d.	Rōto, to whirl around.	Terebro, to bore.
*Nāto, r. to nod.	Sacrifico, m. to sacrifice.	Termino, r. d. to limit.
Obsecro, m. r. d. to beseech.	Sacro, d. to consecrate.	Titūbo, to stagger.
Obtrunco, r. to kill.	†Sagīno, d. to fatten.	Toléro, u. r. d. to bear.
Onéro, r. d. to load.	Salto, r. to dance.	Tracto, u. d. to handle.
Opto, d. to wish.	Salūto, m. r. d. to salute.	*†Tripūdīo, to dance.
†Orbo, r. to bereave.	Sāno, r. d. to heal.	Triumpho, r. to triumph.
Orno, r. d. to adorn.	Sātio, to satiate.	Trucido, r. d. to kill.
Oro, m. r. d. to beg.	†Satūro, to fill.	Turbo, d. to disturb.
Pāco, d. to subdue.	Sancio, d. to wound.	*Vāco, to be at leisure.
Pāro, r. d. to prepare.	*Secundo, to prosper.	*Vapūlo, m. d. to be beat
compāro, d. to compare.	Sēdo, m. d. to allay.	en. Cf. § 142, 3.
Patro, r. d. to perform.	Servo, r. d. to keep.	Vārio, to diversify.
*Pecco, r. d. to sin.	*†Sibilo, to hiss.	Vasto, d. to lay waste.
†Pio, d. to propitiate.	Sicco, d. to dry.	Vellico, to pluck.
Plāco, r. d. to appease.	Signo, r. d. to mark out.—	Verbéro, r. d. to beat.
Plōro, m. d. to bewail.	assigno, m.	*Vestigo, to search for
Porto, u. r. d. to carry.	Simūlo, r. d. to pretend.	Vexo, d. to tease.
Postūlo, m. r. d. to demand.	Sōcio, d. to associate.	Vibro, d. to brandish.
Prīvo, d. to deprive.	*Somnio, to dream.	Vigilo, to watch.
Prōbo, m. u. r. d. to approve.—	Specto, m. r. d. to behold.	Violo, m. r. d. to violate.
comprōbo, m.	Spēro, r. d. to hope.	Vitio, d. to vitiate.
Profligo, d. to rout.	*Spiro, to breathe.—	Vito, u. d. to shun.
Propéro, d. to hasten.	spiro. — exspiro, r. —	Ulūlo, to howl.
*†Propīno, to drink to.	suspiro, d.	Umbro, r. to shade.
Propitio, d. to appease.	Spōlio, m. d. to rob.	Vōco, r. d. to call.
Pugno, r. d. to fight.	Spūmo, to foam.	*Vōlo, to fly.
Pulso, d. to beat.	Stillo, to drop.	Vōro, r. to devour.
Purgo, u. r. d. to cleanse.	Stimūlo, to goad.	Vulgo, r. d. to publish.
	Stīpo, to stuff.	Vulnēro, d. to wound.

§ 165. The following verbs of the first conjugation are either irregular or defective.

- *Crēpo, crepui, to make a noise. *dis-crēpo, -ui, or -āvi. incrēpo, -ui or -āvi, -itum or -ātum. *†percrēpo, —. *†recrepo, —.
- *Cūbo, cubui, (perf. subj. cubāris; inf. cubasse), cubitum (sup.), to recline. incūbo, -ui or -āvi, d. Those compounds of cubo which take m before b, are of the third conjugation.
- Do, cēdi, dātum, m. r. d. to give.— So cēquēda pessundē, satīdo, and venundo; the other compounds of do are of the third conjugation. See § 163, Exc. 1.
- Dōmo, domui, domitum, r. d. to tame.
- Frico, fricui, frictum or fricatū, d. to rub. confrico, —, -ātum. So infrico. defrico, —, -ātum or -ctum.
- Jūvo, jūvi, jūtum, r. d., also juvatūrus, to help. ādjūvo, -jūvi, -jūtum, m. r. d. also sđjuvatūrus.
- *Lābo, labasse, to to 'er.

Lāvo, lāvi, *rar.* lāvī, lavātum, lautum or lōtum; (*sup.*) lautum or lavātum, lavātūrus, d. *to wash*. Lāvo is also sometimes of the third conjugation.

***Mico**, micui, d. *to glitter*. dimico, -āvi or -ui, -atūrus. *emico, -ui, -atūrus. *intermico, —. *promico, —, d.

Neco, necāvi or necui, necātum, r. d. *to kill*. enēco, -āvi or -ui, -ātum, or -ctum, d. †interneco, —, -ātum.

*†**Nexo**, —, *to tie*.

Plico, —, plicātum, *to fold*. duplico, -āvi, -ātum, r. d. multiplico and replico have -āvi, -ātum. *supplico, -āvi, m. r. applico, -āvi or -ui, -ātum or -itum, -itūrus. So implico. —complico, -ui, -itum or -ātum. explico, -āvi or -ui, -ātum or -itum, -atūrus or -itūrus.

Pōto, potāvi, potātum or pōtum, r. r. m. m. d. *to drink*. tepōto, -āvi, -um. —*perpōto, -āvi.

Seco, secui, sectum, secatūrus, d. *to*

cut. —*circumsecō, —. *intersēco —, d. *persēco, -ui. præsēco, -ui, -tum or -ātum. So resēco, d.

*Sōno, sonui, -atūrus, d. *to sound*. *consōno, -ui. So ex-, in-, per-, prae-sōno. *resōno, -āvi. *assōno, —. So circumsonō and dissonō.

*Sto, stēti, stātūrus, *to stand*. *antesto, -stēti. So circumsto, intersto, supersto. —*Its compounds with monosyllabic prepositions have stiti*; as, *consto, -stīti, -stātūrus. So exsto, insto, obsto, persto. *praesto, -stīti, -stātūrus, d. *adsto or asto, -stīti, -stītūrus. *prosto, -stīti. So resto, restiti: *but subj. perf. restāvērit*, Propert, 2, 34, 58. *disto, —. So substo and supersto.

*Tōno, tonui, *to thunder*. So circumtōno. attōno, -ui, -itum. intōno, -ui, -ātum. *retōno, —.

Veto, vetui, *rarely āvi*, vetitum, *to forbid*.

REMARK 1. The principal irregularity, in verbs of the first and second conjugations, consists in the omission of the connecting vowel in the second root, and the change of the long vowels *ā* and *ē* in the third root into *i*. The *v* remaining at the end of the second root, when it follows a consonant, is pronounced as *u*; as, *cubo*, (*cubāvi*, by syncope *cubui*), i. e. *cubui*; (*cubātum*, by change of the connecting vowel,) *cubitum*. Sometimes in the first conjugation, and very frequently in the second, the connecting vowel is omitted in the third root also; as, *juvo*, (*āre*) *jūvi*, *jūtum*; *tēneo*, (*ēre*) *tēnuī*, *tentum*. In the second conjugation several verbs whose general root ends in *d* and *g*, and a few others of different terminations, form either their second or third root or both, like verbs of the third conjugation, by adding *s*; as, *rideo*, *risi*, *risum*.

REM. 2. The verbs of the first conjugation whose perfects take a reduplication are *do*, *sto*, and their compounds.

REM. 3. The following verbs in *eo* are of the first conjugation, viz. *beo*, *calceo*, *creo*, *cūneo*, *enucleo*, *illāqueo*, *collīneo*, *delīneo*, *meo*, *nauseo*, *screeo*; *eo* and its compounds are of the fourth.

§ 166. All deponent verbs, of the first conjugation, are regular, and are conjugated like *mīror*, § 161; as,

Abomīnor, d. *to abhor*.

Adūlor, d. *to flatter*.

Emūlor, d. *to rival*.

Ancillor, *to be a handmaid*.

***Apricor**, *to bask in the sun*.

Arbitror, r. d. *to think*.

Aspernor, d. p. *to despise*.

Aucūpor, r. p. *to hunt after*.

Auxillor, p. *to help*.

Aversor, d. *to dislike*.

Bacchor, p. *to revel*.

Calumnior, *to censure unfairly*.

Causor, *to allege*.

***Comissor**, m. *to revel*.

Comitor, p. *to accompany*.

Conciōnor, *to harangue*.

***Confabūlor**, m. *to converse together*.

Cōnor, d. *to endeavor*.

***Conspicor**, *to see*.

Contemplor, d. p. *to view attentively*.

Crimīnor, m. p. *to complain of*.

Cunctor, d. p. *to delay*.

Deprecor, m. r. d. p. *to deprecate*.

*†**Diglādior**, *to fence*.

Dignor, d. p. *to deem worthy*.

Domīnor, p. *to rule*.

Epūlor, r. d. *to feast*.

***Famūlor**, m. *to wait on*.

Fātur, (defect.) u. d. p. *to speak*. See § 188, 6.

†**Fērior**, r. *to keep holiday*.

***Frumentor**, m. *to forage*.

Fūrōr, m. *to steal*.

Glorior, r. d. *to boast*.

Gratūlor, m. d. *to congratulate*.

Hariölör, to practise sooth-saying.	Modülör, d. p. to modulate.	*Rusticör, to live in the country.
Hortör, d. to encourage.	Mörör, r. d. to delay.	Sciscitor, m. p. to inquire.
Imitor, u. r. d. to imitate.	†Mütuor, p. to borrow.	*Scitor, m. p. to ask.
Indignör, d. to disdain.	Negötör, r. to traffic.	Scrätör, p. to search.
Infitör, d. to deny.	*†Nügor, to trifle.	Sölör, d. to comfort.
Insector, to pursue.	Obsönör, m. to cater.	Spätör, to walk about.
Insidior, r. d. to lie in wait for.	Obtestör, p. to beseech.	Specülör, m. r. d. to spy out.
Interpretör, p. to explain.	Opörör, to work.	†Stipülör, p. to bargain, stipulate.
Jacülör, p. to hurl.	Opinör, u. r. d. to think.	†Suävior, d. to kiss.
Jöcor, to jest.	Opitülör, m. to help.	Susplicör, to suspect.
Lætor, r. d. p. to rejoice.	†Ötör, to be at leisure.	Testificör, p. to testify.
Lamentör, d. p. to bewail.	Pabülör, m. d. to graze.	Testör, d. p. to testify. do
*†Lignör, m. to gather wood.	Pälör, to wander about.	detestör.
Luctor, d. to wrestle.	Percontör, m. to inquire.	Tütör, to defend.
Medicör, r. d. p. to heal.	Periclitör, d. p. to try.	Vägör, to wander.
Meditör, p. to meditate.	†Piscör, m. to fish.	Venörör, d. p. to venerate, worship.
Mercör, m. r. d. p. to buy.	Popülör, r. d. p. to lay waste.	Vénör, m. p. to hunt.
Minor, to threaten.	Prædör, m. p. to plunder.	Versör, to be employed.
Mirör, u. r. d. to admire.	Præcör, m. u. r. d. to pray.	Vociferör, to bawl.
Misérör, d. to pity.	Præliör, to fight.	
Modérör, u. d. to govern.	Recordör, d. to recollect.	
	Rimör, d. to search.	
	Rixör, to quarrel.	

NOTE. Some deponents of the first conjugation are derived from nouns, and signify *being or practising* that which the noun denotes; as, *ancilläri*, to be a handmaid; *hariöläri*, to practise soothsaying; from *ancilla* and *harifus*.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

§ 167. Verbs of the second conjugation end in *eo*, and form their second and third roots in *u* and *üt*; as, *moneo*, *monui*, *monitum*.

The following list contains most of the regular verbs of this conjugation, and many also which want the second and third roots:—

*Aceo, to be sour.	*Cläreo, —, to be bright.	*†perhıbeo, d. to report.
*Ægreo, —, to be sick.	*Clueo, —, to be famous.	†posthıbeo, to postpone.
*Albeo, —, to be white.	*Denseo, —, to thicken.	præbeo, (for præhıbeo), r. d. to afford.
*Arceo, d. to drive away; part. adj. arctus or artus.	*Dirıbeo, —, to sort the voting tablets.	*præhıbeo, —, dēbeo, (for dehıbeo), r. d. to owe.
The compounds change a into e; as, coerceo, d. to restrain.	*Döleo, r. d. to grieve.	*Hēbeo, —, to be dull.
exerceo, r. d. to exercise.	*Egeo, r. to want.	*Horreo, d. to be rough.
*Areo, to be dry.	*Emıneo, to rise above.	*Hırneo, —, to be moist.
*Aveo, —, to covet.	*Flacceo, to droop.	*Jäceo, r. to lie.
*Cäleo, r. to be warm.	*Fläveo, —, to be yellow.	*Lacteo, —, to suck.
*Calleo, —, to be hardened.	*Flöreo, to blossom.	*Langueo, —, to be faint.
*percalleo, to know well.	*Fœteo, —, to be fetid.	*Läteo, to lie hid.
*Calveo, —, to be bald.	*Frigeo, —, to be cold.	*Lenteo, —, to be slow.
*Candeo, to be white.	*Frondeo, —, to bear leaves.	*Liceo, to be valued.
*Cäneo, to be hoary.	Häbeo, r. d. to have. The compounds, except posthıbeo, change ä into i; as, ad-, ex-, pro-hıbeo.	*Liveo, —, to be livid.
*Cäreo, r. d. to want.	cohibeo, d. to restrain.	*Mäceo, —, to be lean.
*Cerveo, —, to j'won.	inhıbeo, d. to hinder.	*Mädeo, to be wet.
		*Märeo, —, to grieve.
		Märeo, r. to deserve.

- †commēreo, to *fully deserve*. †dēmēreo, d. to *earn*. †emēreo, to *serve out one's time*. *†permēreo, —, to *go through service*. promēreo, to *deserve*.
 Mōneo, r. d. to *advise*. admōneo, m. r. d. to *remind*. commōneo, to *impress upon*. prāmōneo, to *forewarn*.
 *Mūceo, —, to *be mouldy*.
 *Nigreo, —, to *be black*.
 *Niteo, to *shine*.
 Nōceo, m. — to *hurt*.
 *Oleo, to *smell*.
 *Palleo, to *be pale*.
 *Pāreo, m. r. d. to *obey*.
 *Pāteo, to *be open*.
 Plāceo, to *please*.
 *Polleo, —, to *be able*.
 *Pūteo, to *stink*.
 *Putreo, to *be putrid*.
 *Rendeo, —, to *glitter*.
 *Rigeo, to *be stiff*.
 *Rūbeo, to *be red*.
 *Scāteo, —, to *gush forth*.
 *Sēneo, —, to *be old*.
 *Sīleo, d. to *be silent*.
 *Sordeo, —, to *be filthy*.
 *Splendeo, —, to *shine*.
 *Squāleo, —, to *be foul*.
 *Strideo, —, to *creak*.
 *Stūdeo, d. to *study*.
 *Stūpeo, to *be amazed*.
 *Sueo, —, to *be warm*.
 Tāceo, r. d. to *be silent*.
 *Tēpeo, to *be warm*.
 Terreo, d. to *terrify*. Se deterreo, to *deter*. †absterreo, to *deter*. †conterreo, †exterreo, †perterreo, to *frighten*.
 *Timeo, d. to *fear*.
 *Torpeo, —, to *be stiff*.
 *Tūmeo, to *swell*.
 *Vāleo, r. to *be able*.
 *Vēgeo, —, to *arouse*.
 *Vieo, —, to *plait*. Pa. viētus, *shriveled*.
 *Vigeo, to *flourish*.
 *Vireo, to *be green*.
 *Uveo, —, to *be moist*.

§ 168. The following verbs of the second conjugation are irregular in their second or third roots or in both.

NOTE 1. As the proper form of verbs of the first conjugation is, *o, āvi, ātum*, of the fourth *io, iui, itum*, so that of the second would be *eo, ēvi, ētum*. Very few of the latter conjugation, however, retain this form, but most of them, as noticed in § 165, Rem. 1, drop in the second root the connecting vowel, *ē*, and those in *veo* drop *vē*; as, *cāveo*, (*cāvēvi*) *cāvi*, (*cāvētum* or *cāvītum*) *cautum*. Others, imitating the form of those verbs of the third conjugation whose general root ends in a consonant, add *s* to form the second and third roots. Cf. § 165, Rem. 1, and § 171.

NOTE 2. Four verbs of the second conjugation take a reduplication in the parts formed from the second root, viz. *mordeo*, *pendeo*, *spondeo*, and *tondeo*. See § 168, Rem.

- Abōleo, -ēvi, -itum, r. d. to *efface*.
 *Algeo, alsi, to *be cold*.
 Ardeo, arsi, arsum, r. to *burn*.
 Audeo, ausus sum, (rarely ausi, whence ausim, § 183, R. 1,) r. d. to *dare*.
 Augeo, aūxi, auctum, r. d. to *increase*.
 Cāveo, cāvi, cautum, m. d. to *beware*.
 Censeo, censui, censum, d. to *think*.
 recenseo, -ui, -um or -itum. *percenseo, -ui. *succenseo, -ui, d.
 Cio, civi, citum, to *excite*. There is a cognate form, cio, of the fourth conjugation, both of the simple verb and of its compounds. The penult of the participles excitus and concitus is common, and that of accitus is always long.
 *Conniveo, -nivi, to *wink at*.
 Dileo, -ēvi, -ētum, d. to *blot out*.
 Docēo, docui, doctum, d. to *teach*.
 *Fūleo, fāvi, fūcturus, to *foxor*.
 *Ferveo, ferui, to *boil*. Sometimes ferveo, vi, of the third conjugation.
 Fleo, flēvi, flētum, r. d. to *weep*.
 Foveo, fōvi, fōtum, d. to *cherish*.
 *Fulgeo, fulsi, to *shine*. Fulgo, of the third conjugation, is also in use.
 Gaudeo, gavisus sum, r. to *rejoice*. § 142, 2.
 *Hæreo, hæsi, hæsurus, to *stick*. Se ad-, co-, in-, ob-hæreo; but *subhæreo, —.
 Indulgeo, indulsi, indultum, r. d. to *indulge*.
 Jūbeo, jussi, jussum, r. d. to *order*.
 *Lūceo, luxi, to *shine*. pollūceo, luxi -luctum.
 *Lūgeo, luxi, d. to *mourn*.
 *Māneo, mansi, mansum, m. r. d. & remain.
 Misceo, miscui, mistum or mixtum, misturus, d. to *mix*.
 Mordeo, momordi morsum, d. to *bite*.
 remordeo, -di, -morsum, r.
 Mōveo, mōvi, mōtum, r. d. to *move*.
 Mulceo, mulsi, mulsum, d. to *soothe*.
 permulceo, permulsi, permulsum and permulctum, to *rub gently*.
 *Mulgeo, mulsi or mulxi, to *milch*.
 emulgeo, —, emulsum, to *milch out*.

Neo, nēvi, nētum, *to spin.*

*Pāveo, pāvi, d. *to fear.*

*Pendeo, pependi, *to harg.* *impendeo, —, propendeo, —, propensum.

Pleo, (a)soleto. compleo, -ēvi, -ētum, *to fill.* So the other compounds.

Prandeo, prandi, pransum, r. *to dine.*

Bideo, risi, risum, m. r. d. *to laugh.*

*Sēdeo, sēdi, sessum, m. r. *to sit.*

The compounds with monosyllabic prepositions change ē into i, in the first root; as, insideo, insēdi, insessum.

*disideo, -sēdi. So præsideo, and rarely circumsideo.

Soleo, solitus sum and rarely solui, *to be accustomed.* § 142, 2.

*Sorbeo, sorbui, *to suck in.* So *exsorbeo: but *resorbeo, —. *absorbeo, -sorbui or -sorpsi.

Spondeo, spondi, sponsus m. *to promise.* See § 163, Rem.

*Strideo, idi, *to whiz.*

Suadeo, suāsi, suāsum, r. d. *to advise.*

Teneo, tēnuī, tentum, r. d. *to hold.* The compounds change ē into i in the first and second roots; as, detineo, detinui, detentum. *attineo, -tīnuī. Sc pertineo.

Tergeo, tersi, tersum, *to wipe.* Tergo, of the third conjugation, is also in use.

Tondeo, tōtondi, tonsum, *to shear.* The compounds have the perfect tondi.

Torqueo, torsi, tortum, d. *to twist.*

Torreo, torrui, tostum, *to roast.*

*Turgeo, tursi, *to swell.*

*Urgeo or argueo, urāi, d. *to urge.*

Video, vidi, visum, m. u. r. d. *to see.*

Voveo, vōvi, votum, d. *to vow.*

§ 169. Impersonal Verbs of the Second Conjugation.

Dēcet, decuit, *it becomes.*

Libet, libuit or libitum est, *it pleases, is agreeable.*

Licet, licuit or licitum est, *it is lawful, or permitted.*

Liquet, liquit, *it is clear, evident.*

Misēret, miseruit or miseritum est, *it moves to pity; misēret me, I pity.*

Oportet, oportuit, *it behooves.*

Piget, piguit or pigitum est, d. *it troubles, grieves.*

Pœnitet, pœnituit, pœnitūrus, d. *it repents; pœnitet me, I regret.*

Pūdet, puduit or puditum est, d.; *it shames; pudet me, I am ashamed.*

Tædet, tæduit or tæsum est, *it disgusts or wearies.* pertædet, pertæsum est.

NOTE. Libet is sometimes written for libet, especially in the comic writers.

§ 170. Deponent Verbs of the Second Conjugation.

Fateor, fassus, r. d. p. *to confess.* The compounds change ā into i in the first root, and into e in the third; as, confiteor, confessus, d. p. *to acknowledge.* *diffiteor, *to deny.* profliteor, professus, d. p. *to declare.* Liceor, licitus, *to bid a price.*

*Mēdeor, d. *to cure.*

Mēreor, meritus, *to deserve.*

Misēreor, miseritus or misertus, *to pity.*

Polliceor, pollicitus, p. *to promise.*

Reor, rātus, *to think, suppose.*

Tueor, tuitus, d. p. *to protect.*

Vēreor, veritus, d. p. *to fear.*

THIRD CONJUGATION.

§ 171. In the third conjugation, when the first root ends with a consonant, the second root is regularly formed by adding *s*; when it ends with a vowel, the first and second roots are the same: the third root is formed by adding *t*; as, carpō, carpsī, carptum; arguo, argui, argūtum.

In annexing *s* and *t*, certain changes occur in the final consonant of the root:—

1. The palatals *c*, *g*, *qu*, and also *h*, at the end of the first root, form with *s* the double letter *x* in the second root; in the third root, *c* remains, and the others are changed into *c* before *t*; as, dico, (dicāi, i. e.), dixi, dictum; rego (regāi, i. e.), rexi, rectum; veho, veari, vectum; coquo, coxi, coctum.

NOTE. *P'luo* and *struo* form their second and third roots after the analogy of verbs whose first root ends in a palatal or *h*.

2. *B* is changed into *p* before *s* and *t*; as, *scribo, scripsi, scriptum*.

3. *D* and *t*, before *s*, are either dropped, or changed into *s*; as, *claudio, clausi, cēdo, cessi; mitto, misi*. Cf. § 56, I, Rem. 1. After *m*, *p* is sometimes inserted before *s* and *t*; as, *sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum*. *R* is changed to *s* before *s* and *t* in *gēro* and *āro*.

4. Some other consonants are dropped, or changed into *s*, in certain verbs.

Exc. 1. Many verbs whose first root ends in a consonant, do not add *s* to form the second root.

(a.) Of these, some have the second root the same as the first, but the vowel of the second root, if a monosyllable, is long; as,

Bibo,	Excūdo,	Ico,	Mando,	Scābo,	Solvo,	Verro,
Edo,	Fōdio,	Lambo,	Prehendo,	Scando,	Strido,	Verto,
Emo,	Fūgio,	Lēgo,	Psallo,	Sido,	Tollo,	Volvo;

to which add the compounds of the obsolete *cando, fendo, and nuo*.

(b.) Some make a change in the first root. Of these, some change a vowel, some drop a consonant, some prefix a reduplication, others admit two or more of these changes; as,

Ago, ēgi.	Cāpio, cēpi.	Fācio, fēci.
Findo, fīdi.	Frango, frēgi.	Fundo, fūdi.
Jācio, jēci.	Liquo, liqui.	Rumpo, rūpi.
Scindo, scīdi.	Sisto, stīti.	Vinco, vici.

Those which have a reduplication are

Cādo, cēcīdi.	Cēdo, cēcīdi.	Cāno, cēcīni.
Curro, cūcurri.	Disco, dīdici.	Fallo, fēfelli.
Pāgo, (obs.) pēpīgi	Parco, pēperci.	Pārio, pēpēri.
and pēgi.	Pādo, pēpēdi.	Pello, pēpūli.
Pendo, pēpendi.	Posco, pōposci.	Pungo, pūptīgi.
Tango, tētīgi.	Tendo, tētēdi.	Tundo, tūtūdi.

Exc. 2. Some, after the analogy of the second conjugation, add *u* to the first root of the verb; as,

Alo, alui, etc.	Constīlo,	Gēmo,	Rāpio,	Trēmo,
Cōlo,	Depso,	Gēno, (obs.)	Strēpo,	Vōlo,
Compesco,	Frēmo,	Mōlo,	Texo,	Vōmo.

Mēto, messui; and *pōno, pōnu*; add *su*, with a change in the root.

Exc. 3. The following, after the analogy of the fourth conjugation, add *u* to the first root:—

Arcesso,	Cūpio,	Lācesso,	Rūdo,	Tēro, dropping ē.
Cāpesso,	Incesso,	Pēto,	Quāro, with a change of r into s.	

Exc. 4. The following add *v*, with a change in the root; those in *no* and *scu* dropping *n* and *sc*, and those having *er* before *n* changing it to *rē* or *rā*:—

Cresco,	Pasco,	Scisco,	Sperno,	Līno,	Sēro,
Nosco,	Quiesco,	Cerno,	Sterno,	Sino,	to <i>scro</i> .

Exc. 5. (a.) The third root of verbs whose first root ends in *d* or *t*, and some in *g*, add *s*, instead of *t*, to the root, either dropping the *d*, *t*, and *g*, or changing them into *s*; as, *claudio, clausum*; *dēfendo, dēfensum*; *cēdo, cessum*; *flecto, flexum*; *figo, fixum*. But the compounds of *lo* add *ū*; as, *perdo, perditum*.

(b.) The following, also, add *s*, with a change of the root —

Excello,	Fallo,	Pello,	Spargo,	Ve ro.
Percello,	Mergo,	Præmo,	Vello,	

Exc. 6. The following add *t*, with a change of the root; those having *n*, *nc*, *ng*, *nqu*, or *mp* at the end of the first root dropping *n* and *m* in the third:—

Cerno,	Fingo,	Gëro,	Sëro,	Sperno,	Stringo,	Uro,
Côlo,	Frango,	Rumpo,	Sisto,	Sterno,	Tëro,	Vinco;

to which add the compounds of *linguo*, and verbs in *aco* with the second root in *v*; the latter drop *sc* before *t*; as, *nosco*, *nôvi*, *nôtum*; except *pasco*, which drops *c* only.

Exc. 7. (a.) The following have *û*:—

Bibo,	Ellicio,	Môlo,	Pôno, with a change of ô into ôs.
Gëno, (obs. form of gigno,)	Vômo,	Sino, dropping n.	

(b.) The following, like verbs of the fourth conjugation, add *û* to the first root:—

Arcesso,	Cûpio,	Pëto,	Tëro, dropping ê.
Fâcesso,	Lâ'esso,	Quëro, with a change of r into s.	

For other irregularities occurring in this conjugation, see § 172-174.

§ 172. The following list contains most of the simple verbs, both regular and irregular, in the third conjugation, with such of their compounds as require particular notice:—

Acuo, âcui, âcûtum, d. to sharpen.

Ago, âgi, actum, r. d. to drive. So circumâgo, cōgo, and p̄râgo. *ambi-go, —, to doubt. So sâtâgo. The other compounds change â into i, in the first root; as, exîgo, exêgi, ex-actum, to drive out. *prôdîgo, -êgi, to squander. See § 189, 2.

Alo, âlui, altum, and later âltum, d. to nourish.

*Ango, anxî, to strangle.

Arguo, argui, argûtum, d. to convict.

Arcesso, -cessivî, -cessitum, r. d. to call for. Pass. inf. arcessitri or arcessi.

*Bâtuo, bâtui, d. to beat.

Bibo, bibi, bibîtum, d. to drink.

*Cado, cêcidi, cāsûrus, to fall. The compounds change â into i, in the first root, and drop the reduplication; as, occido, -cidi, -cāsûm, r. to set.

Cædo, cêcidi, cæsûm, r. d. to cut. The compounds change æ into i, and drop the reduplication; as, occido, -cidi, -cîsûm.

Cando, (obsolete,) synonymous with candeo of the second conjugation. Hence accendo, -cendi, -censum, d. to kindle. So incendo, succendo.

*Cano, cêcîni, d. to sing. The compounds change â into i; as, *conciño,

-cînuî. So occîno, præcîno. *accîno, —. So incîno, intercîno, succîno, recîno.

*Capesso, -îvi, r. d. to undertake.

Câpio, cêpi, captum, r. d. to take. So antecâpio. The other compounds change â into i, in the first root, and into e in the third; as, dēcîpio, dēcîpi, dēcceptum.

Carpo, carpsi, carptum, d. to pluck. The compounds change a into e; as, dēcërpo, dēcërpsi, dēcèrptum.

Cædo, cessi, cessum, r. to yield.

Cello, (obsolete,) excello, -cellui, -culsum, to excel. *antecello, —. So præcello, rêcello. percello, -cûlli, -culsum, to strike.

Cerno, crêvi, crêtum, d. to decree.

*Cerno, —, to see.

Cingo, cinxi, cinctum, d. to gird.

*Clango, —, to clang.

Claudo, clausi, clausum, r. d. to shut. The compounds change au into û; as, occlûdo, oclûsi, occlûsum, to shut up.

*†Claudo, —, to limp.

*†Clêpo, clêpsi, rarely clêpi, to steal.

Côlo, cōlui, cultum, d. to till. *occûlo, -cûlui, -cultum, d. to hide.

Cômo, compsi, comptum, to deck.

*Compesco, -pescui, to restrain.

Consūlo, -sūlai, -sultum, *m. r. d. to consult.*

Cōquo, coxi, coctum, *m. d. to cook.*

Crēdo, crēdidi, crēditum, *r. d. to believe.*

*Cresco, crēvi, *to grow.* concreasco, -crēvi, -crētum.

Cūbo *is of the first conjugation.* Cf. § 165. *accumbo, -cūbui, *to lie down.*

So the other compounds which insert m.

*Cūdo, —, *to forge.* excūdo, -cūdi, -cūsum, *d. to stamp.*

Cūpio, cūpiui, cūptum, *d. to desire.* *Subj. imperf. cūpiret.* *Lucr. 1, 72.*

*Curro, cūcurri, cursurus, *to run.* concurro, succurro, and transcurro, *drop the reduplication; the other compounds sometimes drop, and sometimes retain it; as, dēcurro, dēcurri, and dēcūcurri, dēcursum.* *antēcurro, —. *So circumcurro.*

*Dēgo, dēgi, *d. to live.*

Dēmo, dempsi, demptum, *r. d. to take away.*

†Depso, depsi, depstum, *to knead.*

Dico, dixi, dictum, *u. r. d. to say.*

*Disco, didici, discitūrus, *d. to learn.*

*Dispesco, —, *to separate.*

Divido, divisi, divisum, *r. d. to divide.*

Do *is of the first conjugation.* abdo, -didi, -ditum, *d. to hide.* *So condo, indo.* addo, -didi, -ditum, *r. d. to add.* *So dēdo, ēdo, prōdo, reddo, trādo, vendo.* †dido, -didi, -ditum, *to distribute.* *So abdo, subdo.* *perdo, -didi, -ditum, *m. r. d. abscondo, -di or -didi, -ditum or -sum.*

Dūco, duxi, ductum, *m. r. d. to lead.*

Edo, ēdi, ēsum, *m. u. r. d. to eat.*

Exuo, exui, exūtum, *d. to strip off.*

Emo, ēmi, emptum, *r. d. to buy.* *So coëmo.* *The other compounds change ē to i; as, exilino, -ēmi, -emptum.*

Fācesso, -cessi, -cessitum, *to execute.*

Fācio, fēci, factum, *m. u. r. d. to do.*

Compounded with a preposition, it changes ā into i in the first root, and into e in the third, makes -fice in the imperative, and has a regular passive.

Compounded with other words, it retains ā when of this conjugation, makes fac in the imperative, and has the passive, fio, factum. *See § 180.*

Fallo, fēfelli, falsum, *d. to deceive.*

*rēfello, -felli, *d. to refute.*

Fendo, (*obsolete.*) dēfendo, -fenui, -fensum, *m. u. r. d. to defend.* offendo, -fendi, -fensum, *d. to offend.*

Fēro, tūli, lātum, *r. d. to bear.* *See § 179.* *A perfect tūli is rare. Its compounds are affēro attūli, allātum;*

aufēro, abstūli, ablātum; diffēro, distūli, dilātum; confēro, contūli, collātum; infēro, intūli, illātum; offēro, obtūli, oblātum; effēro, extūli, elātum; suffēro, sustūli, sublātum; and circum-, per-, trans-, dē-, prō-, antē-, praefero, -tūli, -lātum.

*Fervo, vi, *to boil.* Cf. *ferveo, 2d conj.*

Fido, —, fīsus, *to trust.* *See § 162, 18.* confido, confisus sum or confidi, *to rely on.* diffido, diffidus sum, *to distrust.*

Figo, fixi, fixum, *r. rarely fīctum, to fix.*

Findo, fidi, fissum, *d. to cleave.*

Fingo, finxi, fīctum, *d. to feign.*

Flecto, flexi, flexum, *r. d. to bend.*

*Fligo, flixi, *to dash.* *So configo.* affligo, -fixi, -fīctum, *to afflict.* *So infligo.* profligo *is of the first conjugation.*

Fluo, fluxi, fluxum, (*fluctum, obs.*) *r. to flow.*

Fōdio, fōdi, fossum, *d. to dig.* *Old pres. inf. pass. fōdiri: so also effōdiri.*

Frango, frēgi, fractum, *r. d. to break.* *The compounds change a into i, in the first root; as, infringo, infrēgi, infractum, to break in upon.*

*Frēmo, frēmui, *d. to roar, howl.*

Frendo, —, frēsum or fressum, *to gnash.* Frigo, frixi, frīctum, *rarely frīxum, to roast.*

*Fūgio, fūgi, fūgitūrus, *d. to flee.*

*Fulgo, —, *to flash.*

Fundo, fūdi, fūsum, *r. d. to pour.*

*Fūro, —, *to rage.*

*Gēmo, gēmui, *d. to groan.*

Gēro, gessi, gestum, *r. d. to bear.*

Gigno, (*obsolete gēno,*) gēnui, gēnitum, *r. d. to beget.*

*Glisco, —, *to grow.*

*Glūbo, —, *to peel.* deglūbo, —, -gluptum.

Gruo, (*obsolete.*) *congruo, -grui, *to agree.* *So ingruo.*

Ico, ici, ictum, *r. to strike.*

Imbuo, imbui, imbūtum, *d. to imbue.*

*Incesso, -cessivi or -cessi, *to attack.*

†Induo, indui, indūtum, *to put on.*

Jācio, jēci, jactum, *d. to cast.* *The compounds change ā into i in the first root, and into e in the third. (§ 163, Exc. 8); as, rejicio, rejēci, rejectum.*

Jungo, junxi, junctum, *r. d. to join.*

Lācesso, -cessivi, -cessitum, *r. d. to provoke.*

Lācio, (*obsolete.*) *The compounds change ā into i; as, allicio, -lexi, -lectum, d. to allure.* *So illicio, pellicio. ēlicio, -licui, -lictum, to draw out.*

- first and second roots, and into e in the third; as, diripio, -ripui, -reptum, m. r. So eripio and præripio.*
- Rêgo, rexi, rectum, r. d. to rule.** *The compounds change ê into i, in the first root; as, dirigo, direxi, directum.*
- *pergo, (for prerrigo), perrexī, r. to go forward. surgo (for surrigo), surrexi, surrectum, r. d. to rise. So porrgo (for prorigo), to stretch out.
- *Rêpo, repsi, to creep.
- Bôdo, rôsi, rôsum, r. to gnaw. ab-, ar-, e-, ob-, præ-rôdo, want the perfect.
- *Rûdo, rudîvi, to bray.
- Bumpo, rūpi, ruptum, r. d. to break.
- Buo, rui, rûtum, ruitûrus, to fall. diruo, -rui, -rûtum, d. So obruo.
- *corruo, -rui. So irruo.
- *Sûpio, sapîvi, to be wise. *The compounds change â into i; as, *resûpio, -sûpui or -sûpi. *desûpio, —, to be silly.*
- *†Scâbo, scâbi, to scratch.
- Scalpo, scalpsi, scalptum, to engrave. Sâlo or sallo, — salsum, to salt.
- *Scando, —, d. to climb. *The compounds change a into e; as, ascendo, ascendi, ascensum, r. d. descendo, descendi, (anciently descendidi,) descensum.*
- Scindo, scldi, (anciently sciscldi), scis-sum, d. to cut.
- Scisco, scîvi, scitum, d. to ordain.
- Scribo, scripsi, scriptum, r. d. to write.
- Sculpo, sculpsi, sculptum, d. to carve.
- Sêro, sêvi, sâtum, r. d. to sow. consêro, -sêvi, -sîtum. So insêro, r., and obsêro.
- Sêro, —, sertum, to entwine. *Its compounds have -sêrui; as, assêro, -sêrui, -sertum, r. d.*
- *Serpo, serpsi, to creep.
- *Sido, sidi, to settle. *Its compounds have generally sêdi, sessum, from sedeo.*
- *Sino, sivi, sîtûrus, to permit. desino, desivi, desitum, r. § 284, R. 3, Exc. 2.
- Sisto, stiti, stâtum, to stop. *absisto, -stiti. *So the other compounds; but circumstisto wants the perfect.*
- Solvo, solvi, sôlûtum, r. d. to loose.
- Spargo, sparsi, sparsum, r. d. to spread. *The compounds change a into e; as, respergo, -spersi, -spersum; but with circum and in, a sometimes remains.*
- Spêcio, (obsolete.) *The compounds change ê into i, in the first root; as, aspicio, aspexi, aspectum, d. to look at. inspicio, inspexi, inspectum, r. d.*
- Sternuo, strîvi, sprêtum, d. to despise.
- *†Spuo, spui, to spit. *respuo, respuu, d.
- Stâtuo, stâtui, stâtûtum, d. to place. *The compounds change â into i; as, instituo, instâtui, insîtûtum, to institute.*
- Sternuo, strâvi, strâtum, d. to strew.
- *Sternuo, sternui, to sneeze.
- *Sterto, —, to snore. *†desterto, destertui.
- *Stinguo, —, to extinguish. distinguo, distinxī, distinctum, So exstinguo, r. d.
- *Strêpo, strêpui, to make a noise.
- *Strido, stridī, to creak.
- Stringo, strinxī, strictum, r. d. to bind or tie tight.
- Struo, struxi, structum, d. to build.
- Sûgo, suxi, suctum, to suck.
- Sûmo, suinpsi, sumptum, r. d. to take.
- Suo, —, sâtum, d. to sew. So consuo, dissuo. insuo, -sui, sûtum. *as-suo, —.
- Tâgo, (very rare), to touch. Hence
- Tango, têtigi, tactum, r. d. to touch. *The compounds change a into i in the first root, and drop the reduplication; as, contingo, contigi, contactum, r.*
- Têgo, texi, tectum, r. d. to cover.
- *Temno, —, d. to despise. contemno, -tempsi, -temptum, d.
- Tendo, têtendi, tentum or tensum, to stretch. *The compounds drop the reduplication; as, extendo, -tendi, -tentum or -tensum. So in-, os-, and retendo. detendo has tensum. The other compounds have tentum.*
- *†Tergo, tersi, tersum, to wipe. Tergeo, of the second conjugation has the same second and third roots.
- Têro, trivi, trîtum, d. to rub.
- Texo, texui, textum, d. to weave.
- Tingo or tinguo, tinxi, tinctum, r. d. to moisten, tinge.
- *Tollo, anciently têtûli, rarely tolli, d. to raise. *The perfect and supine sustûli and sublâtum from sustulero take the place of the perfect and supine of tollo and sustollo. *sustollo, —, r. to raise up, to take away. *attollo, —. So extollo.*
- Trâho, traxi, tractum, r. d. to draw.
- *Trêmo, trêmui, d. to tremble.
- Tribuo, tribui, tribûtum, r. d. to ascribe.
- Trûdo, trûsi, trûsum, to thrust.
- Tundo, tûtûdi, tunsum or tûsum, to beat. *The compounds drop the reduplication, and have tûsum. Yet con-tunsum, detunsum, obtunsum, and retunsum, are also found.*
- Ungo, (or -guo), unxi, unctum, d. to anoint.

Uro, ussi, ustum, d. to burn.

*Vādo, —, to go. So supervādo. The other compounds have vāsi; as, *evādo, evāsi, r. So pervādo; also invādo, r. d.

Vēho, vexti, vectum, r. to carry.

Vello, velli or vulsi, vulsum, d. to pluck. So avello, d., divello, evello, d., revello, revelli, revulsum. The other compounds have velli only, except intervello, which has vulsi.

*Vergo, versi, to incline.

Verro, —, versum, d. to brush.

Verto, verti, versum, r. d. to turn. See § 174, Note.

Vinco, vici, victum, r. d. to conquer.

*Viso, —, d. to visit.

*Vivo, vixi, victurus, d. to live.

*Vōlo, vōlui, velle (for vōlere), to be willing. See § 178.

Volvo, volvi, vōlūtum, d. to roll.

Vōmo, vōmui, vōmītum, r. d. to vomit

REMARK. Those verbs in *to* (and deponents in *ior*), of the third conjugation, which are conjugated like *capio* (page 115) are, *cāpio, cūpio, faciō, fūcio, fūgio, jācio, pārio, quātio, rāpio, sūpio*, compounds of *lacio* and *apicio*, and *grādior, mīnor, pārior*, and *mōrior*: but compare *mōrior* in § 174, and *ōrior*, and *pōrior* in § 177.

Inceptive Verbs.

§ 173. Inceptive verbs in general either want the third root, or adopt that of their primitives: (see § 187, II, 2). Of those derived from nouns and adjectives, some want the second root, and some form it by adding *u* to the root of the primitive.

In the following list, those verbs to which *s* is added, have a simple verb in use from which they are formed:—

*Acesco, ācui, s. to grow sour.

*Egresco, to grow sick.

*Albesco, —, s. to grow white.

*Alesco, —, s. to grow. coalesco, -alui,

-ālītum, to grow together.

*Ardesco, arsi, s. to take fire.

*Aresco, —, s. to grow dry. *exaresco,

-arui. So inaresco, peraresco.

*Augesco, auxi, s. to increase.

*Cālesco, cālui, s. to grow warm.

*Calvesco, —, s. to become bald.

*Candesco, candui, s. to grow white.

*Cānesco, cānni, s. to become hoary.

*Clāresco, clārui, s. to become bright.

*Condormisco, -dormivi, s. to go to sleep.

*Conticesco, -tīcui, to become silent.

*Crebreco, crābui and crebui, to increase.

*Crūdesco, crūdui, to become violent.

*Dītesco, —, to grow rich.

*Ducesco, —, to grow sweet.

*Duresco, dūrui, to grow hard.

*Evīlesco, evīlui, to become worthless.

*Extīmesco, -tīmui, to fear greatly.

*Fātesco, —, to gape.

*Flaccesco, flaccui, s. to wilt.

*Fervesco, ferbui, s. to grow hot.

*Flōresco, flōrui, s. to begin to flourish.

*Frāresco, frācui, to grow rancid.

*Frigesco, —, s. to grow cold. *perfrigesco, -frīxi. So refrigesco.

*Frondesco, —, s. to put forth leaves.

*Frūticesco, —, to put forth shoots.

*Gēlascō, —, s. to freeze. So *congēlascō, s. to congeal.

*Gēmisco, —, s. to begin to sigh.

*Gemmasco, —, to begin to bud.

*Gēnērasco, —, s. to be produced.

*Grandesco, —, to grow large.

*Grāvesco, —, to grow heavy.

*Hāresco, —, s. to adhere.

*Hēbesco, —, s. to grow dull.

*Horresco, horrui, s. to grow rough.

*Hūmesco, —, s. to grow moist.

*Ignesco, —, to become inflamed.

*Indōlesco, -dōlui, d. to be grieved.

*Insōlesco, —, to become haughty.

*Intēgrasco, —, to be renewed.

*Jūvēnesco, —, to grow young.

*Languesco, langui, s. to grow languid.

*Lāpidesco, —, to become stone.

*Lātesco, —, to grow broad.

*Lātesco, to be concealed. s. *delītesco -lītui; *oblītesco, -lītui.

*Lentesco, —, to become soft.

*Liquesco, —, s. to become liquid. *delīquesco, -lītui.

*Lūcesco, —, s. to grow light, to dawn.

*Lūtesco, —, s. to become muddy.

*Mācesco, —, s. } to grow lean.

*Macresco, —

*remacresco, -macrui.

*Mādesco, mādui, s. to grow moist.

- **Marcesco*, —, s. to pine away.
 **Mātureco*, mātūri, s. to ripen.
 **Misēresco*, misēri, s. to pity.
 **Mitesco*, —, to grow mild.
 **Mollesco*, —, to grow soft.
 **Mātesco*, —, to become dumb. **ob-*
mātesco, obmāui.
 **Nigresco*, nigrui, s. to grow black.
 **Nitescō*, nītui, s. to grow bright.
 **Nōtesco*, nōtui, to become known.
 **Obbrūtesco*, —, to become brutish.
 **Obdormisco*, —, s. to fall asleep.
 **Obsurdesco*, -surdūi, to grow deaf.
 **Occallesco*, -callui, to become callous.
 **Olesco*, (scarcely used.) **ābōlesco*,
 -ōlēvi, s. to cease. *ādōlesco*, -ōlēvi,
 -ultum, -s. to grow up. *exōlesco*,
 -ōlēvi, -ōlētum, to grow out of date.
So obābōlesco. inōlesco, -ōlēvi, -ōlī-
 tum, d. to grow in or on.
 **Pallesco*, pallui, s. to grow pale.
 **Pātesco*, pātui, s. to be opened.
 **Pāvesco*, pāvī, s. to grow fearful.
 **Pertimesco*, -timui, d. to fear greatly.
 **Pinguesco*, —, to grow fat.
 **Pūbesco*, —, to come to maturity.
 **Puērasco*, —, to become a boy.
 **Pūtesco*, —, s. } to become putrid.
 **Putresco*, —, s. }
 **Rāresco*, —, to become thin.
 **Rēaspisco*, -aspui, s. to recover one's
 senses.
 **Rigesco*, rīgui, s. to grow cold.
 **Rūbesco*, rūbui, s. to grow red. **ērū-*
besco, -rūbui, d.
- **Sānesco*, —, to become sound. **con*
sānesco, -sānui.
 **Sēnesco*, sēnui, s. d. to grow old. *So*
consānesco.
 **Sentisco*, —, s. to perceive.
 **Siccesco*, —, to become dry.
 **Silesco*, slui, s. to grow silent.
 **Sōlidesco*, —, to become solid.
 **Sordesco*, sordui, s. to become filthy.
 **Splendesco*, splendui, s. to become
 bright.
 **Spūmesco*, —, to begin to foam.
 **Stērileco*, —, to become barren.
 **Stūpesco*, stūpui, s. to become astun-
 ished.
Suesco, suēvi, suētum, s. to become ac-
 customed.
 **Tābesco*, tābui, s. to waste away.
 **Tēnēresco* and -asco, —, to become
 tender.
 **Tēpesco*, tēpui, s. to grow warm.
 **Torpesco*, torpui, s. to grow torpid.
 **Trēmisco*, —, s. to begin to tremble.
 **Tūmesco*, tūmui, s. } to begin to swell.
 **Turgesco*, —, s. }
 **Uvesco*, —, to become moist.
 **Vālesco*, —, s. to become strong.
 **Vānesco*, —, v. vanish. **ēvānesco*,
 ēvānui.
 **Vētērasco*, vētērāvi, to grow old.
 **Viresco*, virui, s. to grow green.
 **Vivesco*, vixi, s. to come to life. **rē-*
vivisco, -vixi.

§ 174. Deponent Verbs of the Third Conjugation.

- Apiscor*, aptus, to get. The compounds
 change ā into i in the first root, and
 into e in the third; as, *ādīpiscor*,
ādeptus. *So indīpiscor*.
Expergiscor, *experrectus*, to awake.
 **Fātiscor*, to gape or crack open. The
 compounds change ā into ē; as, *dēfē-*
tiscor, -fessus.
Fruor, *fructus* or *fructus*, *fructūrus*, d.
 to enjoy.
Fungor, *functus*, r. d. to perform.
Grādior, *gressus*, to walk. The com-
 pounds change ā into ē; as, *aggrēdior*,
aggressus, r. d. *Inf. pres. aggrēdi*
and aggrēdiri; *so, progrēdi and progrē-*
diri; and *pres. ind. ēgrēditur*, *Plaut.*
 **Irascor*, to be angry.
Lābor, *lapsus*, r. to fall.
 **Liquor*, to melt, flow.
Lōquor, *lōcūtus*, r. d. to speak.
Miniscor, (*obsolete*.) *commīniscor*, *com-*
mentus, p. to invent. **rēmīniscor*,
 to rem ember.
- Mōrior*, (*mōri*, rarely *mōriri*.) *mortuus*,
mōritūrus, d. to die. *So ēmōriri*, *Plaut.*
for emōri.
Nanciscor, *nactus* or *nactus*, to obtain.
Nascor, *nātus*, *nascitūrus*, u. to be born.
Nitor, *nixus* or *nīsus*, *nīsūrus*, to lean
 upon.
Obliviscor, *oblītus*, d. p. to forget.
Pāciscor, *pactus*, d. to bargain. *So*
dēpāciscor.
Pātor, *passus*, r. d. to suffer. *perpētior*
-pessus.
From plecto, to twine, come, *amplec-*
tor, *amplexus*, d. p. *complector*, *com-*
plexus, p. *So circumplector*.
Prōfisciscor, *prōfectus*, r. to depart.
Quēror, *questus*, m. u. d. to complain.
 **Ringor*, to snarl.
Sēquor, *sēcūtus*, r. d. to follow.
Tuor, *tūtus*, to protect.
 **Vescor*, d. to eat.
Ulciscor, *ultus*, m. d. p. to avenge.
Utor, *ūsus*, r. d. to use.

NOTE. *Dēvertor, prāvvertor, rēvertor*, compounds of *verto*, are used as deponents in the present and imperfect tenses; *rēvertor* also, sometimes, in the perfect.

FOURTH CONJUGATION:

§ 175. Verbs of the fourth conjugation regularly form their second root in *iv*, and their third in *it*; as, *audio. audivi, auditum*.

The following list contains most regular verbs of this conjugation :—

Audio, -ivi or -ii, m. u. r. d. to hear.
**Cio, civi, to excite. Cf. cieo, § 168.*
Conodio, -ivi or -ii, to season.
Custodio, -ivi or -ii, d. to guard.
**Dormio, -ivi or -ii, m. r. d. to sleep.*
Erudio, -ivi or -ii, d. to instruct.
Expedio, -ivi or -ii, d. to disentangle.
Finio, -ivi or -ii, r. d. to finish.
**Gestio, -ivi or -ii, to exult; desire.*
Impedio, -ivi or -ii, r. d. to entangle.
Insanio, -ivi or -ii, to be mad.
Irratio, -ivi or -ii, to ensnare.
Lenio, -ivi or -ii, d. to mitigate.
Mollio, -ivi or -ii, d. to soften.

**Mugio, -ivi or -ii, to bellow.*
Munio, -ivi or -ii, r. d. to fortify.
Mutio, -ivi, to mutter.
Nutrio, -ivi or -ii, d. to nourish.
Partio, -ivi or -ii, r. d. to divide.
Polio, -ivi or -ii, d. to polish.
Punio, -ivi or -ii, d. to punish.
Rēdmio, -ivi, to crown.
Scio, -ivi, u. r. to know.
Servio, -ivi or -ii, m. r. d. to serve.
Sōpio, -ivi or -ii, to lull asleep.
Stābilio, -ivi or -ii, to establish.
Tinnio, -ivi or -ii, r. d. to tinkle.
Vestio, -ivi or -ii, to clothe.

§ 176. The following list contains those verbs of the fourth conjugation which form their second and third roots irregularly, and those which want either or both of them.

REMARK. The principal irregularity in verbs of the fourth conjugation arises from following the analogy of those verbs of the third conjugation whose first root ends in a consonant; as, *sēpio, sepsi, septum*. A few become irregular by syncope; as, *vēnio, vēni, ventum*.

Amicio, -ui or -xi, amictum, d. to clothe.
**Balbütio, —, to stammer.*
Bullio, ii, itum, to bubble.
**Cæcütio, —, to be dim-sighted.*
**Cambio, —, to exchange.*
**Dementio, —, to be mad.*
Effütio, —, to babble.
*Eo, ivi or ii, itum, r. d. to go. The compounds have only ii in the perfect, except öbeo, præeo, and sübeo, which have ivi or ii. All the compounds want the supine and perfect participles, except ädeo, ambio, ineo, öbeo, prætereö, sübeo, circumeo or circueo, rēdeo, transeo, and *tvēneo, vënii r. (from vënum eo), to be sold.*

Farcio, farsii, fartum or fartum, to cram. The compounds generally change a to e; as, rēfercio, -fersi, -fertum, but con- and ef-, -farcio and -fercio.

Fastidio, -ii, -itum, d. to loathe.
**Ferio, —, d. to strike.*

**Fërocio, —, to be fierce.*
Fulcio, fulsi, fultum, d. to prop up.
**Gannio, —, to yelp, bark.*
**Glöcio, —, to cluck as a hen.*
**Glütio, ivi, or glütii, to swallow.*
Grandio, —, to make great.
**Grunnio, grunnii, to grunt.*
Haurio, hausi, rar. haurii, haustum, rar. hausitum, haustürus, hausürus, u. d. to draw.
**Hinnio, —, to neigh.*
**Ineptio, —, to trifle.*
**Lascivio, lascivii, to be wanton.*
**Ligürio, ligürii, to feed delicately.*
**Lippio, —, r. to be bleur-eyed.*
**Obedio, obedii, r. to obey.*
Pärio is of the third conjugation, but its compounds are of the fourth, changing ä to ë; as, äpërio, äpërii, äpertum, r. d. to open. So öpërio, d. compërio compëri, compertum, rarely dep compërio, to find out. So rëpërio, r. d.

Pāvio, —, **pāvītum**, *to beat.*

***Prārio**, —, *to itch.*

Queo, **quīvi** or **quīl**, **quītum**, *to be able.*
*So *nēqueo.*

***Rancio**, —, *r.* *to be hoarse.*

***Rūgio**, —, *to roar as a lion.*

Sævio, **sævī**, **ītum**, *r.* *to rage.*

***Sāgio**, —, *to perceive keenly.*

***Sālio**, **sālui** or **sālīi**, *to leap.* *The compounds change ā into i; as, *absilio, —. So circumssilio. *assilio, -ui.*

*So dissilio, insilio. *dēssilio, -ui or -ii.*

*So exsilio, rēssilio, subsilio. *transsilio, -ui or -ivi, d.* *So prōssilio.*

Sāio, —, **ītum**, *r.* *d.* *to salt.*

Sancio, **sanxi**, **sancitum** or **sanctum**, *d.*

to ratify, sanction.

Sarcio, **sarsi**, **sartum**, *d.* *to patch.*

Sarrio, **-ivi** or **-ui**, **sarritum**, *d.* *to weed, hoe.*

***Scātūrio**, —, *to gush out.*

Sentio, **sensi**, **sensum**, *r.* *to feel.*

Sēpēlio, **sēpēlivi** or **-ii**, *rar.* **sēpēli**, **as**

pultum, *r.* *d.* *to bury.*

Sēpio, **sepsi**, **septum**, *d.* *to hedge in.*

***Singultio**, —, *to sob, hiccup.*

***Sitio**, **sitii**, *to thirst.*

Suffio, **-ii**, **-itum**, *d.* *to fumigate.*

***Tussio**, —, *to cough.*

***Vāgio**, **vāgii**, *to cry.*

Vēnio, **vēni**, **ventum**, *r.* *to come.*

Vincio, **vinxi**, **vinctum**, *r.* *d.* *to bind.*

NOTE. Desiderative verbs want both the second and third roots, except these three; —***ēsūrio**, —, **ēsūritus**, *r.* *to desire to eat*; ***nuptūrio**, **-ivi**, *to desire to marry*; ***partūrio**, **-ivi**, *to be in travail.* See § 187, II. 8.

§ 177. Deponent Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation.

Assentior, **assensus**, *r.* *d.* *p.* *to assent.*

Blandior, **blanditus**, *to flatter.*

Largior, **largitus**, *p.* *to give, bestow.*

Mentior, **mentitus**, *r.* *p.* *to lie.*

Mētor, **mensus** or **mētūsus**, *d.* *p.* *to measure.*

Mōlior, **mōlitus**, *d.* *to strive, toil.*

Ordior, **orsus**, *d.* *p.* *to begin.*

Orior, **ortus**, **ōritūsus**, *d.* *to spring up.*

Except in the present infinitive, this verb seems to be of the third conjugation.

Pērior, (*obs. whence pēritus*) **ex-**

pērior, **expertus**, *r.* *d.* *to try.* **oppē-**

rior, **oppertus** or **oppēritus**, *d.* *to*

wait for.

Partior, **partitus**, *d.* *to divide.*

Pōtior, **pōtitus**, *r.* *d.* *to obtain, enjoy.*

In the poets the present indicative and imperfect subjunctive are sometimes of the third conjugation.

Sortior, **sortitus**, *r.* *to cast lots.*

IRREGULAR VERBS.

§ 178. Irregular verbs are such as deviate from the common forms in some of the parts derived from the first root.

They are *sum*, *vōlo*, *fēro*, *ēdo*, *fio*, *eo*, *queo*, and their compounds.

Sum and its compounds have already been conjugated. See § 153. In the conjugation of the rest, the parts which are irregular are fully exhibited, but a synopsis only, of the other parts is, in general, given. Some parts of *volo* and of its compounds are wanting.

1. *Volo* is irregular only in the present of the indicative and infinitive, and in the present and imperfect of the subjunctive.

REMARK. It is made irregular partly by syncope, and partly by a change in the vowel of the root. In the present infinitive also and in the imperfect subjunctive, after *ē* was dropped, *r* following *l* was changed into *l*; as, *vellere* (*velle*) *velle*; *vellem* (*vellem*) *vallem*.

Pres. Indic.

vōl-lō,

Pres. Infīn.

vel-l-ē,

Perf. Indīc.

vōl-u-i,

to be will ng, to wish.

INDICATIVE.

<i>Pres. S.</i> vò'-lě, vis, vult;	<i>Perf.</i> vòl'-u-i
<i>P.</i> vòl'-ũ-mũs, vul'-tis, vò'-lunt.	<i>Plup.</i> vò-lu'-ě-ram
<i>Imperf.</i> vò-lě'-bam, vò-lě'-bās, etc.	<i>Fut. perf.</i> vò-lu'-ě-rě.
<i>Fut.</i> vò'-lam, vò'-lēs, etc.	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

<i>Pres. S.</i> vě'-lim, vě'-lis, vě'-lit;	<i>Perf.</i> vò-lu'-ě-rim.
<i>P.</i> vě-li'-mũs, vě-li'-tis, vě'-lint.	<i>Plup.</i> vòl-u-is'-sem.
<i>Imperf. S.</i> vel'-lem, vel'-lēs, vel'-lēt;	
<i>P.</i> vel-lě'-mũs, vel-lě'-tis, vel'-lent.	

INFINITIVE.

Pres. vel'-lē.
Perf. vòl-u-is'-sě.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres. vò'-lens.

NOTE. *Volt* and *voltis*, for *vult* and *vultis*, and *vis*, for *visne* are found in Plautus and other ancient authors.

2. *Nōlo* is compounded of the obsolete *nē* (for *non*) and *vōlo*. The *v* of *vōlo* after *nē* is dropped, and the vowels (*ē* *ō*) are contracted into *ō*.

<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>Pres. Infin.</i>	<i>Perf. Indic.</i>	
nō'-lě,	nol'-lē,	nōl'-u-i,	to be unwilling.

INDICATIVE.

<i>Pres. S.</i> nō'-lě, non'-vis, non'-vult;	<i>Perf.</i> nōl'-u-i.
<i>P.</i> nōl'-ũ-mũs, non-vul'-tis, nō'-lunt.	<i>Plup.</i> nō-lu'-ě-ram.
<i>Imperf.</i> nō-lě'-bam, -bās, -bāt, etc.	<i>Fut. perf.</i> nō-lu'-ě-rě.
<i>Fut.</i> nō'-lam, -lēs, -lēt, etc.	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

<i>Pres. S.</i> nō'-lim, nō'-lis, nō'-lit;	<i>Perf.</i> nō-lu'-ě-rim.
<i>P.</i> nō-li'-mũs, nō-li'-tis, nō'-lint.	<i>Plup.</i> nōl-u-is'-sem.
<i>Imperf. S.</i> nol'-lem, nol'-lēs, nol'-lēt;	
<i>P.</i> nol-lě'-mũs, nol-lě'-tis, nol'-lent.	

IMPERATIVE.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Sing. 2.</i> nō'-li; <i>Plur.</i> nō-li-tě.	<i>Sing. 2.</i> nō-li-tě, <i>Plur.</i> nōl-i-tō'-tě,
	<i>3.</i> nō-li'-tě; nō-lun'-tě

INFINITIVE.

Pres. nol'-lē.
Perf. nōl-u-is'-sě.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres. nō'-lens.

NOTE. In *non-vis*, *non-vult*, etc. of the present, *non* takes the place of *ne*, but *nēvis* and *nēvult* also occur in Plautus.

3. *Mālo* is compounded of *māgis* and *vōlo*. In composition *māgis* drops its final syllable, and *vōlo* its *v*. The vowels (*ā ō*) are then contracted into *ā*.

<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>Pres. Infin.</i>	<i>Perf. Indic.</i>
<i>mā-lō,</i>	<i>mal'-lē,</i>	<i>māl'-u-i, to prefer.</i>

INDICATIVE.

<i>Pres. S.</i>	<i>mā-lō, mā'-vis, mā'-vult;</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>māl'-u-i.</i>
<i>P.</i>	<i>māl'-ū-mūs, mā-vul'-tis, mā'-lunt.</i>	<i>Plup.</i>	<i>mā-lu'-ē-ram</i>
<i>Imperf.</i>	<i>mā-lē'-bam, -bās, etc.</i>	<i>Fut. perf.</i>	<i>mā-lu'-ē-rō.</i>
<i>Ful.</i>	<i>mā'-lam, -lēs, etc.</i>		

SUBJUNCTIVE.

<i>Pres. S.</i>	<i>mā'-lim, mā'-lis, mā'-lit;</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>mā-lu'-ē-rim.</i>
<i>P.</i>	<i>mā-li'-mūs, mā-li'-tis, mā'-lint.</i>	<i>Plup.</i>	<i>māl-u-is'-sem.</i>
<i>Imperf. S.</i>	<i>mal'-lem, mal'-lēs, mal'-lēt;</i>		
<i>P.</i>	<i>mal-lē'-mūs, mal-lē'-tis, mal'-lert.</i>		

INFINITIVE.

<i>Pres. mal'-lē.</i>	<i>Perf. māl-u-is'-sē.</i>
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NOTE. *Māvōlo, māvōlunt; māvōlet; māvōlim, māvōlis, māvōlit; and māvōllem;* for *mālū, mālunt, etc.*, occur in Plautus.

§ 179. *Fēro* is irregular in two respects:—1. Its second and third roots are not derived from the first, but from otherwise obsolete verbs, viz. *tūlo* for *tollo*, and *tlao*, sup. *tlātum*, by aphæresis, *lātum*:—2. In the present infinitive active, in the imperfect subjunctive, and in certain parts of the present indicative and imperative, of both voices, the connecting vowel is omitted. In the present infinitive passive, *r* is doubled.

ACTIVE VOICE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>fē'-rō, (to bear.)</i>	<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>fē'-rōr, (to be borne.)</i>
<i>Pres. Infin.</i>	<i>fer'-rē,</i>	<i>Pres. Infin.</i>	<i>fer'-rī,</i>
<i>Perf. Indic.</i>	<i>tū'-li,</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>	<i>lā'-tūs.</i>
<i>Supine.</i>	<i>lā'-tum.</i>		

INDICATIVE.

Present.

<i>S</i>	<i>fē'-rō, fers, fert;</i>	<i>fē'-rōr, fer'-ris or -rē, fer'-tūr;</i>
<i>F</i>	<i>fēr'-i-mūs, fer'-tis, fē'-runt.</i>	<i>fēr'-i-mūr, fē'-rim'-i-nī, fē'-run'-tū</i>

<i>Imperf.</i>	<i>fē'-rē'-bam.</i>	<i>Imperf.</i>	<i>fē'-rē'-bār.</i>
<i>Ful.</i>	<i>fē'-ram, -rēs, etc.</i>	<i>Ful.</i>	<i>fē'-rār -rē'-ris or -rē'-rē, etc</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>tū'-li.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>lā'-tūs sum or fu'-i.</i>
<i>Plup.</i>	<i>tū'lē'-ram.</i>	<i>Plup.</i>	<i>lā'-tūs ē'-ram or fu'-ē-ram.</i>
<i>Ful. perf.</i>	<i>tū'lē'-rō</i>	<i>Ful. perf.</i>	<i>lā'-tūs ē'-rō or fu'-ē-rō.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE.

<i>Pres.</i> fě-ram, -rās, etc.	<i>Pres.</i> fě-rār, -ra-ris or ri-rě, etc.
<i>Imperf.</i> fer'-rem, -rēs, etc.	<i>Imperf.</i> fer'-rēr, -rē-ris, etc.
<i>Perf.</i> tū-lě-rim.	<i>Perf.</i> lā-tūs sim or fu'-ě-rim.
<i>Plup.</i> tū-lis'-sem.	<i>Plup.</i> lā-tūs es'-sem or fu-is'-sem.

IMPERATIVE.

<i>Pres. S.</i> fěr,	<i>P.</i> fer'-tě.	<i>Pres. S.</i> fer'-rě,	<i>P.</i> fě-rim'-i-ni.
<i>Fut. S.</i> fer'-tǝ,	<i>P.</i> fer'-tō'-tě,		
fer'-tǝ;	fě-run'-tǝ.	<i>Fut. S.</i> fer'-tǝr,	<i>F.</i> (fě-rēm'-i-ni.)
		fer'-tǝr.	fě-run'-tǝr.

INFINITIVE.

<i>Pres.</i> fer'-rě.	<i>Pres.</i> fer'-ri.
<i>Perf.</i> tū-lis'-sě.	<i>Perf.</i> lā-tūs es'-sě or fu-is'-sě.
<i>Fut.</i> lā-tū-rūs es'-sě.	<i>Fut.</i> lā-tum i'-ri.

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Pres.</i> fě-reus.	<i>Perf.</i> lā-tūs.
<i>Fut.</i> lā-tu'-rūs.	<i>Fut.</i> fě-ren'-dūs.

GERUND.

fě-ren'-di, etc.

SUPINES.

<i>Former.</i> lā-tum.	<i>Latter.</i> lā-tū.
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NOTE. In the comic writers the following reduplicated forms are found in parts derived from the second root, viz. *tetūš*, *tetūšati*, *tetūšit*, *tetulērunt*; *tetulēro*, *tetulērit*; *tetulisse*, and *tetulisse*.

§ 180. *Fio*, 'to become,' is properly a neuter verb of the third conjugation, having only the parts derived from the first root; but it is used also as a passive of *fācio*, from which it takes those parts of the passive which are derived from the third root, together with the participle in *us*. The infinitive present has been changed from the regular form *fiēre* to *fiēri*.

<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>Pres. Infin.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
fi'-ǝ,	fi'-ě-ri,	fac'-tūs, to be made or to become.

INDICATIVE.

<i>Pres. S.</i> fi'-ǝ, fis, tlt;	<i>Perf.</i> fac'-tūs sum or fu'-i.
<i>P.</i> fi-mūs, fi'-tis, fi'-unt.	<i>Plup.</i> fac'-tūs ē'-ram or fu'-ě-ram.
<i>Imperf.</i> fi-ē'-bam, fi-ē'-bās, etc.	<i>Fut. perf.</i> fac'-tūs ē'-rǝ or fu'-ē-rǝ.
<i>Fut.</i> fi'-am, fi'-ēs, etc.	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

<i>Pres.</i> fi'-am, fi'-ās, etc.	<i>Perf.</i> fac'-tūs sim or fu'-ě-rim.
<i>Imp.</i> fi'-ě-rem, -ě'-rēs, etc.	<i>Plup.</i> fac'-tūs es'-sem or fu-is'-sem.

IMPERATIVE.

Pres. Sing. fi; *Plur.* fi'-tě.

INFINITIVE.

Pres. fi'-ě-ri.*Perf.* fac'-tūs es'-sě or fu-is'-sě.*Fut.* fac'-tum i'-ri.

PARTICIPLES.

Perf. fac'-tūs.*Fut.* fā-ci-en'-dūs.

SUPINE.

Latter. fac'-tū.

NOTE. The compounds of *facio* which retain *a*, have also *fio* in the passive; as, *calefacio*, to warm; passive, *calefio*; but those which change *a* into *i* form the passive regularly. (Cf. *facio* in the list, § 172.) Yet *confi*, *dēfi*, and *infi*, occur. See § 183, 12, 13, 14.

§ 181. *Edo*, to eat, is conjugated regularly as a verb of the third conjugation; but in the present of the indicative, imperative, and infinitive moods, and in the imperfect of the subjunctive, it has also forms similar to those of the corresponding tenses of *sum*:—Thus.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

<i>S.</i> ẽ-dě,	ẽ-dīs,	ẽ-dīt,
(or	ēs,	est);
<i>P.</i> ẽd'-i-mūs,	ẽd'-i-tīs,	ẽ-dunt.
(or	es'-tīs),	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Imperfect.

<i>S.</i> ẽd'-ě-rem,	ẽd'-ě-rēs,	ẽd'-ě-rět,
(or	es'-sēs,	es'-sēt);
<i>P.</i> ẽd'-ě-rē-mūs,	ẽd'-ě-rē-tīs,	ẽd'-ě-rent,
(or	es-sē'-tīs,	es'-sent).

IMPERATIVE.

<i>Pres. S.</i> ẽ-dě,	<i>P.</i> ẽd'-i-tě,
(or	es'-tě).
<i>Fut. S.</i> ẽd'-i-tě,	<i>P.</i> ẽd'-i-tō'-tě, ẽ-dun'-tě.
(or	es-tō'-tě).

INFINITIVE.

Pres ẽd'-ě-rě, (or es'-sě).

PASSIVE.

● <i>Pres.</i> ẽd'-i-tūr,	(or es'-tūr).
<i>Imperf.</i> ẽd'-ě-rē-tūr,	(or es-sē-tūr).

NOTE. (a.) In the present subjunctive, *ẽdīm*, *ẽdīs*, etc., are found, for *ẽdam* *ẽdīs*, etc.

(b.) In the compounds of *ẽdo*, also, forms resembling those of *sum* occur. *ambẽdo* has the participles *ambẽns* and *ambẽsus*; *comẽdo* has *comẽsus*, *comesũsus* and rarely *comestus*; and *adẽdo* and *exẽdo* have *adẽsus* and *exẽsus*.

§ 182. *Eo* is irregular in the parts which, in other verbs are formed from the first root, except the imperfect subjunctive and the present infinitive. In these, and in the parts formed from the second and third roots, it is a regular verb of the fourth conjugation

NOTE. *Eo* has no first root, and the parts usually derived from that root, consist, in this verb, of terminations only.

Pres. Indic.	Pres. Infin.	Perf. Indic.	Perf. Part.
e'-ō,	i'-rē,	i'-vi,	i'-tum, to go.

INDICATIVE.

Pres. S. e'-ō, is, it;	Fut. i'-bō, i'-bis, i'-bit, etc.
P. i'-mūs, i'-tis, e'-unt.	Perf. i'-vi, i'-vis-ti, i'-vit, etc.
Imperf. S. i'-bam, i'-bās, i'-bāt;	Plup. iv'-ē-ram, iv'-ē-rās, etc.
P. i'-bā-mūs, etc.	Fut. perf. iv'-ē-rō, iv'-ē-ris, etc.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres. e'-am, e'-ās, e'-āt, etc.	Perf. iv'-ē-rim, iv'-ē-ris, etc.
Imperf. i'-rem, i'-rēs, i'-rēt, etc.	Plup. i'-vis-sem, i'-vis-sēs, etc.

IMPERATIVE.

Pres. S. i,	P. i'-tā.
Fut. 2. i'-tō,	i'-tō'-tē,
3. i'-tō;	e-un'-tō.

INFINITIVE.

Pres. i'-rē.
Perf. i'-vis-sē.
Fut. i-tū'-rūs es'-sē.

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. i'-ens, (gen. e-un'-tis.)
Fut. i-tū'-rūs, a, um.

GERUND.

e-un'-di,
e-un'-dō, etc.

REMARK 1. In some of the compounds the forms *eam*, *ies*, *iet* occur, though rarely, in the future; as, *redeam*, *redies*, *abiet*, *exiet*, *prodient*. *Istis*, *issem*, and *isse*, are formed by contraction for *ivistis*, *ivissem*, and *ivisse*. See § 162, 7.

REM. 2. In the passive voice are found the infinitive *iri*, and the third persons singular *itur*, *ibatur*, *ibitur*, *itum est*, etc.; *eatur*, *iritur*, *eundum est*, etc., which are used impersonally. See § 184, 2, (a.)

REM. 3. The compounds of *eo*, including *vēneo*, are conjugated like the simple verb, but most of them have *ii* in the perfect rather than *ivi*. See under *eo* in § 176. *Adeo*, *anteo*, *ineo*, *prætereo*, *sūbeo*, and *transeo*, being used actively, are found in the passive voice. *Iniētur* occurs as a future passive of *ineo*. *Ambio* is regular, like *audio*, but has either *ambibat* or *ambiēbat*.

NOTE. *Queo*, I can, and *nequeo*, I cannot, are conjugated like *eo*, but they want the imperative mood and the gerund, and their participles rarely occur. They are sometimes found in the passive voice, before an infinitive passive.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

§ 183. (1.) Defective verbs are those which are not used in certain tenses, numbers, or persons.

REMARK. There are many verbs which are not found in all the tenses, numbers, and persons, exhibited in the paradigms. Some, not originally defective, are accounted so, because they do not occur in the classics now extant. Others are in their nature defective. Thus, the first and second persons of the passive voice must be wanting in many verbs, from the nature of their signification.

(2.) The following list contains such verbs as are remarkable for wanting many of their parts:—

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Odi, <i>I hate.</i> | 6. Fāri, <i>to speak.</i> | 11. Cēdo, <i>tell, or give me</i> |
| 2. Cœpi, <i>I have begun.</i> | 7. Quæso, <i>I pray.</i> | 12. Confit, <i>it is done.</i> |
| 3. Memini, <i>I remember.</i> | 8. Ave, } <i>hail, or</i> | 13. Desit, <i>it is wanting.</i> |
| 4. Aio, } <i>I say.</i> | 9. Salve, } <i>farewell.</i> | 14. Infir, <i>he begins.</i> |
| 5. Inquam, } <i>I say.</i> | 10. Apāge, <i>begone.</i> | 15. Ovat, <i>he rejoices.</i> |

1. *Odi*, *cœpi*, and *memini* are used chiefly in the perfect and in the other parts formed from the second root, and are thence called *preteritive verbs*. *Odi* has also a deponent form in the perfect:—
Thus,

IND. *perf.* ō-di or ō-sus-sum; *plup.* ōd'-ē-ram; *fut. perf.* ōd'-ē-ro.

SUBJ. *perf.* ōd'-ē-rim; *plup.* ō-dis'-sem.

INF. *perf.* ō-dis'-se; *fut.* ō-sū'-rum es'-se.

PART. *fut.* ō-sū'-rus; *perf.* ō'-sus.

NOTE 1. *Exōsus* and *pēōsus*, like *ōsus*, are used actively. *Odivit*, for *ōdī*, occurs, M. Anton. in Cic. Phil. 13, 19: and *odiendi* in Appuleius.

2. IND. *perf.* cœ'-pi; *plup.* cœp'-ē-ram; *fut. perf.* cœp'-ē-ro.

SUBJ. *perf.* cœp'-e-rim; *plup.* cœ-pis'-sem.

INF. *perf.* cœ-pis'-se; *fut.* cœp-tū'-rum es'-se.

PART. *fut.* cœp-tū'-rus; *perf.* cœp'-tus.

NOTE 2. In Plautus are found a present, *cœpio*, present subjunctive, *cœpiam*, and infinitive, *cœpere*. Before an infinitive passive, *cœptus est*, etc., rather than *cœpi*, etc., are commonly used.

3. IND. *perf.* mēm'-i-ni; *plup.* mē-mīn'-ē-ram; *fut. perf.* mē-mīn'-ē-ro.

SUBJ. *perf.* mē-mīn'-ē-rim; *plup.* mēm-i-nis'-sem.

INF. *perf.* mēm-i-nis'-sē.

IMPERAT. 2 pers. S. mē-men'-to; P. mēm-en-tō'-tē.

NOTE 3. *Odi* and *memini* have, in the perfect, the sense of the present, and, in the pluperfect and future perfect, the sense of the imperfect and future, as, *fugiet atque odierit*. Cic. In this respect, *nōvi*, I know, the perfect of *novi*, to learn, and *consuevi*, I am wont, the perfect of *consuesco*, I accustom myself, agree with *odi* and *memini*.

4. IND. *pres.* ai'-o,* a'-is, a'-it; —, —, ai'-unt.*

— *imp.* ai-ē'-bam, ai-ē'-bās, ai-ē'-bāt; ai-ē-bā'-mūs, ai-ē-bā'-tis, ai-ē'-bant.

SUBJ. *pres.* —, ai'-ās, ai'-āt; —, —, ai'-ant.

IMPERAT. *pres.* a'-i. PART. *pres.* ai'-ens.

NOTE 4. *Ais* with *ne* is contracted to *ain'* like *viden'*, *ābin'*: for *videne*, *ābine*. The comic writers use the imperfect *aibas*, *aibat* and *aibant*, which are dissyllabic.

5. IND. *pres.* in'-quam, in'-quīs, in'-quīt; in'-qui-mūs, in'-qui-tis, in'-qui-unt.

— *imp.* —, —, in'-qui-ē'-bāt, and in'-qui-bāt; —, —, in'-qui-ē'-bant

— *fut.* —, in'-qui-ēs, in'-qui-ēt; —, —, —.

— *perf.* —, in'-quis'-tī, in'-quīt; —, —, —.

SUBJ. *pres.* —, in'-qui-ās, in'-qui-āt; —, in'-qui-ā'-tis, in'-qui-ant.

IMPERAT. in'-quē, in'-qui-to.

6. IND. *pres.* —, —, fā'-tūr; *fut.* fā'-bōr, —, fāb'-i-tūr.

— *perf.* fātus est; *plup.* fātus eram.

IMPERAT. fā'-rē. PART. *pres.* fāns; *perf.* fā'-tūs; *fut.* fān'-dūs.

INFIN. *pres.* fā'-rī or fā'-ri-ēr. GERUND. *gen.* fān'-dī; *abl.* fān'-dō.

SUPINE, fā'-tū.

* Pronounced a'-yo, a'-yunt, etc., wherever the diphthong *ai* is followed by a vowel.
See § 9, 1.

Interfāri has the forms *interfātur*, *interfāta est*, *interfāri*, *interfuns*, and *interfātus*.—*Effāri* has *effābor*, *effābere*, *effātus est*, *effāta sunt*; *imperat effāre*; *effāri*, *effātus*, *effūdus*, *effūdo*; *effātu*.—*Præfāri* occurs in the following forms, *præfātur*, *præfāmur*; *præfubuntur*; *præfōrer* *præfarentur*; *præfāti sūmus*; *præfātus fuero*; *imperat. præfāto*, *præfāmino*; *præfans*, *præfātus*, *præfandus*; *præfando*.—*Prōfāri* has *prōfātur*, *prōfāta est*, *prōfāta sunt*, *prōfātus* and *prōfuns*.

7. IND. pres. quæ'-so, —, quæ'-sit; quæ'-ū-mūs, —, —.
INF. pres. quæ'-ē-rē.

8. T. ā'-vē, ā'-vē-tē; ā'-vē-to. INF. ā'-vē-rē.
Avēre and *salvēre* are often used with *jūdeo*.

9. IND. pres. sal'-ve-o; fut. sal-vē'-bīs. INF. pres. sal-vē'-rē.
IMPERAT. sal'-vē, sal-vē'-tē; sal-vē'-to.

10. IMPERAT. āp'-ā-gē. So *āge* with a subject either singular or plural.

11. IMPERAT. sing. cē'-do; pl. cet'-tē for cēd'-ī-tē. Hence *cēdodum*.

12. IND. pres. con'-fīt; fut. con-fī'-et.
SUBJ. pres. con-fī'-āt; imperf. con-fī'-ē-rēt. INF. pres. con-fī'-ē-rī.

13. IND. pres. dē'-fīt; pl. dē-fī'-unt; fut. dē-fī'-ēt. SUBJ. pres. dē-fī'-āt.
INF. pres. dē-fī'-ē-rī. So *ef-fī'-ē-rī*, and *in-ter-fī'-ē-rī*. *Plaut.*; and *in-ter-fī'-at*. *Lucr.*

14. IND. pres. in'-fīt; pl. in-fī'-unt.

15. IND. pres. ō'-vāt. SUBJ. pres. ō'-vēt; imperf. ō-vā'-rēt.
PART. pres. ō'-vans; perf. ō-vā'-tūs; fut. ōv-ā-tū'-rūs. GERUND, ō-van'-dī.

REMARK 1. Among defective verbs are sometimes, also, included the following:—*Fōrem*, *fōres*, etc., *f'rē*, (see § 154, R. 3.) *Ausim*, *ausis*, *ausit*; *ausint*. *Fuero* and *fazim*, *fazis*, *fazit*; *fazimus*, *fazitis*, *fazint*. *Fazem*. The form in *o* is an old future perfect; that in *im* a perfect, and that in *em* a pluperfect subjunctive. See § 162, 7, (c.), and 9.

REM. 2. In the present tense, the first person singular, *fūro*, to be mad, and *duo* and *der*, from *do*, to give, are not used. So in the imperative *scī*, *cūpe* and *polle*, from *scio*, *cūpio*, and *polleo*, do not occur.

REM. 3. A few words, sometimes classed with defectives, are formed by contraction from a verb and the conjunction *si*; as, *sis* for *si vis*, *sukis* for *si vultis*, *ides* for *si audes* (for *audēs*.)

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

§ 184. (a.) Impersonal verbs are those which are used only in the third person singular, and do not admit of a *personal* subject.

(b.) The subject of an impersonal verb in the active voice is, for the most part, either an infinitive, or an infinitive or subjunctive clause; but in English the neuter pronoun, *it*, commonly stands before the verb, and represents such clause; as, *me delectat scribere*, *it* delights me to write. Sometimes an accusative depending on an impersonal verb takes, in English, the place of a subject; as, *me miseret tui*, I pity thee.

1. Impersonal verbs in the active voice are conjugated in the several conjugations like *delectat*, *it* delights; *dēcet*, *it* becomes; *contingit*, *it* happens; *evenit*, *it* happens; thus:—

	1st Conj.	2d Conj.	3d Conj.	4th Conj.
IND. Pres.	delectat,	dēcet,	contingit,	venit,
Imp.	delectābat,	decēbat,	contingēbat,	veniebāt,
Fut.	delectābit,	decēbit,	continget,	veniet,
Perf.	delectāvit,	decuit,	contigit,	evenit,
Plup.	delectavērat,	decuērat,	contigērat,	evenērat,
Fut. perf.	delectavērit.	decuērit.	contigērit.	evenērit.
SUB. Pres.	delectet,	deceat,	contingat,	eveniat,
Imp.	delectāret,	decēret,	contingēret,	eveniret,
Perf.	delectavērit,	decuērit,	contigērit,	evenērit,
Plup.	delectavisset.	decuisset.	contigisset.	evenisset.
INF. Pres.	delectāre,	decēre,	contingēre,	evenire,
Perf.	delectavisse.	decuisse.	contigiſſe.	evenisse.

2. (a.) Most *neuter* and many *active* verbs may be used impersonally in the passive voice, by changing the personal subject of the active voice into an ablative with the preposition *a* or *ab*; as,

Illi pugnant; or *pugnātur ab illis*, they fight. *Illi quæruni*, or *quæritur ab illis*, they ask. Cf. § 141, Rem. 2.

(b.) In the passive form, the subject in English is, commonly, either the *agent*, expressed or understood, or an *abstract* noun formed from the verb; as,

Pugnātum est, we, they, etc. fought; or, the *battle* was fought. *Concurritur*, the *people* run together; or, there is a *concourse*.

(c.) Sometimes the English subject in the passive form is, in Latin, an oblique case dependent on the verb; as, *favētur tibi*, thou art favored.

The following are the forms of impersonal verbs in the several conjugations of the passive voice:—

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pres.	pugnātur,	favētur,	curritur,	venitur,
Imp.	pugnabātur,	favebātur,	currebātur,	veniebātur,
Fut.	pugnabitur,	favebitur,	currētur,	venietur,
Perf.	pugnātum est or fuit,	fautum est or fuit,	cursum est or fuit,	ventum est or fuit,
Plup.	pugnātum erat or fuērat,	fautum erat or fuērat,	cursum erat or fuērat,	ventum erat or fuērat,
Fut. p.	pugnātum erit or fuērit.	fautum erit or fuērit.	cursum erit or fuērit.	ventum erit or fuērit.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pres.	pugnētur,	faveātur,	curratur,	veniatur,
Imp.	pugnaretur,	faveretur,	curreretur,	veniretur,
Perf.	pugnātum sit or fuērit,	fautum sit or fuērit,	cursum sit or fuērit,	ventum sit or fuērit,
Plup.	pugnātum esset or fuisset.	fautum esset or fuisset.	cursum esset or fuisset.	ventum esset or fuisset.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres.	pugnāri	favēri,	curri,	venti,
Perf.	pugnātum esse or fuisse,	fautum esse or fuisse,	cursum esse or fuisse,	ventum esse or fuisse,
Fut.	pugnātum iri.	fautum iri.	cursum iri.	ventum iri.

3. In like manner, in the periphrastic conjugation, the neuter gender of the participle in *dus*, both of active and neuter verbs, is used impersonally with *est*, etc., and the dative of the person; as, *mihi scribendum fuit*, I have been obliged to write; *moriendum est omnibus*, all must die. See § 162, 15, R. 5.

REMARK 1. Grammarians usually reckon only ten real impersonal verbs, all of which are of the second conjugation, viz. *décet*, *libet*, *licet*, *liquet*, *misérêt*, *oportet*, *piget*, *pœnitet*, *pudet*, and *tadet*. (See § 169.) Four of these, *décet*, *libet*, *licet*, and *liquet* occur also in the third person plural, but without personal subjects. There seems, however, to be no good reason for distinguishing the verbs above enumerated from other impersonal verbs. The following are such other verbs as are most commonly used impersonally:—

(a.) In the first conjugation:—

Constat, it is evident.	Vacat, there is leisure.	Pugnâtur, a battle is fought.
Juvat, it delights.	Certâtur, there is a contention.	Stâtur, they stand firm.
Præstat, it is better.	Peccâtur, a fault is committed.	
Restat, it remains.		
Stat, it is resolved.		

(b.) In the second conjugation:—

Appâret, it appears.	Pertinet, it pertains.	Persuadêtur, he, they, etc. are persuaded.
Attinet, it belongs to.	Placet, it pleases.	Pertæsum est, he, they, etc. are disgusted with.
Displicet, it displeases.	Flêtur, we, etc. weep, or, there is weeping.	Silêtur, silence is maintained.
Dôlet, it grieves.	Nocêtur, injury is inflicted.	
Miserêtur, it distresses.		
Pâtet, it is plain.		

(c.) In the third conjugation:—

Accêdit, it happens.	Miserescit, it distresses.	Desinîtur, there is an end.
Conducit, it is useful.	Sufficit, it suffices.	Scribîtur, it is written.
Contingit, it happens.	Creditur, it is believed.	Vivîtur, we, etc. live.
Fallit, or } it escapes me;	Curritur, people run.	
Fûgit me, } I do not know.		

(d.) In the fourth conjugation:—

Convênit, it is agreed upon; it is fit.	Expêdit, it is expedient.	Sciîtur, it is known.
Evênit, it happens.	Dormîtur, we, they, etc. sleep.	Itur, they, etc. go.
		Venîtur, they, etc. come.

(e.) Among irregular verbs:—

Fit, it happens.	Prætêrit me, it is unknown to me.	Rêfert, it concerns.
Intêrest, it concerns.	Prôdest, it avails.	Sûbit, it occurs.
Obest, it is hurtful.		Supêrest, it remains.

(f.) To these may be added verbs signifying the state of the weather, or the operations of nature. The subject of these may be *Jupiter*, *deus*, or *cælum*, which are sometimes expressed. Of this kind are the following:—

Fulget, } it lightens.	Lapidat, it rains stones.	Tônât, it thunders.
Fulgûrat, } it grows light.	Lucescit, } it grows light.	Vesperascit, } evening
Fulminat, } it freezes.	Illucescit, } it snows.	Advesperascit, } ap-
Gêlat, it freezes.	Ningit, it rains.	Invesperascit, } proaches.
Grandinat, it hails.	Pluit, it rains.	

Lapi lat, ningit, and pluit are also used impersonally in the passive voice.

REM. 2. Impersonal verbs, not being used in the imperative, take the subjunctive in its stead; as, *delectet*, let it delight. In the passive voice, their perfect participles are used only in the neuter.

REM. 3. Most of the impersonal verbs want participles, gerunds, and supines; but *penitet* has a present participle, futures in *rus* and *dis*, and the gerund. *Pidet* and *piget* have also the gerund and future passive participle.

REM. 4. Most of the above verbs are also used personally, but frequently in a somewhat different sense; as, *ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset*, so that the Tiber and bridge were between them.

REDUNDANT VERBS.

§ 185. Redundant verbs are those which have different forms to express the same meaning.

Verbs may be redundant in *termination*; as, *fabrīco* and *fabrīcor*, to frame;—in *conjugation*; as, *lāvo*, *-āre*, and *lāvo*, *-ēre*, to wash;—or in certain tenses; as, *ōdi* and *ōsus sum*, I hate.

1. The following deponent verbs, besides their passive form, have an active form in *o*, of the same meaning, but which is, in general, rarely used. A few, however, which are marked *r.*, occur more rarely than the corresponding forms in *o*.

Abominor, to abhor.	Fabrīcor, to frame.	Oscitor, to gape.
Adūlor, to flatter.	Fenēror, to lend on interest.	Pacifīcor, <i>r.</i> to make a peace.
Altercor, to dispute.	Fluctuor, to fluctuate.	Palpor, to caress.
Amplexor, to embrace.	Frustror, to disappoint.	Partior, to divide.
Arbitror, to suppose.	Frutīcor, to sprout.	Popūlor, to lay waste.
Argūtor, to prate.	Impertior, <i>r.</i> to impart.	Pūnior, to punish.
Assentior, to assent.	Jurgor, to quarrel.	Ruminor, to ruminate.
Auepor, to hunt after.	Lacrimor, <i>r.</i> to weep.	Sciscitor, to inquire.
Augūror, to foretell.	Ludīfīcor, to ridicule.	Sortior, to cast lots.
Aurīgor, to drive a chariot.	Luxūrior, <i>r.</i> to be rank.	Stabīlor, to stable.
Auspīcor, to take the auspices.	Medīcor, to heal.	Tueor, to defend.
Cachinnor, <i>r.</i> to laugh aloud.	Mēreor, to deserve.	Tumultuor, to be in confusion.
Comitor, to accompany.	Mētor, to measure.	Tūtor, to defend.
Commentor, to deliberate.	Misēreor, to commiserate.	Ūtor, to use.
Convivor, to feast together.	Modēror, to moderate.	Urīnor, to dive.
Cunctor, (cont.), to delay.	Munēror, <i>r.</i> to bestow.	Velīfīcor, to set sail.
Dignor, to deem worthy.	Nictor, <i>r.</i> to wink.	Venēror, to reverence.
Depascor, to feed upon.	Nūtrior, <i>r.</i> to nourish.	Vocīfīcor, to bawl.
Elucubror, to elaborate.	Obsōnor, to cater.	
	Opīnor, to suppose.	

2. The following verbs are redundant in conjugation:—

Boo, -āre, } to roar.	Fulgeo, -ēre, } to shine.	Sōno, -āre, } to sound.
Boo, -ēre, <i>r.</i> }	Fulgo, -ēre, <i>r.</i> }	Sōno, -ēre, }
Bullo, -āre, } to boil.	Lāvo, -āre, } to wash.	Strideo, -ēre, } to creak.
Bullio, -āre, } }	Lāvo, -ēre, <i>r.</i> }	Strido, -ēre, }
Cieo, -ēre, } to excite.	Līno, -ēre, } to anoint.	Tergeo, -ēre, } to wipe.
Cio, -īre, <i>r.</i> }	Līnio, -īre, <i>r.</i> }	Tergo, -ēre, }
Dēno, -āre, } to thicken.	Nicto, -āre, } to wink.	Tueor, -āri, } to protect
Dēno, -ēre, } }	Nictio, -ēre, }	Tuor, -i, <i>r.</i> }
Ferveo, -ēre, } to boil.	Sālo, -ēre, } to salt.	
Fervo, -ēre, } }	Sālio, -īre, }	
Fōdio, -ēre, } to dig.	Scāteo, -ēre, } to abound.	
Fōdio, -īre, <i>r.</i> }	Scāto, -ēre, <i>r.</i> }	

Those marked *r.* are rarely used.

2. Different verbs have sometimes the same perfect; as,

Aceo, acui, <i>to be sour.</i>	Fulcio, fulsi, <i>to prop.</i>	Pāveo, pāvi, <i>to fear.</i>
Acuo, acui, <i>to sharpen.</i>	Lūceo, luxi, <i>to shine.</i>	Pasco, pāvi, <i>to feed.</i>
Cresco, crēvi, <i>to grow.</i>	Lūgeo, luxi, <i>to mourn.</i>	Pendeo, pēpendi, <i>to hang.</i>
Cerno, crēvi, <i>to decry.</i>	Mulceo, mulsi, <i>to soothe.</i>	Pendo, pēpendi, <i>to weigh.</i>
Fulgeo, fulsi, <i>to shine.</i>	Mulgeo, mulsi, <i>to milk.</i>	

To these add some of the compounds of *sto* and *sisto*.

3. Different verbs have sometimes, also, the same supine or perfect participle; as,

Frīco, frictum, <i>to rub.</i>	Pango, pactum, <i>to drive</i>	Pātor, passus, <i>to suffer.</i>
Frigō, frictum, <i>to roast.</i>	in.	Tēneo, tentum, <i>to hold.</i>
Māneo, mansum, <i>to remain.</i>	Paciscor, pactus, <i>to bargain.</i>	Tendo, tentum, <i>to stretch.</i>
Mando, mansum, <i>to chew.</i>	Pando, passum, <i>to extend.</i>	Verro, versum, <i>to brush.</i>
		Verro, versum, <i>to turn.</i>

DERIVATION OF VERBS.

§ 187. Verbs are derived either from nouns, from adjectives, or from other verbs.

I. Verbs derived from nouns or adjectives are called *denominatives*.

1. (a.) Active denominatives are generally of the first conjugation; those which are neuter, of the second. They are usually formed by adding respectively *o* and *eo* to the root; as,

FROM NOUNS.

Actives.

Armo, <i>to arm,</i> (arma.)
Fraudo, <i>to defraud,</i> (fraus.)
Nomino, <i>to name,</i> (nomen.)
Numéro, <i>to number,</i> (numerus.)

Neuters.

Flōreo, <i>to bloom,</i> (flos.)
Frondeo, <i>to produce leaves,</i> (frons.)
Lūceo, <i>to shine,</i> (lux.)
Vireo, <i>to flourish,</i> (vis.)

FROM ADJECTIVES.

Albo, <i>to whiten,</i> (albus.)	Albeo, <i>to be white,</i> (albus.)
Celebro, <i>to frequent,</i> (celēber.)	Calveo, <i>to be bald,</i> (calvus.)
Libéro, <i>to free,</i> (liber.)	Flāveo, <i>to be yellow,</i> (flāvus.)

(b.) Sometimes a preposition is prefixed in forming the derivative; as,

Concervo, <i>to heap together,</i> (acervus.)	Extirpo, <i>to extirpate,</i> (stirps.)
Excāvo, <i>to excavate,</i> (cāvus.)	Illāqueo, <i>to insnare,</i> (lāqueus.)

2. Many deponents of the first conjugation, derived from nouns, express the exercise of the character, office, etc., denoted by the primitive; as, *architector*, to build; *comitor*, to accompany; *fūror*, to steal; from *architectus*, *cōmes*, and *fūr*.

3. Such as denote resemblance or imitation are called *imitatives*; as, *cornīcor*, to imitate a crow, from *cornix*; *Græcor*, to imitate the Greeks. Some of these end in *isso*; as, *patrīso*, to imitate a father.

II. Verbs derived from other verbs are either *frequentatives*, *inceptives*, *desideratives*, *diminutives*, or *intensives*.

1. *Frequentatives* express a repetition, or an increase of the action expressed by the primitive.

(a.) They are all of the first conjugation, and are formed by adding to the third root; as, *dōmo*, (*dōmīt-*) *dōmīto*. So *adjūvo*, *adjūto*, *dico*, *dicto*; *gēro*, *gesto*. In verbs of the first conjugation, *ā* of the root is often changed into *ū*; as, *clāmo*, to cry, (*clamāt-*) *clamīto*, to cry frequently.

(b.) A few frequentatives are formed by adding *ūto* to the first root of the primitive; as, *āgo* (*āg-*) *āgīto*. So *lāleo*, *lālīto*; *nosco*, *nosctīto*; *querō*, *querūto*.

(c.) Frequentatives, from primitives of the second, third, and fourth conjugations, sometimes serve again as primitives, from which new frequentatives are formed; as, *dicō*, *dicto*, *dictīto*; *curro*, *curso*, *curstīto*; *venio*, *vento*, *ventīto*. Sometimes the second or intermediate form is not in use.

(d.) Some frequentatives are deponent; as, *minitor*, from *minor* (*minūt-*); *versor*, from *verto* (*vers-*). So *amplexor*, *sector*, *loquitor*, from *amplector*, *sequor*, and *loquor*.

(e.) When verbs of this class express simply an increase of the action denoted by the primitive, they are, by some grammarians, called *intensives*.

2. *Inceptives*, or *inchoatives* mark the beginning of the action or state expressed by the primitive.

(a.) They all end in *sco*, and are formed by adding that termination to the root of the primitive, with its connecting vowel, which, in the third conjugation, is *i*; as, *cāleo*, to be hot; *cālesco*, to grow hot.

So *lābo*, (*āre*), *lābasco*; *ingēmo*, (*ēre*), *ingēmisco*; *obdormio*, (*ire*), *obdormisco*. *Hisco* is contracted for *hiasco*, from *hio*, (*āre*).

(b.) Most inceptives are formed from verbs of the second conjugation.

(c.) Some inceptives are formed from nouns and adjectives by adding *asco* or *esco* to the root; as, *puērasco*, from *puer*; *jūvenēscō*, from *jūvenis*.

NOTE. Inceptives are all neuter, and of the third conjugation. See § 178.

Some verbs in *sco*, which are not inceptives, are active; as, *disco*, *posco*.

3. *Desideratives* express a desire of doing the act denoted by the primitive.

(a.) They are formed from the third root, by adding *ūrīo*; as, *cāeno*, to sup, (*cāenāt-*) *cāenātūrīo*, to desire to sup.

(b.) Desideratives are all of the fourth conjugation. See § 176, Note.

(c.) Verbs in *ūrīo*, having *u* long, are not desideratives; as, *prūrīo*, *agūrīo*.

4. *Diminutives* denote a feeble or trifling action. They are formed by adding *īllo* to the root of the primitive; as, *conscribīllo*, to scribble, from *conscribo*.

They are few in number, and are all of the first conjugation.

5. *Intensives* denote eager action. They are usually formed by adding *so*, *esso*, or *isso* to the root of the primitive; as, *fācesso*, to act earnestly—from *fācio*.

So *cāpesso*, *incesso*, from *cāpio* and *incēdo*. *Oncipisco*, to desire greatly, though in form an inceptive, is, in its signification, an intensive.

NOTE. Verbs of all these classes have sometimes simply the meaning of their primitives.

COMPOSITION OF VERBS.

§ 188. Verbs are compounded variously:—

1. Of a noun and a verb; as, *æthficio*, *belligéro*, *lucrifácio*. See § 108, R. 1.
2. Of an adjective and a verb: as, *amplifício*, *multipláco*.
3. Of two verbs; as, *calcfácio*, *madéfácio*, *patéfácio*.

REM. In verbs of this class, the first part, which is a verb of the second conjugation, loses its final *o*; the second part is always the verb *fácio*.

4. Of an adverb and a verb; as, *benéfácio*, *maldédico*, *sdtágo*, *nólo*, *negligo*.
5. Of a preposition and a verb; as, *addúco*, *excólo*, *pródo*, *subrêpo*, *discerno*, *síjungo*.
6. Of a preposition and a noun, as, *pernocto*, *irrêtio*.

§ 189. In composition with particles, the vowels *a* and *e* and the diphthong *æ* in the radical syllable of the simple verb are often changed in the compound.

1. The following simple verbs in composition change *a* into *e*:—

Arceo,	Carpo,	Farcio,	Jacto,	Pärio,	Patro,	Spargo,
Candeo,	Damno,	Fätiscor,	Lacto,	Partio,	Sacro,	Tracto.
Capto,	Fallo,	Grädior,	Mando,	Pätior,	Scando,	

Exc. *A* is retained in *amando*, *præmando*, *desacro*, and *retracto*; *prædamno*, and *pertracto* sometimes also occur. *A* is also changed into *e* in *occenito* from *canto*, and *anhêlo* from *hâlo*; *comperco* also is found.

2. The following, in the first root, change *ã* and *ẽ* into *ĩ*; viz.

ãgo, *cãdo*, *ẽgeo*, *ẽmo*, *frango*, *pango*, *prẽmo*, *rẽgo*, *sẽdeo*, *spẽcio*, *tango*.

3. These change *ã* and *ẽ*, in the first and second roots, into *ĩ*; viz.

sãlio, to leap, *sãpio*, *tãceo*, and *tẽneo*.

4. These change *ã* into *ĩ*, and *æ* into *ĩ*, in all the roots; viz.

hãbeo, *lãcio*, *lãteo*, *plãceo*, *stãtuo*; *cædo*, *lædo*, and *quæro*.

5. The following change *ã*, in the first root, into *ĩ*, and in the third root into *e*; viz.

cãno, *cãpio*, *fãteor*, *jãcio*, *rãpio*, and *ãpiscor*.

Exc. (a.) *A* is retained in *circumãgo*, *perãgo*, *salãgo*; *antẽhãbeo*, *posthãbeo*, *dẽpango*, *rẽpango*, *complãceo*, and *perplãceo*. *Occãno* and *recãno* also sometimes occur. *E* is retained in *coẽmo*, *circumsẽdeo*, and *supersẽdeo*. *Antẽcãpio* and *anticpio* are both used; so also are *superjãcio* and *superjicio*.

(b.) *Obgo* and *dẽgo* are formed, by contraction, from *con*, *de*, and *ãgo*; *dẽmo*, *prẽmo* and *sũmo*, from *de*, *pro*, *sub*, and *ẽmo*; *prãbeo*, and perhaps *dẽbeo*, from *præ*, *de*, and *hãbeo*; *pergo* and *surgio*, from *per*, *sub*, and *rẽgo*.

NOTE 1. *Fácio*, compounded with a preposition, changes *ã* into *ĩ* in the first root, and into *e* in the third; as, *afficio*, *affeci*, *affectum*. Some compounds of *fácio* with nouns and adjectives, change *ã* into *ĩ*, and also drop *i* before *o*, and are of the first conjugation; as, *signifício*, *lutfício*, *magnífico*. *Spẽcio* forms some compounds in the same manner; as, *conspicor* and *supplicor*.

NOTE 2. *Lẽgo*, compounded with *con*, *de*, *ã*, *e*, *inter*, *nee*, and *se*, changes into *ĩ*, in the first root; as, *collẽgo*, *negligo*, etc.; but with *ad*, *præ*, *per*, *re*, *sub*, and *trans*, it retains *ẽ*; as, *allẽgo*.

NOTE 3. *Calco* and *salto*, in composition, change *a* into *u*; as, *inculco*, *insulto*. *Pluudo* changes *au* into *ũ*; as, *explũdo*; except *applaudo*. *Audio* changes *au* into *ũ* in *obũdio*. *Cruso*, *clawio*, and *quãtio*, drop *a*: as, *accũso*, *rẽclũdo*, *percũtio*. *Fero* changes *a* into *i* in *dẽjũro* and *pẽjũro*, but *dẽjũro*, also, is in use.

NOTE 4. In the compounds of *caveo*, *māneo*, and *trahō* *d* remains unchanged, and so also does *æ* in the compounds of *hæreo*.

NOTE 5. The simple verbs with which the following are compounded are not used:—

Dēfendo,	Impēdio,	Confūto,	Instīgo,	Connīveo,
Offendo,	Imbuo,	Rēfūto,	Impleo,	Percello,
Expērior,	Compello, (-āre,)	Ingruo,	Compleo,	Induo,
Expēdio,	Appello, (-āre,)	Congruo,	Rēnīdeo,	Exuo,
				and some others.

For the changes produced in prepositions by composition with verbs see § 196.

PARTICLES.

§ 190. 1. *Particles* are those parts of speech which are neither declined nor conjugated. They are divided into four classes—*adverbs*, *prepositions*, *conjunctions*, and *interjections*.

NOTE. A word may sometimes belong to two or more of these classes, according to its connection.

ADVERBS.

2. An adverb is a particle used to modify or limit the meaning of a verb, an adjective, or another adverb; as,

Bēne et sapienter dixit, he spoke *well* and *wisely*; Cūis ēgrēgie fidēlis, a remarkably faithful dog; Nīmīs valde laudāre, to praise *too much*. Compare § 277, R. 1.

3. Adverbs, in regard to their *signification*, are divided into various classes; as, adverbs of *place*, *time*, *manner*, etc., and some belong to either class according to their connection.

4. In regard to their *etymology*, adverbs are either *primitive* or *derivative*.

REMARK. Among primitive adverbs are here classed not only such as cannot be traced to any more remote root, but also all which are not included in the regular classes of derivative adverbs hereafter mentioned.

PRIMITIVE ADVERBS.

§ 191. The primitive adverbs are few in number, when compared with the derivatives, and most of them are contained in the following lists marked I, II, and III.

I. Adverbs of Place and Order.

ādeo, so far, as far.	ālicūbi, somewhere.	āliquōversum, toward
ād hūc, to this place.	ālicundē, from some	some place.
adversus, } opposite,	place.	āliundē, from another
adversum, } over against,	āliō, to another place.	place.
exadversus,—um, } toward.	āliquā, in some way.	circā, } around.
āliā, by another way.	āliorsum, toward another	circum, } place.
āliās, in another place.	place.	circiter, on every side
ālibi, elsewhere.	āliquō, to some place.	circumcircā, likewise

citrā, on this side.
citro, hither.
contrā, over against.
cōram, before.
dēhinc, henceforth.
deinceps, successively.
deindē, after that.
dēniquē, finally.
dēnuo, again.
deorsum, downward.
dextrorsum, toward the right.
eā, that way.
eādēm, the same way.
eō, to that place, thither.
eodēm, to the same place.
exindē, after that.
extrā, without.
extrinsēcūs, from without.
fōrās, out of doors.
fōris, without.
hāc, this way.
hactēnūs, thus far.
hic, here.
hinc, hence.
hūc, hither.
hūcuscūq, thus far.
hōrsūm, hitherward.
ibi, there.
Ibidēm, in the same place.
illāc, that way.
illīc, there.
illīnc, thence.
illō, thither.
illōrsūm, thitherward.
illūc, thither.
indē, thence.
indēm, from the same place.

infra, below, beneath.
Inibi, in that place.
intrinsēcūs, from within
intrā, intro,
intōrsūm, } within.
intūs,
istāc, that way.
istīc, there.
istīnc, thence.
istō, istāc, thither.
juxtā, near, alike.
nēcūbi, lest any where.
neutro, to neither side.
neutrūbi, to neither place,
to neither side.
nullibi, } no where.
nusquam,
pēntūs, within.
pōnē, post, behind, back.
porro, onward.
prōcūl, far.
prōpē, proptēr, near.
prōrsūm, forward.
prōtinūs, onward.
quā? in which way?
quāquā, } what way
quācumque, } soever.
quāquē, wheresoever.
quālibēt, } in every way.
quāvis,
quō? whither?
quōd, } how far.
quousquē,
quōpiam, } to some place.
quōquam,
quōquō, } whither-
quōcumquē, } soever.
quōquōversūs, toward
every side.

quorsum? whitherward?
quōvis, } to every place.
quōlibēt,
retro, } backward,
retōrsūm, } back.
rusūm,
sicūbi, if any where.
sicundē, if from any place.
sinistrorsum, toward the left.
subtēr, beneath.
sūpēr, suprā, above, on top.
sursum, upward.
tūm, then, in the next place.
tūi? where?
ūbicumquē, } wherever,
ūbiūbi, } wheresoever.
ūbilibēt, } any where,
ūbiquē, } every where.
ūbivīs,
ultrā, ultro, beyond.
undē? whence?
undēlibēt, } from every
undēvis, } where.
undiquē,
undeundē, } whence-
undēcūmquē, } soever.
uspīam, } somewhere,
usquam, } any where.
usquē, all the way.
usquēquāquē, in all ways.
utrimquē, on both sides.
utrō? which way?
utrōbi? in which place?
utrōbiquē, in both places.
utrōquē, to both sides.
utrōquēversūm, toward both sides.

REMARK 1. (a.) The interrogative adverbs of place, *ubi?* where? *undē?* whence? *quō?* whither? and *quā?* in what way? have relation to other adverbs formed in a similar manner, thus constituting a system of *adverbial correlatives* similar to that of the pronominal adjectives. See § 139, 5, (8.)

(b.) As in the case of the pronominal correlatives, the *interrogative* and *relative* forms are alike, beginning with *u* or *qu*. The *demonstratives* are formed from *is*, which is strengthened by *dem*, and the *indefinite* from *aliquis*. The *general relatives* and the *general indefinites* or *universals*, like those of the pronominal adjectives, are made, the former by doubling the simple relatives or by appending to them the termination *cumquē*, 'soever,' and the latter by adding *quē*, *vis*, or *libēt*. Thus:

Interrog.	Demonstr.	Relat.	Gen. Relat.	Indefin.	Gen. Indefin.
<i>ubi?</i>	<i>ibi,</i> <i>ibidēm,</i>	<i>ūbi,</i>	<i>ūbiūbi,</i> <i>ūbicumquē,</i>	<i>ālicūbi,</i>	<i>ūbiquē,</i> <i>ūbivīs,</i> <i>ūbilibēt.</i>
<i>undē?</i>	<i>indē,</i> <i>indidēm,</i>	<i>undē,</i>	<i>undeundē,</i> <i>undēcūmquē,</i>	<i>ālicundē,</i>	<i>undiquē,</i> <i>undēvis,</i> <i>undēlibēt.</i>
<i>quō?</i>	<i>eō,</i> <i>eodēm,</i>	<i>quō,</i>	<i>quōquō,</i> <i>quōcumquē,</i>	<i>āliquō,</i>	<i>quōvis,</i> <i>quōlibēt.</i>
<i>quā?</i>	<i>eā,</i> <i>eādēm.</i>	<i>quā.</i>	<i>quāquā,</i> <i>quācumquē.</i>	<i>āliquā.</i>	<i>quāvis.</i> <i>quālibēt.</i>

(c.) To those answering *o ubi?* may be added *adibi*, *nullibi*, and *inibi*, the latter being a strengthened form of *ibi*. In like manner *alivndē*, *utrimquē*, *intrinsecus*, and *extrinsecus* may be added to those answering to *undē?* and *aliō* to those answering to *quō?* So also to *utrū?* answer *utroquē* and *neutrō*.

(d.) The demonstratives *ibi*, *indē*, and *eō* are used only in reference to relative sentences which precede; but more definite demonstratives are formed from the pronouns *hic*, *istē*, and *illē*, answering in like manner to *ubi?* *undē?* and *quō?* These together with the preceding correlatives are, in the following table, arranged respectively under their several interrogatives *ubi?* *undē?* *quō?* *quā?* and *quorsum?*—Thus:

<i>ubi?</i>	<i>undē?</i>	<i>quō?</i>	<i>quā?</i>	<i>quorsum?</i>
<i>hic</i> ,	<i>hinc</i> ,	<i>hūc</i> ,	<i>hāc</i> ,	<i>horsum</i> ,
<i>istic</i> ,	<i>istinc</i> ,	<i>istūc</i> ,	<i>istāc</i> ,	<i>istorsum</i> ,
<i>illic</i> ,	<i>illinc</i> ,	<i>illūc</i> ,	<i>illāc</i> ,	<i>illorsum</i> ,
<i>ibi</i> ,	<i>indē</i> ,	<i>eō</i> ,	<i>eā</i> ,	_____
<i>ibidem</i> ,	<i>indidem</i> ,	<i>eōdem</i> ,	<i>eādem</i> ,	_____
<i>alibi</i> ,	<i>alivndē</i> ,	<i>aliō</i> ,	<i>aliā</i> ,	<i>alorsum</i> ,
<i>alicubi</i> ,	<i>alicundē</i> ,	<i>aliquō</i> ,	<i>aliquā</i> ,	<i>aliquoversum</i> .

(e.) *Hic*, *hinc*, *hūc*, refer to the place of the speaker; *istic*, *istinc*, *istūc*, to the place of the second person or person addressed; and *illic*, *illinc*, *illūc*, to that of the third person or the person or thing spoken of. Cf. § 207, R. 23, (a.) and (d.)

(f.) The interrogative adverbs *ubi*, *undē*, *quō*, *quā*, etc. are often used without a question, simply as adverbs of place; as, *In eam partem ituros, atque ibi futuros Helvetios, ubi eos Caesar constituisset*.

(g.) In consequence of a transfer of their meaning, some of the adverbs of place, as, *hic*, *ibi*, *ibi*, *hinc*, *indē*, *hactenus*, etc., become also adverbs of time, and some of them are used also as conjunctions.

II. Adverbs of Time.

actūtum, immediately.
abhinc, from this time.
ādeo, so long (as).
adhūc, until now, still.
aliās, at another time.
aliquamdiū, for awhile.
aliquandō, at some time.
aliquoties, several times.
antē, before.
anteā, previously.
antehāc, formerly.
bis, twice. (see § 119).
circitēr, about, near.
crās, tomorrow.
cum or *quum*, when.
deinceps, in succession.
deinceps or *dein*, thereupon.
exinceps or *exin*, afterward.
ēthinc, from this time.
ēnum, at length.
ēnque, lastly.
diū, long.
dūdum, previously.
eousquē, so long.
herē or *hērī*, yesterday.
hic, here, hereupon.
hinc, from this time, since.
hōdiē, to-day.
ibi, then, thereupon.
dentidem, now and then, repeatedly.

illicō, immediately.
indē, after that, then.
interdum, sometimes.
interim, meanwhile.
Itērum, again.
jam, now, already.
jamdiū, long ago.
jamdūdum, long ago.
jamjam, presently.
jampridem, long since.
mōdo, just now.
mox, soon after.
nondum, not yet.
nonnumquam, sometimes.
nūdiūs tertius, three days ago.
nunc, now.
numquam, never.
nūpēr, lately.
olim, formerly.
pārumpēr, for a short time.
paulispēr, time.
pērendiē, two days hence.
porro, hereafter, in future.
post, postea, afterwards.
posthāc, hereafter.
postridiē, the day after.
pridem, long since.
pridiē, the day before.
prōtinūs, instantly.

quamdiū? how long?
quandō? when?
quandocumquē, whenever.
quandōquē, at some time.
quātēr, four times.
quoād? how long?
quousquē? how long?
quondam, formerly.
quōtidīē, daily.
quōtiēs? how often?
quum or *cum*, when.
rursūs, again.
sæpē, often.
sēmēl, once.
sempēr, always.
stātīm, immediately.
sūbindē, immediately, now and then.
tamdiū, so long.
tandem, at length.
tantispēr, for so long.
tēr, thrice.
tōtiēs, so often.
tum, tunc, then.
ūbi, when, as soon as.
umquam, ever.
usquē, until, ever.
ūt or *ūti*, as, or soon as, when.

III Adverbs of Manner, Quality, Degree, etc.,

<i>adeo</i> , so, to that degree.	<i>n. m. s.</i> , } too much.	<i>sānē</i> , truly.
<i>admodum</i> , very much.	<i>nīmium</i> , }	<i>sāt</i> , } enough.
<i>aliter</i> , otherwise.	<i>nōn</i> , not.	<i>sātis</i> , }
<i>ceu</i> , as, like as.	<i>omnino</i> , altogether, only.	<i>sātius</i> , rather.
<i>cūr</i> ? why?	<i>pænē</i> , almost.	<i>scilicet</i> , truly, to wit.
<i>duntaxat</i> , only, at least.	<i>pālam</i> , openly.	<i>secūs</i> otherwise.
<i>etiam</i> , also, too, y, yes.	<i>pārītēr</i> , equally.	<i>seorsum</i> , } separately.
<i>etiānnunc</i> , }	<i>pārum</i> , too little.	<i>seorsūs</i> , }
<i>etiāntum</i> , }	<i>paulatim</i> , by degrees.	<i>sic</i> , so.
<i>fērē</i> , }	<i>pēnitūs</i> , wholly.	<i>sicūt</i> , }
<i>fermē</i> , }	<i>pērindē</i> , } just as,	<i>sicūtī</i> , } so as, as.
<i>fortassē</i> , perhaps.	<i>proindē</i> , } as though.	<i>simul</i> , together.
<i>frustrā</i> , in vain.	<i>perquam</i> , very much.	<i>singillatim</i> , one by one.
<i>grātis</i> , freely.	<i>plērumquē</i> , for the most	<i>solum</i> , only, alone.
<i>haud</i> , not.	part, commonly.	<i>tam</i> , so, so much.
<i>haudquāquam</i> , by no	<i>pōtius</i> , rather.	<i>tamquam</i> , like, as if.
means.	<i>porro</i> , moreover, then.	<i>tantōpērē</i> , so greatly.
<i>hūcuscūq</i> , so far.	<i>præter</i> , beyond, except.	<i>tantum</i> , so much, only.
<i>identidem</i> , constantly.	<i>præsertim</i> , particularly.	<i>tantummodō</i> , only.
<i>immō</i> , nay, on the con-	<i>prōfecto</i> , truly.	<i>tēmērē</i> , at random.
trary.	<i>prōpē</i> , almost, near.	<i>ūnā</i> , together.
<i>itā</i> , so.	<i>prōpēmōdum</i> , almost.	<i>usquēquāquē</i> , in all points,
<i>Item</i> , just so, also.	<i>prorsūs</i> , wholly.	in all ways.
<i>Itidem</i> , in like manner.	<i>quam</i> , how much, as.	<i>ūt</i> , } as.
<i>juxtā</i> , equally, alike.	<i>quamobrem</i> , wherefore.	<i>ūtī</i> , }
<i>magis</i> , more.	<i>quārē</i> ? why? wherefore?	<i>ūtiquē</i> , at any rate, cer-
<i>mōdo</i> , only.	<i>quāst</i> , as if, as it were.	tainly.
<i>nē</i> or <i>nē</i> , truly, verily.	<i>quēmadmōdum</i> , as.	<i>utpōtē</i> , as, inasmuch as.
<i>nē</i> , not.	<i>quidem</i> , }	<i>valdē</i> , very much.
<i>nēdum</i> , much less.	<i>quidem</i> , } indeed.	<i>vēl</i> , even.
<i>nempē</i> , truly, forsooth.	<i>quōmōdō</i> ? how? in what	<i>vēlūt</i> , } as, like as, for
<i>nēquāquam</i> , }	manner?	<i>vēlūtī</i> , } example.
<i>neutiquam</i> , }	<i>quōquē</i> , also.	<i>vīcissim</i> , in turn, again.
<i>nīmium</i> , certainly, to be	<i>ritē</i> , duly.	<i>vidēlicet</i> , clearly, to wit.
sure.	<i>saltem</i> , at least.	<i>vix</i> , scarcely.

REM. 2. Adverbs denoting quality, manner, etc., are sometimes divided into those of, 1. Quality; as, *bēnē*, *mālē*. 2. Certainty; as, *certē*, *plānē*. 3. Contingence; as, *forē*. 4. Negation; as, *haud*, *nōn*, *nē*, *immō*. 5. Affirmation; as, *nē*, *quidem*, *ūtiquē*, *nempē*. 6. Swearing; as, *herclē*. 7. Explaining; as, *vidēlicet*, *utpōtē*. 8. Separation; as, *seorsum*. 9. Joining together; as, *simul*, *ūnā*. 10. Interrogation; as, *cūr*? *quārē*? 11. Quantity or degree; as, *sātis*, *adeo*. 12. Excess; as, *perquam*, *maximē*. 13. Defect; as, *pārum*, *pænē*. 14. Preference; as, *pōtius*, *sātius*. 15. Likeness; as, *itā*, *sic*. 16. Unlikeness; as, *aliter*. 17. Exclusion; as, *tantum*, *solum*.

REM. 3. *Non* is the ordinary Latin negation. *Haud* signifies either 'not at all,' or 'not exactly.' It is used by the comic and later writers in all combinations, but in the authors of the best age its use is more especially limited to its connection with adjectives and adverbs denoting a measure; as, *haud multum*, *haud magnum*, *haud parvus*, *haud mediocris*, *haud paulo*, *haud prōcul*, *haud longe*, especially *haud sānē* in connection with other words; as, *haud sānē facile*, *res haud sānē difficilis*, *haud sānē intelligo*; also *haud quisquam*, *haud umquam*, *haud quāquam*. With verbs *haud* is scarcely used until Livy and Tacitus, except in the common phrase *haud scio an*, which is equivalent to *nescio an*.—*Nē*, (or *nē*) is the primitive Latin negative particle, signifying *no* or *not*. It is used in this sense and as an adverb, (a) with *quidem* to make an emphatic negation of the word standing between them as, *nē in oppidīs quidem*, not even in the towns; (b) in composition as in *neq*, *nefas*, *neuter* etc.; (c) with imperatives and

subjunctives used as imperatives; as, *Nē putri, nē tanta animi usuescite bella.* Vrg. So, also, in wishes and asseverations; as, *Nē id Jupiter avertet,* may Jupiter forbid it. Liv. *Ne vivam, si scio,* may I die, if I know. Cic.; and in concessive and restrictive clauses; as, *Ne fuērit,* suppose there was not. Cic. *Sint misericordes in juribus aerarii, ne illis sanguinem nostram largiantur,* only let them not, etc. Cic. So *dum ne, dummodo ne, modo ne, dum quidem ne;* and in intentional clauses with *ut.*—*Immo,* as a negative, substitutes something stronger in the place of the preceding statement, which is denied; as, *Causa igitur non bona est? Immo optima, sed,* etc. Cic. It may often be translated by 'nay,' or 'nay even.'

REM. 4. *Quidem* gives particular emphasis to a word or an idea, and then answers to our 'certainly' or 'indeed,' but frequently, especially with a pronoun, it merely adds emphasis. *Equidem,* which is considered as a compound of *ego* and *quidem,* is used exclusively in this sense by Cicero, Virgil, and Horace, but by other and particularly by later writers it is used like *quidem.*—*Nempe,* 'surely,' is often used ironically, when we refute a person by concessions which he is obliged to make, or by deductions. In other connections it may be translated 'namely.'

REM. 5. *Sic, ita, tam,* as also *tantopere,* and *adeo* signify 'so.' *Sic* is more particularly the demonstrative 'so,' or 'thus'; as, *sic se res habet.* *Ita* defines or limits more accurately, and is equivalent to our 'in such a manner,' or 'only in so far'; as, *ita defendito, ut neminem ledas.* Frequently, however, *ita* has the signification of *sic,* but *sic* has not the limiting sense of *ita.*—*Tam,* 'so much,' generally stands before adjectives and adverbs, and increases the degree; before vowels *tantopere* is generally used instead of *tam.*—*Adeo,* 'to that degree' or 'point,' increases the expression to a certain end or result. Hence it forms the transition to the conclusion of an argument or to the essential part of a thing; and Cicero employs it to introduce the proofs of what he has previously alleged; as, *Id adeo ex ipso senatus consulto cognoscite,* and always in such case puts *adeo* after a pronoun.

REM. 6. *Umquam,* 'ever,' and *usquam,* 'somewhere,' like *quasquam,* require a negation in the sentence, and thus become equivalent to *numquam* and *nusquam.* A negative question, however, may supply the place of a negative proposition; as, *num tu eum umquam vidisti?*—*Uspiam,* like *quispiam,* is not negative, but is the same as *allicubi,* but strengthened, just as *quispiam* is the same as *aliquis.* So, also, *quopiam* is used affirmatively, and *quodquam* negatively.—*Jam,* with a negative, answers to our 'longer'; as, *Nihil jam spero,* I no longer hope for any thing. When used to connect sentences it signifies 'further,' or 'now.'—*Usque* is commonly accompanied by the prepositions *ad, in, ab, or ex.* It rarely signifies 'ever and anon'; as, *Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret.* Hor.—*Nuper, modo, and mox* are relative and indefinite.—*Dudum,* 'previously,' or 'before,' in relation to a time which has just passed away, may often be translated 'just before.'—*Jamdudum* signifies 'long before,' or 'long since.' With the poets *jamdudum* contains the idea of impatience, and signifies 'without delay,' 'forthwith'; as, *Janululum sumite penas.* Virg.—*Tandem,* 'at length,' also expresses the impatience with which a question is put.

REM. 7. *Tunc* is 'then,' 'at that time,' in opposition to *nunc,* 'now': *Tum* is 'then,' as the correlative of *quum,* 'when'; as, *quum omnes adessent, tum ille exorsus est dicere,* when all were present, then he began to speak. Without a relative sentence *tum* signifies 'hereupon,' or 'thereupon'; but a relative sentence may always be supplied. The same difference exists between *etiam nunc* and *etiam tum,* 'still,' or 'yet'; and between *nunc ipsum* and *tum ipsum;* *quummaxime* and *tummaxime,* 'just,' or 'even then'; for *etiam nunc, tum ipsum* and *quum maxime* refer to the present; but *etiamtum, tum ipsum, tummaxime,* to the past.

DERIVATION OF ADVERBS.

§ 192. Adverbs are derived from nouns, adjectives, pro nouns, and participles.

I. From Nouns.

1. Of these a few end in *im* (generally *ātim*), and denote manner; as,

grēgātīm, in herds; *membrātīm*, limb by limb; *vicissātīm*, or more frequently, *vicissim*, by turns; from *grex*, *membrum*, and *vicis*.

2. Some end in *itus*, and denote origin or manner; as,

cēlātus, from heaven; *fundātus*, from the bottom; *rādīctus*, by the roots; from *calum*, *fundus*, and *rādix*.

3. Some are merely the different cases of nouns used adverbially; as,

(a.) Some adverbs of time; as, *mānē*, *noctū*, *diū*, *tempōrē* or *tempōri*, *iniitiō*, *principiō*, *mōdo*.—(b.) Adverbs of place; as, *fōris*, *fōrās*.—(c.) Adverbs of manner; as, *spontē*, *fortē*, *grātis* or *grātūis*, *ingrātūis*, *vulgō*, *partim*.

II. From Adjectives and Participles.

By far the greater number of derivative adverbs come from adjectives and participles (present and perfect), and end in *ē* and *tēr*.

1. Adverbs derived from adjectives and participles of the second declension, are formed by adding *ē* to the root; as,

agrē, scarcely; *altē*, high; *libērē*, freely; *longē*, far; *misērē*, miserably; *plēnē*, fully; *doctē*, learnedly; *ornātē*, elegantly; from *agr*, *altus*, *liber*, *longus*, *misér*, *plēnus*, *doctus*, and *ornātus*. *Bēnē*, well, is from *bōnus*, or an older form *bēnus*.

REMARK. A few adverbs in *e* differ in meaning from their adjectives, as, *sānē*, certainly; *valdē*, very; from *sānus*, sound, well; and *valūkus*, strong.

Exc. 1. A few adverbs derived from adjectives and participles of the second declension, add *itēr*, *itūs*, *im*, or *ātim* to the root; as,

nāvitēr, actively; *antīquitās*, anciently; *divinitās*, divinely; *privātīm*, privately; *tuātīm*, after your manner; *singulātīm*, *singillātīm*, *sigillātīm*, or *singulūm*, severally; *cāsim*, *carptim*, *sensim*, *slātīm*, etc. from *nāvus*, *antiquus*, *divinus*, *privātus*, *tuus*, *singulū* *cassus*, *carptus*, etc.

Exc. 2. Some adverbs are formed with two or more of the above terminations with the same meaning; as, *dūrē*, *duritēr*; *firmē*, *firmitēr*; *nāvē*, *nāvitēr*; *largē*, *largitēr*; *lūcūlentē*, *lūcūlentēr*; *turbūlentē*, *turbūlentēr*; so *cautē* and *cautim*; *hūmānē*, *hūmānitēr*, and *hūmānitūs*; *pūblicē* and *pūblicitās*.

2. Adverbs derived from adjectives and participles of the third declension, are formed by adding *itēr* to the root, except when it ends in *t*, in which case *ēr* only is added; as,

acritēr, sharply; *fēlicitēr*, happily; *turpitēr*, basely;—*ēlégantēr*, elegantly, *prudentēr*, prudently; *amantēr*, lovingly; *propērantēr*, hastily; from *acer*, *fēlix*, *turpis*, *ēlégans*, *prudens*, *amans*, and *propērans*. So also from the obsolete *ālus* for *ālus*, and *prōptis*, (neuter *prōpē*), come *alitēr* and *propitēr* for *prōpitēr*.

Exc. From *audax* comes by syncope *audactēr*; from *fortis* comes *fortitēr* from *omnis*, *omnino*; from *uber*, *ubertim*; and from *nēquam*, *nēquitēr*.

3. From the cardinal numerals are formed numeral adverbs in *ies*; as,

quingües, *decies*, from *quingui* and *decem*. So *toties* and *quoties*, from *tot* and *quot*. See § 119.

4. Some adverbs are merely certain cases of adjectives. Such are,

(a.) Ablatives in *o*, from adjectives and participles of the second declension as, *citò*, quickly; *continuo*, immediately; *falso*, falsely; *crebrò*, frequently; *merito*, deservedly; *incòpinito*, unexpectedly; *fortuito*, by chance; *auspiciò*, auspiciously; *consulò*, designedly; and a few in *a* from adjectives of the first declension; as, *recta*, straight on; *una*, together. In like manner, *repente*, suddenly, from *repens*; and *peregre* or *peregrè*, from *peregrus*.

(b.) Nominatives or accusatives of the third declension in the neuter singular; as, *facile*, *difficile*, *recens*, *sublime*, and *impans*; and some also of the second declension; as, *ceterum*, *plerumque*, *multum*, *plurimum*, *potissimum*, *paucum*, *nimium*, *parum*, and the numeral adverbs, *primum*, *iterum*, *tertium*, *quartum*, etc. which have also the termination in *o*, and so also *postrimum* (*o*), and *ultimum* (*o*). The neuter plural sometimes occurs also, especially in poetry; as, *multa genere*; *tristia ululare*; *crebra ferire*.

(c.) Accusatives of the first declension; as, *bifariam*, *trifariam*, *multifariam*, *omnifariam*, etc. scil. *partem*.

NOTE 1. The forms in *e* and *o* from adjectives of the second declension have generally the same meaning, but *verè* and *verò* have a somewhat different sense. *Verè*, truly, is the regular adverb of *verus*, true; but *verò* is used in answers, in the sense of 'in truth,' or 'certainly.' In this use it is added to the verb used in the question; as, *adfuisti hère in convivio?* The affirmative answer is *ego verò adfui*, or without the verb, *ego verò*, and negatively, *minime verò*; and as *verò* thus merely indicates a reply, it is often untranslatable into English.—*Certò*, on the other hand, usually takes the meaning of the adjective *certus*, while *certè* often signifies 'at least'; as, *victi sumus, aut, si dignitas vinci non potest, fracti certè*; but *certè* is frequently used in the sense of 'certainly,' especially in the phrase *certè scio*.

NOTE 2. Some adjectives, from the nature of their signification, have no corresponding adverbs. Of some others, also, none occur in the classics. Such are *amens*, *dirus*, *discors*, *gnarus*, *rudis*, *trux*, *imbellis*, *immobilis*, and similar compounds. In place of the adverbs formed from *vetus* and *fidus*, *vetustè* and *antiquè* are used for the former, and *fideliùs* for the latter, from *vetustus*, *antiquus*, and *fidelis*.

III. From the adjective pronouns are derived adverbs of place, etc. (See § 191, Rem. 1.)

REMARK. The terminations *o* and *uc* denote the place *whither*, instead of the accusative of the pronoun with a preposition; as, *eò* for *ad eum locum*; *huc* for *ad hunc locum*; in the terminations *de* and *inc* denote the place *from which*; *ic* and *ic*, the place *in which*; and *a* and *ac*, the place *by or through which*; as, *aù*; *vià* or *parte* being understood.

IV. (a.) A few adverbs are derived from prepositions; as, *subtus*, beneath; from *sub*; *proptèr*, near; from *prope*. (b.) *Mordicus* and *versus* are derived from the verbs *mordeo* and *verto*.

REMARK. Diminutives are formed from a few adverbs; as, *clam*, *clamulum*; *primum*, *primulum*; *cèleriùs*, *cèleriuscule*; *sepiùs*, *sepiuscule*; *bene*, *bellè*, *bellissimè*,

COMPOSITION OF ADVERBS.

§ 193. Adverbs are compounded variously :—

1. Of an adjective and a noun; as, *postridie*, *quotidie*, *magnopere*, *maximopere*, *summopere*, *quantopere*, *tantopere*, *tantummodo*, *solummodo*, *multimodis*, *quotannis*—of *postero die*, *magnò opere*, etc.
2. Of a pronoun and a noun; as, *hodie*, *quare*, *quomodo*—of *hoc die*, *quà re*, etc.
3. Of an adverb and a noun; as, *nudiùs*, *sapientimèro*—of *nunc dies*, etc.
4. Of a preposition and a noun; as, *commisus*, *eminus*, *illico*, *obiter*, *exemplò*, *etiam*, *postmodò*, *admodum*, *propèdiem*—of *con*, *e*, and *manus*; *in* and *locus*; etc.
5. Of an adjective and a pronoun; as, *alioqui* or *alioquin*, *ceteroqui* or *ceteròquin*—of *alius* and *qui*, i. e. *aliò quò (modo)*, etc.
6. Of a pronoun and an adverb; as, *aliquamdiu*, *allicubi*—of *aliquis*, *diu*, and *ibi*; *nequaquam* and *nequaquam*—of *nè* and *quisquam*.
7. Of two verbs; as, *illicet*, *scilicet videlicet* of *irè*, *scire*, *vidèrè*, and *licet*.
8. Of an adverb and a verb; as, *quolibet*, *ubivis*, *undelibet*. So *deinceps*—from *dein* and *cipio*; *duntaxat*—from *dum* and *taxo*.
9. Of a participle with various parts of speech; as, *deorsum*, *dextrorsum*, *horsum*, *retorsum*, *sursum*—of *dè*, *dexter*, *hic*, *retro*, *super*, and *versus* or *versus*.
10. Of two adverbs; as, *jamdudum*, *quandiu*, *tamdiu*, *cummaximè*, *tummaximè* *quousque*, *sicut*.
11. Of a preposition and an adjective; as, *denuo*, *imprimis*, *cumprimis*, *opprimè*, *incassum*—of *dè novò*, *in primis*, etc.
12. Of a preposition and a pronoun; as, *quapropter*, *postea*, *interea*, *præterea*, *hactenus*, *quatenus*, *aliquatenus*, *catenus*—of *propter quæ*, *post ea* or *eam*, etc.
13. Of a preposition and an adverb; as, *abhinc*, *adhuc*, *derepente*, *intèribi*, *interdiu*, *interdum*, *peracépè*.
14. Of two or three prepositions; as, *insuper*, *pròtinus*, *indè*, *dein*, *deinde*, *périndè*.
15. Of a conjunction and an adverb; as, *necubi*, *sicubi*—of *nè*, *si*, and *allicubi*.
16. Of an adverb and a termination scarcely used except in composition; as, *ibidem*, *pàrumpèr*, *quandocumque*, *ubique*, *utcumque*.
17. Of three different parts of speech; as, *forsitan*—of *fors*, *at*, *an*, *quemadmodum*, *quamobrem*, etc.
18. Of an adverb and an adjective; as, *nimirum*, *utpòtè*.
19. Of an adjective and a verb; as, *quantumvis*, *quantumlibet*.

Signification of certain Compound and Derivative Adverbs.

1. The adverbs *continuo*, *pròtinus*, *statim*, *confestim*, *sùbito*, *repente* and *derepente*, *actitum*, *illico*, *ilicet*, *exemplo*, signify in general 'directly' or 'immediately'; but, strictly, *continuo* means, 'immediately after'; *statim*, 'without delay'; *confestim*, 'directly'; *sùbito*, 'suddenly, unexpectedly'; *pròtinus*, 'farther', viz. in the same direction, and hence, 'without interruption'; *repente* and *derepente*, 'at once,' opposed to *sensim*, 'gradually,' (see Cic. Off. 1, 33); *actitum*, 'instantaneously,' i. q. *eodem actù*; *illico*, and more rarely *ilicet*, 'forthwith, the instant,' (Virg. Æn. 2, 424, Cic. Mur. 10); so also *exemplo*, (Liv. 41, 1).

2. *Præsertim*, *præcipue*, *imprimis*, *cumprimis*, *apprime*, are generally translated 'principally,' but, properly, *præsertim* is 'particularly,' and sets forth a particular circumstance with emphasis; *præcipue*, from *præcipio*, has reference to privilege, and signifies 'especially'; *imprimis* and *cumprimis*, signify 'principally,' or 'in preference to others'; and *apprime*, 'before all,' 'very,' is used

In pure Latin to qualify and strengthen only adjectives. *Admodum* properly signifies 'according to measure,' that is, 'in as great a measure as can be,' 'very, exceedingly.' With numerals it denotes approximation, 'about.' *Admodum nihil* and *admodum nullus* signify 'nothing at all' and 'no one at all.'

3. *Modo* is the usual equivalent for 'only.' *Solum*, 'alone,' 'merely,' points to something higher or greater. *Tantum*, 'only,' 'merely,' intimates that something else was expected. The significations of *solum* and *tantum* are strengthened by *modo*, forming *solummodo* and *tantummodo*. *Solummodo*, 'only, solely,' is not joined with verbs. It also signifies 'at least,' denoting a limitation to a particular point. *Saltem* also signifies 'at least,' but denotes the reduction of a demand to a minimum; as, *Eripe mihi hunc dolorem, aut minus saltem*.

4. *Frustrâ* implies a disappointed expectation; as in *frustrâ suscipere labores*. *Nequâquam* denotes the absence of success, as in Hor. Carm. 1, 8, 21. *Incasum*, composed of *in* and *casum*, 'hollow' or 'empty,' signifies 'to no purpose'; as, *tela incasum jacere*.

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

§ 194. 1. Adverbs derived from adjectives with the terminations *ê* and *têr*, and most of those in *o*, are compared like their primitives.

2. The comparative, like the neuter comparative of the adjective, ends in *iûs*; the superlative is formed from the superlative of the adjective by changing *ûs* into *e*; as,

clarê, clarîûs, clarissimê; facillê, faciîûs, facillimê; acritêr, acrûs, acerrimê; rarô, rariûs, rarissimê; maturê, maturûs, maturissimê or *maturrimê*.

3. Some adverbs have superlatives in *ô* or *um*; as, *meritissimô, plurimum, primô* or *primum, potissimum*.

4. If the comparison of the adjective is irregular or defective, (see §§ 125, 126), that of the adverb is so likewise; as,

benê, meliûs, optimê; malê, pijiûs, pessimê; parum, minûs, minime; multum, plûs, plurimum; —, priûs, primô or *primum; —, ociûs, ocissimê; —, deteriûs, deterrimê; —, potiûs, potissimê* or *potissimum; meritô, —, meritissimo; scîtiûs, scîtiûs, —. Magis, maximê*, (from *magnûs*), has no positive; *nûpêr, nûperrimê*, has no comparative. *Prôpê, propiûs, proximê*: the adjective *prôpiûs* has no positive in use. The regular adverb in the positive degree from *uber* is wanting, its place being supplied by *ubertim*, but *uberiûs* and *uberrimê* are used. So instead of *tristitêr, tristê*, the neuter of *tristis*, is used, but the comparative *tristiûs* is regular; and from *âcôr* only *âcôrûs*, the comparative, is in use.

5. *Diû* and *sepe*, though not derived from adjectives, are yet compared;—*diû, diutiûs, diutissimê; sepe, sepiûs, sepiissimê*. A comparative *tempêriûs*, from *tempêr* or *tempôr*, also sometimes occurs. So *secûs, seciûs*.

6. Adverbs, like adjectives, are sometimes compared by prefixing *magis* and *maximê*; as, *magis âpertê, maximê accommodâtê*.

PREPOSITIONS.

§ 195. 1. A preposition is a particle which expresses the relation between a noun or pronoun and some preceding word.

2. Prepositions express the relations of persons or things, either to one another, or to actions and conditions; as, *âmor meus erga te*, my love toward thee; *eo ad te*, I go to thee.

3. Some prepositions have the noun or pronoun which follows them in the accusative, some, in the ablative, and some, in either the accusative or the ablative.

4. Twenty-six prepositions have an accusative after them :—

<i>ad</i> , to, towards, at, for.	<i>extra</i> , without, beyond.	<i>post</i> , after, since, behind.
<i>adversus</i> , } against,	<i>infra</i> , under, beneath.	<i>præter</i> , past, before.
<i>adversum</i> , } towards.	<i>inter</i> , between, among,	against, beyond, besides.
<i>ante</i> , before.	during.	<i>propè</i> , near by, nigh.
<i>apud</i> , at, with, near, be-	<i>intrā</i> , within.	<i>proptèr</i> , near, on account
fore, in presence of.	<i>juxtā</i> , near to, next to.	of.
<i>circā</i> , } around, about.	<i>ob</i> , for, on account of,	<i>secundum</i> , after, behind,
<i>circum</i> , }	before.	along, next to, accord-
<i>circiter</i> , about, near.	<i>pènès</i> , in the power of,	ing to.
<i>cis</i> , } on this side, within.	with.	<i>suprà</i> , above, over.
<i>citrā</i> , }	<i>për</i> , through, throughout,	<i>trans</i> , over, beyond.
<i>contra</i> , against, opposite.	by, during.	<i>ultrā</i> , beyond.
<i>ergā</i> , towards, opposite.	<i>pönè</i> , behind.	

5. Eleven prepositions have after them an ablative :—

1 <i>à</i> , }	5 <i>dē</i> , from, down from, af-	11 <i>præ</i> , before, for, on ac-
2 <i>ab</i> , } from, after, by.	ter, of, concerning.	count of, in comparison
3 <i>abs</i> , }	10 <i>ē</i> , } out of, from, of, by,	with.
4 <i>absquē</i> , without, but for.	9 <i>ex</i> , } after.	13 <i>prō</i> , before, for, instead
6 <i>cōram</i> , before, in pres-	ence of.	of, according to.
ence of.		11 <i>sine</i> , without.
7 <i>cum</i> , with.		12 <i>tētūs</i> , as far as, up to.

6. Five prepositions take after them sometimes an accusative, and sometimes an ablative :—

<i>clam</i> , without the knowl-	<i>sūb</i> , under, about, near.	<i>sūpër</i> , above, over ; upon
edge of.	<i>subtër</i> , under, beneath.	concerning.
<i>in</i> , in, on ; to, into, against.		

REMARK 1. Prepositions are so called, because they are generally placed before the noun or pronoun whose relation they express. They sometimes, however, stand after it. Cf. § 279, 10.

REM. 2. *A* is used only before consonants ; *ab* before vowels, and frequently before consonants, though rarely before labials : *abs* is obsolete, except in the phrase *abs te*.

E is used only before consonants, *ex* before both vowels and consonants.

REM. 3. *Versus*, which follows its noun, (cf. § 235, R. 3), *usquē*, and *extraversus* (*um*), sometimes take an accusative, *simul* and *prōcūl*, an ablative, and are then by some called prepositions. *Sēcūs*, with an accusative, occurs in Pliny and Cato.

REM. 4. Many of the prepositions, especially those which denote place, are also used as adverbs. Cf. § 191.

Signification and Use of certain Prepositions.

REM. 5. (a.) *Ad* denotes direction, and answers to the questions Whither? and Till when? as, *Venio ad te*. *Sophocles ad summam senectutem tragœdius fecit*. Cic. It also denotes a fixed time ; as, *ad hōram*, at the hour ; *ad tempus aliquid facere*,—at the right time. But sometimes *ad tempus* denotes 'for a time.' Sometimes, also, *ad* denotes the approach of time ; as, *ad lūcem*, *ad vesp̄eram*, *ad extremum*, towards day-break, etc. ; and also the actual arrival of a time ; as, *ad primā signa v̄ris profectum* at the first sign of Spring.

(d) In answer to the question Where? *ad* signifies 'near' a place as, *ad urbem esse*; *ad portas urbis*; *pugna nivalis ad Tenedum*. It is used like *in*, 'at,' in such phrases as *ad adem Bellonæ*, or, without *adem*, *ad Opis*; *negotium habere ad portum*.—With numerals it may be rendered 'to the amount of' or 'nearly'; as, *ad ducentos*. It is also used like *circler* without any case; as, *Occis ad hominum millibus quatuor*.—The phrase *omnes ad unum* signifies, 'all without exception,' 'every one.'

(c.) *Ad* often denotes an object or purpose, and hence comes its signification of 'in respect to'; as, *homo ad labores belli imptger*. It is also used in figurative relations to denote a model, standard, or object of comparison, where we say 'according to,' or 'in comparison with'; as, *ad modum*, *ad effigiem*, *ad similitudinem*, *ad speciem alicujus rei*; *ad normam*, etc. *ad voluntatem alicujus facere aliquid*. *Ad verbum* signifies, 'word for word'; *nihil ad hanc rem*, 'nothing in comparison with this thing.'

REM. 6. *Apud* expresses nearness to, and was primarily used of persons as *ad* was applied to things. *Apud* also denotes rest, and *ad* direction, motion, etc. Hence it signifies 'with,' both literally and figuratively. With names of places it signifies 'near,' like *ad*; as, *Mile pugnatum est apud Caudium*. But in early writers, *apud* is used for *in*; as, *Augustus apud urbem Nolum extinctus est*,—at Nola.—With *me*, *te*, *se*, or the name of a person, it signifies 'at the house' or 'dwelling of'; as, *Fuisti apud Laecam illa nocte*.—Before appellatives of persons having authority in regard to any matter, it is translated 'before,' 'in the presence of'; as, *apud iudices*, *apud prætorem*, *apud populum*.—It is also used with names of authors, instead of *in* with the name of their works; as, *Apud Xenophontem*, but we cannot say *in Xenophonte*.

REM. 7. *Adversus*, *contra*, and *erga* signify 'opposite to.' *Contra* denotes hostility, like our 'against'; *erga*, a friendly disposition, 'towards'; and *adversus* is used in either sense. But *erga* sometimes occurs in a hostile sense.

REM. 8. *Intra* signifies 'within,' in regard both to time and place. In regard to place it is used in answer to both questions Where? and Whither? It denotes time either as an entire period, when it is equivalent to 'during,' or as 'unfinished,' when it corresponds with 'under,' or 'before the expiration of.'

REM. 9. *Për*, denoting place, signifies, 'through,' and also 'in,' in the sense of 'throughout.'—With the accusative of persons it signifies 'through,' 'by the instrumentality of.' It often expresses the manner; as, *për litteras*, by letter; *për injuriam*, *për scellus*, with injustice, criminally; *për iram*, from or in anger; *për simulationem*, *për speciem*, *për causam*, under the pretext; *për occasionem*, on the occasion; *për ridiculum*, in a ridiculous manner.—It sometimes signifies 'on account of'; as, *për valetudinem*, on account of illness.—*Për me licet*,—so far as I am concerned.

REM. 10. *A* or *ab*, denoting time, is used with nouns, both abstract and concrete, with the same general meaning; as, *a primâ aetate*, *ab ineunte aetate*, *ab initio aetatis*, *ab infantia*, *a pueritia*, *ab adolescentia*; and, *a puero*, *a pueris*, *ab adolescentulo*, *ab infante*, all of which signify 'from an early age.' So also, *a parvis*, *a parvulo*, *a tenero*, *a teneris unguiculis*, which expressions are of Greek origin.—*Ab initio*, *a principio*, *a primo*, properly denote the space of time from the beginning down to a certain point; as, *Urtem Rômam a principio reges habuere*, i. e. for a certain period after its foundation. But frequently *ab initio* is equivalent to *initio*, in the beginning.—The adherents or followers of a school are often named from its head; as, *a Platone*, *ab Aristotile*, etc.—In comic writers *ab* is sometimes used instead of the genitive; as, *ancilla ab Andria*.—In a figurative sense it signifies 'with regard to'; as, *ab equitatu firmus*.—With names of persons it also denotes relationship, and signifies 'on the side of'; as, *Augustus a matre Magnum Pompeium artissimo contingebat gradu*,—on his mother's side.—*Statim*, *confestim*, *recens ab aliqua re*, 'immediately after.'—*ab itinere aliquid facere*, to do a thing while on a journey.

REM. 11. *Cum* is used not only to designate accompanying persons but also accompanying circumstances; as, *cum aliquo ire*; *hostes cum detrimento sunt*

deputat. It signifies also 'in,' i. e. 'dressed in'; as, *cum tunicâ pullâ sedere*. With verbs implying hostility, it signifies 'with,' in the sense of 'against'; as, *cum aliquo bellum gerere*; *cum aliquo queri* to complain of or against.

REM. 12. *Dē* commonly signifies 'concerning,' 'about.' Hence *traditur dē Homēro* is very different from *traditur ab Homēro*; in the former, Homer is the object, in the latter the agent.—In the epistolary style, when a new subject is touched upon, *dē* signifies 'in regard to,' 'as respects'; as, *dē fratre, confido ita esse, ut semper volui*.—It often signifies 'down from'; and also 'of,' in a partitive sense; as, *homo dē plēbe, unus dē populo*.—From its partitive signification arises its use in denoting time; as, *in comitium dē nocte venire*, i. e. even by night, or spending a part of the night in coming; hence *multā dē nocte, mediā dē nocte*, 'in the depth of night,' 'in the middle of the night.'—In other cases, also, it is used for *ex* or *ab*; as, *Audivi hoc dē parente meo puer*. Cic.; especially in connection with *emere, mercari, conducere*. *Triumphum agere dē Gallis* and *ex Gallis* are used indiscriminately.—Sometimes, like *secundum*, it signifies 'in accordance with,' 'after'; as, *dē consilio meo*:—sometimes it denotes the manner of an action; as, *denuo, dē integro*, afresh; *dē improviso*, unexpectedly; *dē industria*, purposely:—*quā dē re, quā dē causā, quibus dē causis*, for which reason or reasons.

REM. 13. *Ex*, 'from,' 'out of.' *Ex equo pugnare*, to fight on horseback; so *ex itinere scribere*: *ex adverso*, *ē regione*, opposite; *ex omni parte*, in or from all parts.—*Ex vino* or *ex aquā coquere* or *bibere*, i. e. 'with wine,' etc. are medical expressions.—It sometimes denotes manner; as, *ex animo laudare*, to praise heartily; *ex sententiā* and *ex voluntate*, according to one's wish.—It is also, like *dē*, used in a partitive sense; as, *unus ē plēbe, unus ē multis*.

REM. 14. *In*, with the accusative, signifying 'to' or 'into,' denotes the point towards which motion proceeds; as, *in eadem ire*; or the direction in which a thing extends; as, *dēcem pēdes in altitudinem*, in height; so, also, it denotes figuratively the object towards which an action is directed, either with a friendly or a hostile design; as, *amor in patriam, odium in malos cives, in milites liberālis*; *oratio in aliquem*, a speech against some one.—It also denotes a purpose; as, *pecunia data est in rem militārem*. *Pax data Philippo in has lēges est*, on these conditions.—With words denoting time, it expresses a predetermination of that time, like 'for'; as, *invitare aliquem in postērum diem*, for the following day. *In diem vivere*, to live only for the day; *in futurum, in postērum, in reliquum*, for the future; *in æternum, in perpetuum*, forever; *in præsens*, for the present: with all these adjectives *tempus* may be supplied. *In* with *singulis*, expressed or understood, denotes a distribution, and may be translated 'to,' 'for,' 'on,' 'over.'—*In singulos dies*, or simply *in dies*, with comparatives and verbs denoting increase, signifies 'from day to day.'—In some phrases it denotes the manner of an action; as, *servilem in modum, mirum in modum*; so *in universum*, in general; *in commūne*, in common; *in vicem*, alternately, or, instead of; *in alicujus locum aliquid petere*, in the place, or, instead of.

REM. 15. *In*, with the ablative, signifies 'in,' 'on,' 'upon,' and answers to the question, Where? When a number or quantity is indicated, it signifies 'among,' and is equivalent to *inter*. It may sometimes be translated 'with,' or 'notwithstanding'; as, *In summā copiā oratōrum, nemo tamen Cicerōnis laudem æquavit*.—With nouns which by themselves denote time, such as *seculum, annus, mensis, dies, nox, vesper*, etc., the time, in answer to the question When? is expressed by the simple ablative; but *in* is used with words which acquire the signification of time only by such connection; as, *in consulatu in principio, in bello*; but even with these *in* is sometimes omitted, but is usually retained in connection with the gerund or gerundive; as, *in legendo, in legendis libris*. *In præsenti*, or *in præsentiā*, signifies 'at the present moment,' 'for the present.'—*Ex in eo, ut aliquid fiat* signifies that something is on the point of happening.

PREPOSITIONS IN COMPOSITION.

§ 196. Most of the prepositions are used also in forming compound words. In composition, they may be considered either in reference to their form, or their force.

I. (a.) Prepositions in composition sometimes retain their final consonants, and sometimes change them, to adapt them to the sounds of the initial consonants of the words with which they are compounded. In some words, both forms are in use; in others, the final consonant or consonants are omitted.

1. *A*, in composition, is used before *m* and *v*; as, *amoveo*, *avello*, and sometimes before *f* in *afui* and *aföre*, for *abfui* and *abföre*. *Ab* is used before vowels, and before *d*, *f*, *h*, *j*, *l*, *n*, *r*, and *s*; as, *abjuro*, *abrogo*, etc. *Abs* occurs only before *c*, *q*, and *t*; as, *abscondo*, *absque*, *abstineo*. In *aspello*, *asperor*, and *asporto*, the *b* of *abs* is dropped; in *aufëro* and *aufugio*, it is changed into *u*.

2. *Ad* remains unchanged before vowels and before *b*, *d*, *h*, *m*, *v*. It often changes *d* into *c*, *f*, *g*, *l*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *s*, *t*, before those letters respectively; as, *accëdo*, *affëro*, *aggrëdior*, *allëgo*, *annitor*, *appöno*, *arrigo*, *assëquor*, *attollo*. Its *d* is usually omitted before *s* followed by a consonant, and before *gn*; as, *aspergo*, *aspicio*, *agnosco*, *agnatus*. Before *q*, the *d* is changed into *c*; as, *acquirö*.

3. *Ante* remains unchanged, except in *antëcipo* and *antësto*, where it changes *e* to *i*; but *antësto* also occurs.

4. *Circum* in composition remains unchanged, only in *circümëo* and its derivatives the *m* is often dropped; as, *circueo*, *circuitus*, etc.

5. *Cum* (in composition, *com*), retains *m* before *b*, *m*, *p*; as, *combibo*, *committo*, *compöno*: before *l*, *n*, *r*, its *m* is changed into those letters respectively; as, *colligo*, *connitor*, *corripio*: before other consonants, it becomes *n*; as, *condico*, *conjungo*. Before a vowel, *gn* or *h*, *m* is commonly omitted; as, *coëo*, *coopio*, *cognosco*, *cohabito*; but it is sometimes retained; as, *comëdo*, *cömes*, *cömitor*. In *cögo* and *cögito* a contraction also takes place; as, *cöägo*, *cögo*, etc. In *combüro*, *b* is inserted.

6. *Ex* is prefixed to vowels, and to *c*, *h*, *p*, *q*, *s*, *t*; as, *exëo*, *exigo*, *excurro*, *exhibeo*, *expëdio*. Before *f*, *x* is assimilated, and also rarely becomes *ec*; as, *effëro*, or *ecfëro*. *S* after *x* is often omitted; as, *exëquor*, for *exsëquor*; in *excidium* (from *exscindo*), *s* is regularly dropped. *E* is prefixed to the other consonants; as, *ëbibo*, *ëdico*, except in *eclex*. Before these however, with the exception of *n* and *r*, *ex* is sometimes used; as, *exmöveo*. *E* is sometimes used before *p*; as, *ëpöto*.

7. *In* remains unchanged before a vowel. Before *b*, *m*, *p*, it changes *n* into *m*; as, *imbuo*, *immitto*, *impöno*: before *l* and *r*, *n* is assimilated; as, *illëgo*, *irrëtio*: before *gn*, *n* is omitted; as, *ignärus*. Before the other consonants *n* is unchanged. In some compounds, *in* retains *d* before a vowel, from an ancient form *indu*; as, *indigëna*, *indigëo*, *indolesco*. So anciently *induperätor*, for *imperätor*.

8. *Inter* remains unchanged, except in *intëlligo* and its derivatives, in which *r* before *l* is assimilated.

9. *Ob* remains unchanged before vowels and generally before consonants. Its *b* is assimilated before *c*, *f*, *g*, *p*; as, *occurro*, *officio*, *oggannio*, *oppëto*. In *imitto*, *b* is dropped. An ancient form *obs*, analogous to *abs* for *ab*, is implied in *obsolesco*, from the auple verb *oleo*, and in *ostendo*, for *obstendo*.

10. *Per* is unchanged in composition, except in *pellëcio* and sometimes in *pellëceo*, in which *r* is assimilated before *l*. In *pëjëro*, *r* is dropped.

11. *Post* remains unchanged, except in *pömarium* and *pömëridianus*, in which *st* is dropped.

12. *Præ* and *præter* in composition remain unchanged, except that *præ* is shortened before a vowel. Cf. § 283, II Exc. 1.

13. *Prô* has sometimes its vowel shortened, (cf. § 285, 2, Exc. 5) and, to avoid hiatus, it sometimes takes *d* before a vowel; as, *prôdeo*, *prôdesse*, *prôdigo*. Before verbs beginning with *r* and *l*, *pro* sometimes becomes *por* and *pol*; as, *porrigo*, *polliceor*.

14. *Sûb* in composition remains unchanged before a vowel and before *b*, *d*, *j*, *l*, *n*, *s*, *t*, *v*. Before *c*, *f*, *g*, *m*, *p*, *r*, its *b* is regularly assimilated; as, *succedo*, *suffero*, *suggero*, *summoveo*, *supplico*, *surripio*. Before *c*, *p*, and *t*, it sometimes takes the form *sus* from *subs*, analogous to *abs* and *obs*; as, *suscipio*, *suspendo*, *sustollo*: *b* is omitted before *s*, followed by a consonant; as, *suspicio*.

15. *Subter* and *super* in composition remain unchanged.

16. *Trans* remains unchanged before a vowel. It omits *s* before *s*; as, *transcendo*: in *trâdo*, *trâduco*, *trâjicio*, and *trâno*, *ns* is commonly omitted.

(b.) The following words are called *inseparable prepositions*, because they are found only in composition:—

Ambi or *amb*, (Greek ἀμφί), *around, about*. *Rêd* or *rê*, *again, back*. *Vê*, *not*. *Dis* or *di*, *under*. *Sê*, *apart, aside*.

1. *Amb* is always used before a vowel; as, *ambâges*, *ambarvâlis*, *ambêdo*, *ambigo*, *ambio*, *ambûro*: except *ampulla*, *âmicio*, and *anhêlo*. Before consonants it has the forms *ambi*; as, *ambidens*, *ambifâriam*, *ambivium*: *am*; as, *amplector*, *ampûto*: or *an*; as, *anceps*, *anfractus*, *anquiro*.

2. *Dis* is prefixed to words beginning with *c*, *p*, *q*, *s* before a vowel, *t*, and *h*; as, *discrêio*, *dispono*, *disputo*, *distendo*, *dishiasco*: but *disertus* is formed from *dissero*; before *f*, *s* is changed into *f*; as, *diffêro*: in *dirimo*, and *diribeo* (from *dis hâbeo*), *s* becomes *r*. *Di* is prefixed to the other consonants, and to *s* when followed by a consonant; as, *diduco*, *dimitto*, *distinguo*, *dispcio*. But both *dês* and *dî* are used before *j*; as, *disjungo*, *dijudico*, and before *r* in *rumpo*.

3. *Rêd* is used before a vowel or *h*; *rê* before a consonant; as, *rêdâmo*, *rêdeo*, *rêdhabeo*, *rêdigo*, *rêdleo*, *rêdundo*:—*rêjicio*, *rêpono*, *rêvertor*. But *rêd* is used before *do*; as, *reddo*. The connecting vowel *i* is found in *rêdivivus*; and in the poetical forms *relligio*, *relliquia*, and sometimes in *reccido* the *d* is assimilated. In later writers *re* is sometimes found before a vowel or *h*.

4. *Sê* and *vê* are prefixed without change; as, *sêcêdo*, *sêcûrus*; *vêgrandis*, *vêcors*.

§ 197. II. Prepositions in composition usually add their own signification to that of the word with which they are united; but sometimes they give to the compound a meaning different from that of its simples. The following are their most common significations:—

1. *A*, or *ab*, *away, from, down; entirely; un-*. With verbs it denotes removal, disappearance, absence; as, *aufêro*, *abûtor*, *absum*. With adjectives it denotes absence, privation; as, *âmens*, *absônus*.

2. *Ad*, *to, toward; at, by*. In composition with verbs *ad* denotes (a) *motion to*, (not *into*), as, *accêdo*; (b) *addition*, as, *ascribo*; (c) *nearness*, as, *asideo*; (d) *assent, favor*, as, *annuo*, *arrideo*; (e) *repetition* and hence *intensity*, as, *accido*; (f) *at, in consequence of*, as, *arrigo*. It is sometimes augmentative, rarely inchoative.

3. *Ambi*, *around, about, on-both sides*.

4. *Circum*, *around, about, on all sides*.

5. *Om* or *côn*, *together, entirely*. In composition with verbs it denotes (a) *union*, as, *concurro*, *consûlo*; (b) *completeness*, as, *combûro*, *conficio*; (c) *with effort*, as, *conjicio*, *conclâmo*; (d) *in harmony*, as, *consônô*, *consentio*; (e) *on or over*, like the English *be-*, as, *collino*, to *be-sinear*.

6. *Contra*, against, opposite.

7. *Dē*, off, away, through, over, down; entirely; very, extremely. With verbs *dē* denotes (a) *down*; as, *dēmitto*; (b) *removal*; as, *dētondeo*; (c) *absence*; as, *dēsūm*, *dēhābeo*; (d) *prevention*; as, *dēhortor*; (e) *unfriendly feeling*; as, *dēspicio*, *dērideo*.—With adjectives *dē* denotes (a) *down*; as, *dēclivis*; (b) *without*; as, *dēmēns*.

8. *Dis*, asunder, apart, in pieces, in two; dis-, un-; very greatly. With verbs *dis* denotes (a) *division*; as, *divido*, *dilābor*; (b) *difference*; as, *discrēpo*, *dissentio*; (c) *the reverse of the simple notion*; as, *displiceo*, *diffido*; (d) *intensity*; as, *dilaudo*.—With adjectives *dis* denotes *difference*; as, *discolor*, *discors*.

9. *E*, or *ex*, out, forth, away, upward, without, -less, un-; utterly, completely, very. With verbs it denotes (a) *out*; as, *exeo*, *eximo*, *ēlābōro*; (b) *removal of something*; as, *ēdormio*; (c) *publicity*; as, *ēdico*; (d) *ascend*; as, *exsisto*; (e) *completeness*; as, *ēdisco*, *exūro*; (f) with denominative verbs, *change of character*; as, *expio*, *effēro* (āre); (g) *removal of what is expressed by the noun whence the verb is derived*; as *ēnodo*; (h) *the reversal of the fundamental idea*; as, *explico*; (i) *distance*; as, *exaudio*.—With adjectives formed from substantives it denotes *absence*; as, *exsomnia*.

10. *In*, with verbs, signifies in, on, at; into, against; as, *inhābito*, *induo*, *ingēmo*, *ineo*, *illido*. With adjectives, un-, in-, im-, il-, ir-, not; as, *ignōtus*, *inhospitālis*, *immortālis*. Some of its compounds have contrary significations, according as they are participles or adjectives; as, *intectus*, *part.*, covered, *adj.*, uncovered.

11. *Inter*, between, among, at intervals.

12. *Ob*, with verbs, signifies to, towards; as, *ōbeo*, *ostendo*; against; as, *oblucor*, *obnuntio*; at, before; as, *ōbambulo*, *obversor*; upon; as, *occulco*; over; as *obduco*.

13. *Per*, with verbs, denotes, through, thoroughly, perfectly, quite; as, *perduco*, *perficio*, *perdo*: with adjectives, through, very; as, *pernox*, *perlēvis*.

14. *Post*, after, behind.

15. *Præ* in composition with verbs denotes (a) *before* in place; as, *præmitto*; (b) *by or past*; as, *præfuo*; (c) *in command*; as, *præsum*, *præficio*; (d) *superiority*; as, *præsto*; (e) *before* in time; as, *prædico*, *præcerpo*; *at the extremity*; as, *prætro*.—With adjectives, (a) *before* in place or time; as, *præceps*, *præsciū*; (b) *very*; as, *præaltus*, *præclarus*.

16. *Præter*, past, by, beyond, besides.

17. *Prō*, before, forward, forth, away, down; for; openly; as, *prōlūdo*, *prōrigo*, *prōterreo*, *prōtēro*, *prōcūro*, *prōfiteor*.

18. *Rē*, again, against, back, re-, un-, away; greatly; as, *rēflōresco*, *rēpendo*, *rēfērio*, *rēfigo*, *rēcondo*.

19. *Sē*, without, aside, apart; as, *sēcūro*, *sēpōno*, *sēcēdo*, *sēcūrus*.

20. *Sūb* up, from below upwards, under. With verbs *sūb* also signifies (a) *assistance*; as, *subvenio*; (b) *succession*; as, *succino*; (c) *in place of*; as, *sufficio*; (d) *near*; as, *subsum*; (e) *secretly, clandestinely*; as, *surripio*, *subducō*; (f) *somewhat, a little*; as, *subrideo*, *subaccūso*.—With adjectives it signifies, *slightly, rather*; as, *sūbobscurus*, *sūbabsurdus*, *sūbacidus*.

21. *Subter*, beneath, under, from under, secretly, privately.

22. *Sūper*, above, over, left over, remaining, super-; as, *sūpersēdeo*, *sūpersum*, *sūperstes*, *sūpervacūus*.

23. *Trans*, over, across, through; beyond; as, *trādo*, *transco*, *transfigo*, *transalpīnus*.

24. *Vē*, not, without; very; as, *vēgrandis*, *vēcors*; *vēpallidus*.

REMARK. In composition the preposition seems often to add nothing to the signification of the word with which it is compounded.

CONJUNCTIONS.

§ 198. A conjunction is a particle which connects words or propositions.

The most usual conjunctions are,

atque, } and, as; than.	nē, lest, that not.	quō, in order that.
ac, }	-nē, whether.	quoad, as long as, until.
ac si, as if.	nēque or nēc, neither, nor.	quōd, because, but.
adeo, so that, so.	nēque...nēque, }	quodsī, but if.
an, }	nēc...nēc, }	quōminus, that not.
anne, }	nēque...nēc, }	quōniam, since, because.
annon, whether or not.	nēc...nēque, }	quōquē, also.
antēquam, before.	necnē, or not.	quum or cum, when, since
āt, ast, but.	nēquē, neither, nor.	because.
āt enim, but indeed.	nēquē or nēc...ēt, }	quum...tum, both...and.
atqu, but.	nēquē or nēc...quē, }	sēd, but.
etiamēn, but yet.	the one hand, but on the	sicūt, }
aut, either, or.	other.	sicūt, }
aut...aut, either...or.	nēve or neu, nor, and not.	si, if.
autem, but.	nēve...nēve, }	sī mōdo, if only.
cēterum, but, however	neu...neu, }	sīmūl, }
ceu, as, like as, as if.	nī, nīsī, unless.	sīmūlāc (-atquē) }
cum or quum, since.	num, whether.	as.
dōnēc, as long as, until	præūt, in comparison with.	sīn, but if, if however.
dum, provided, while, as	proūt, according as, just	sivē or seu, or if.
long as, until.	as, as.	sivē...sivē, }
dummodo, if but, if only.	proinde, hence, therefore.	seu...seu, }
enimvērō, in very deed.	proptēreā, therefore, for	whether...or.
enim, }	that reason.	siquidem, if indeed, since.
etēnim, } for.	postquam, after, since.	tāmēn, however, still.
eō, therefore.	priusquam, before.	tāmetī, although.
equidem, indeed.	quam, as, than.	tamquam, as if.
ergo, therefore.	quamvis, although.	tum...tum, both...and.
et, and.	quando, quandōquidem,	undē, whence.
et...et }	whereas, since.	ūt, } that, as that, so that,
et...quē, }	quamquam, although.	ūtī, } to the end that.
as well...as.	quāpropter, }	ut si, as if.
et...nēque or nēc, on the	quārē, }	utrum, whether.
one hand, but not on the	quamobrem, }	-vē, }
other.	quōcircā, }	vēl, }
etiam, also.	quantumvis, }	either, or.
etiāmsī, }	quamlibet, }	vēl...vēl, either...or.
etsī, }	quāsi, as if, just as.	vēlūt, }
iccirco, }	-quē, and.	even as, just as,
ideo, }	-quē...ēt, }	vēlūtī, }
igitūr, }	-quē...quē, }	like as.
itaquē, }	quā, because.	vērō, truly, but indeed.
therefore.	quā, but that, that not.	vērūn, but.
licēt, though, although.	quippē, because.	vēruntāmēn, yet, notwithstanding
mōdo, provided.		standing.
nam, namquē, for.		vērūn-enim vērō, but in
		deed.

Conjunctions, according to their different uses, are divided into two general classes,—coördinate and subordinate.

I. Coördinate conjunctions, are such as join coördinate or similar constructions; as,

Luna et stellæ fulgebant, The moon and the stars were shining. *Concitant venti, fugiuntque nubes,* The winds subside, and the clouds disperse. *Difficile factu est, sed conabor tamen,* It is difficult to accomplish but still I will try.

Coordinate conjunctions include the following subdivisions, viz. *copulative*, *disjunctive*, *adversative*, *illative*, and most of the *causal* conjunctions.

II. Subordinate conjunctions are such as join dissimilar constructions; as,

Edo, *ut vivam*, I eat that I may live. Pyrrhus rex in itinere incidit in canem *quæ interfecti hominis corpus custodiebat*. Mergit pullos in aquam *jussit*, ut *liberent*, quoniam *esse nollent*.

Subordinate conjunctions include all those connectives which unite subordinate or dependent clauses. These are the *concessive*, *illative*, *final*, *conditional*, *interrogative*, and *temporal* conjunctions, and the *causals* *quod*, *quoniam*, *quomam*, etc. To these may be added also the relatives whether pronouns, adjectives, or adverbs.

The following paragraphs contain a specification of the several conjunctions comprised in each of the preceding subdivisions, and remarks respecting their particular import and use as connectives.

1. COPULATIVE conjunctions connect things that are to be considered jointly; as, *et*, *ac*, *atque*, the enclitic *que*, which, combined with the negation belonging to the verb, becomes *nèque* or *nec*, and, the negation being doubled, *nec non* or *nèque non*, it becomes again affirmative and equivalent to *et*. To these are to be added *etiam* and *quodque*, with the adverbials *item* and *etidem*.

REMARK. (a.) *Et* and *que* differ in this, *et* connects things which are conceived as different, and *que* adds what belongs to, or naturally flows from them. *Et*, therefore, is copulative and *que* adjunctive. Hence, in an enumeration of words, *que* frequently connects the last of the series, and by its means the preceding idea is extended without the addition of any thing which is generically different. In connecting propositions *que* denotes a consequence, and is equivalent to 'and therefore.'

(b.) *Ac* never stands before vowels, *atque* chiefly before vowels, but also before consonants.—*Atque*, being formed of *ad* and *que*, properly signifies 'and also,' 'and in addition,' thus putting things on an equality, but giving emphasis to the latter. In the beginning of a proposition, which is explanatory of that which precedes, *atque* or *ac* introduces a thing with great weight, and may be rendered 'now'; and in answers; as, *Cognoscite huc versus? Ac memoriter*, it is rendered 'yes, and that.' *Ac* being an abridged form of *atque* loses somewhat of its power in connecting single words, and its use alternates with that of *et*; it is preferred in subdivisions, whereas the main propositions are connected by *et*.

(c.) *Nèque*, compounded of the ancient *nè* for *nōn* and *que*, is used for *et nōn*. *Et nōn* itself is used, when only one idea or one word of a proposition is to be negated; as, *patrior et non moleste fero*; and also when our 'and not' is used for 'and not rather' to correct an improper supposition; as, *Si quam Rubrius injuriam suo nomine ac non impulsu tuo fecisset*. Cic. *Et nōn* is commonly found also in the second clause of a sentence when *et* precedes, but *nèque*, also, is often used in this case. *Nec nōn* or *nèque nōn*, in classical prose, is not used like *et* to connect nouns, but only to join propositions, and the two words are separated. In later writers, however, they are not separated and are equivalent to *et*.

(d.) *Etiam* has a wider extent than *quodque*, for it contains the idea of our 'even,' and it also adds a new circumstance, whereas *quodque* denotes the addition of a thing of a similar kind. Hence *etiam* is properly used to connect sentences, while *quodque* refers to a single word. *Etiam* signifies 'and further,' *quodque*, 'and so,' 'also.' *Quodque* always follows the word to which it refers, *etiam* in similar cases is usually placed before it, but when it connects propositions its place is arbitrary. *Et*, too, in classical prose, is sometimes used in the sense of 'also.' See often *nōn modo—sed et*, 'not only—but also,' or 'but even.'

(e.) Copulative conjunctions are often repeated in the sense of 'both—and,' 'as well—as,' 'not only—but also' *Et—et* is of common occurrence; so, in later writers, but rarely in Cicero, *et—quæ*; *quæ—et* connect single words, but not in Cicero; *quæ—quæ*, occur for the most part only in poetry, or in connection with the relative.—Negative propositions are connected in English by 'neither—nor,' and in Latin by *nēquē—nēquē*, *nēc—nēc*, *nēquē—nēc*, and rarely by *nēc—nēquē*. Propositions, one of which is negative and the other affirmative 'on the one hand—but not on the other,' or, 'not on the one hand—but on the other,' are connected by *et—nēquē* or *nēc*, *nēquē* or *nēc—et*, and occasionally by *nēc* or *nēquē—quæ*.

2. DISJUNCTIVE conjunctions connect things that are to be considered separately; as, *aut*, *vēl*, the enclitic *vē*, and *sivē* or *seu*.

REMARK. (a.) *Aut* and *vēl* differ in this; *aut* indicates a difference of the object, *vēl*, a difference of expression, i. e. *aut* is objective, *vēl*, subjective. *Vēl* is connected with the verb *velle*, and is generally repeated, *vēl—vēl*, 'choose this or choose this,' and the single *vēl* is used by Cicero only to correct a preceding expression, and commonly combined with *dicam*, *pōtius*, or *etiam*.—Hence by ellipsis *vēl* has acquired the signification of the adverb, 'even,' and so enhances the signification of the word modified by it; as, *Quum Sophocles vel optime scripsērit Electram*, where *bene* is to be supplied before *vel*, and the latter is used for the purpose of correcting the preceding expression. Cf. § 127, 4. By means of its derivation from *velle* it has, also, the signification of 'for example' or 'to take a case,' for which *vēlūt* is more frequently used.—(b.) *Vē*, the apocopated *vēl*, leaves the choice free between two or more things, and in later but good prose *vēl* is used in the same manner.

(c.) *Sivē* commonly retains the meaning of *si*, and is then the same as *vēl si*, but sometimes loses it, and is then equivalent to *vēl*, denoting a difference of name; as, *Vocabulum sivē appellatio*. Quint. The form *seu* is rarely used by Cicero except in the combination *seu pōtius*.—(d.) *Aut* and *vē* serve to continue the negation in negative sentences, where we use 'nor'; as, *nōn—aut*, where *nōn—nēquē* also may be used. They are used also in negative questions; as, *Num leges nostras moresq̄ novit?* Cic.; and after comparatives; as, *Doctrina paulo asperior, quam veritas aut natura patiatur*. Cic. It is only when both ideas are to be united into one that a copulative is used instead of *aut* and *vē*.—(e.) 'Either—or' is expressed in Latin by *aut—aut*, denoting an opposition between two things, one of which excludes the other, or by *vēl—vēl*, denoting that the opposition is immaterial in respect to the result, so that the one need not exclude the other; as, *Vēl imperatōre vel milite me utimini*. Sall.—*Sivē—sivē* is the same as *vēl si—vēl si*, and retains the meaning of *vēl—vēl*. If nouns only are opposed to each other, an uncertainty is expressed as to how a thing is to be called; as, *Crētum leges, quas sive Jupiter sive Minos sanxit*; i. e. I do not know whether I am to say Jupiter or Minos.

3. COMPARATIVE conjunctions express a comparison. These are, *ut* or *utī*, *sicūt*, *vēlūt*, *proūt*, *prout*, the poetical *ceu*, *quam*, *tamquam*, (with and without *si*), *quāsi*, *ut si*, *ac si*, with *ac* and *atquē*, when they signify 'as.'

REMARK. *Ac* and *atquē* signify 'as' or 'than' after adverbs and adjectives which denote similarity or dissimilarity; as, *æquē, juxtā, pār* and *pārter*, *périnde* and *proinde*, *prō eō*, *similis* and *similiter*, *dissimilis*, *talīs*, *totidem*, *alius* and *aliter*, *contrā*, *secūs*, *contrārius*.—*Quam* is rarely used after these words, except when a negative particle is joined with *alius*; as, *Virtus nihil aliud est, quam*, etc.; and *et* and *quē* do not occur in this connection.—*Ac* is used for *quam*, after comparatives, in poetry and occasionally by late prose writers; as, *Artius atque hedera*. Hor. *Insanius ac si*. Id.

4. CONCESSIVE conjunctions express a concession, with the general signification 'although.' These are *etsi*, *etiāsi*, *tāmeti*, or *tāmeti*, *quamquam*, *quāvis*, *quantumvis*, *quamlibēt*, *licēt*, *ut* in the sense of 'even if' or 'although,' and *quum* when it signifies 'although.'

REMARK. *Tāmen* and other particles signifying 'yet,' 'still,' are the correlates of the concessive conjunctions; as, *Ut desint vires, tāmen est laudanda*

voluntas. Ovid. The adverb *quidem* becomes a concessive conjunction, when it is used to connect propositions and is followed by *sed*.—*Quamquam* in absolute sentences, sometimes refers to something preceding, which it limits and partly nullifies; as, *Quamquam quid loquor?* Yet why do I speak?

5. **CONDITIONAL** conjunctions express a condition, their fundamental signification being 'if.' These are *si*, *sin*, *nisi* or *ni*, *si modo*, *dummodo*, 'if only,' 'if but,' (for which *dum* and *modo* are also used alone), *dummodo ne*, or simply *modo ne* or *dumne*.

REMARK. (a.) In order to indicate the connection with a preceding proposition, the relative *quod*, which in such case loses its signification as a pronoun, and may be rendered, 'nay,' 'now,' 'and,' or 'then,' is frequently put before *si* and sometimes before *nisi* and *et*, so that *quodsi* may be regarded as one word, signifying 'now if,' 'but if,' or 'if then.' It serves especially to introduce something assumed as true, from which further inferences may be drawn. It sometimes signifies 'although.' *Quodnisi* signifies 'if then—not,' and *quodeti*, 'nay, even if.' *Quod* is found also before *quum*, *ubi*, *quid*, *quoniam*, *ne*, *etiam*, and even before the relative pronoun.

(b.) *Ni* and *nisi* limit a statement by introducing an exception, and thus differ from *si non*, which introduces a negative case. It is often immaterial whether *nisi* or *si non* is used, but the difference is still essential. *Si non* is used when single words are opposed to one another, and in this case *si minus* may be used instead of *si non*.—If after an affirmative proposition its negative opposite is added without a verb, our 'but if not' is commonly expressed in prose by *si minus* or *sin minus* or *sin aliter*; as, *Educ tecum etiam omnes tuos; si minus, quam plurimos*. Cic.; rarely by *si non*.

6. **ILLATIVE** conjunctions express an inference or conclusion, with the general signification of 'therefore,' 'consequently.' These are *ergo*, *igitur*, *itaque*, *eo*, *ideo*, *iccirco*, *proinde*, *propterea*, and the relative conjunctions, *quapropter*, *quare*, *quomobrem*, *quodcirca*, and *unde*, 'wherefore.'

REMARK. *Ergo* and *igitur* denote a logical inference.—*Itaque*, 'and thus,' expresses the relation of cause in facts.—*Ideo*, *iccirco*, and *propterea*, 'on this account,' express the agreement between intention and action.—*Eo*, 'on this account,' or 'for this purpose,' is more frequently an adverb of place.—*Proinde*, 'consequently,' implies an exhortation.—*Unde*, 'whence,' is properly an adverb of place.—*Adco*, 'so that,' or simply 'so,' is also properly an adverb. *Hinc*, 'hence,' and *inde*, 'thence,' continue to be adverbs.

7. **CAUSAL** conjunctions express a cause or reason, with the general signification of 'for' and 'because.' These are *nam*, *namque*, *enim*, *etenim*, *quid*, *quod*, *quoniam*, *quippe*, *quum*, *quando*, *quandodquidem*, *siquidem*; and the adverbs *nimirum*, *nempe*, *scilicet*, and *videlicet*.

REMARK. (a.) *Nam* is used at the beginning of a proposition, *enim*, after the first or second word. *Nam* introduces an objective reason, and *enim* merely a subjective one. There is the same difference between *namque* and *etenim*. *Namque*, however, though constantly standing at the beginning of a proposition in Cicero, Cæsar, and Nepos, is in later writers often put after the beginning. *Enim* in the sense of *at enim* or *sed enim* is sometimes, by comic writers, put at the beginning of a proposition.—*Nam*, *enim*, and *etenim* are often used in the sense of 'namely,' or 'to wit,' to introduce an explanation of something going before. *Nimirum*, *videlicet*, and *scilicet* likewise answer to our 'namely' or 'viz.' *Nimirum*, compounded of *ni* and *mirum*, and signifying a wonder if not, is used as a connective in the sense of 'undoubtedly' or 'surely,' and implies strong confidence in the truth of the proposition with which it is connected.—*Videlicet* and *scilicet* introduce an explanation, with this difference that *videlicet* generally indicates the true, and *scilicet* a wrong explanation. Sometimes, however, *nam*, *enim*, *etenim*, *nimirum*, and *videlicet* are used in an ironical sense, and *scilicet* introduces a true reason.—*Nempe* 'surely,' often assumes a sarcastic meaning when another person's concession is taken for the purpose of refuting him.—(b.) *Quid* and *quod* indicate a defini-

nite and conclusive reason, *quoniam*, (i. e. *quum jam*), a motive.—*Ideo*, *iccirco*, *propterea quod*, and *quid*, are used without any essential difference, except that *quid* introduces a more strict and logical reason, whereas *quoniam*, signifying 'now as,' introduces important circumstances.—*Quando*, *quandoquidem*, and *siquidem* approach nearer to *quoniam* than to *quid*, as they introduce only subjective reasons. *Quandoquidem* denotes a reason implied in a circumstance previously mentioned; *siquidem*, a reason implied in a concession. In *siquidem* the meaning of *si* is generally dropped, but it sometimes remains, and then *si* and *quidem* should be written as separate words; as, *O fortunatam rempublicam, si quidem hanc sententiam eiecerit*. Cic.—*Quippe*, with the relative pronoun or with *quum*, introduces a subjective reason. When used elliptically without a verb it signifies 'forsooth' or 'indeed.' Sometimes it is followed by a sentence with *enim*, and in this way gradually acquires the signification of *nam*.

8. FINAL conjunctions express a purpose, object, or result, with the signification of 'in order that,' or 'in order that not.' These are *ut* or *utrum*, *quod*, *ne* or *ut ne*, *neve* or *neu*, *quin* and *quominus*.

REMARK. *Ut*, as a conjunction indicates either a result or a purpose, 'so that,' and 'in order that.' When indicating a result, if a negative is added to it, it becomes *ut non*; when indicating a purpose, if the negative is added, it becomes *ne* or *ut ne*, but *ut non* also is very rarely used for *ne*.—*Neve* (i. e. *vel ne*) signifies either 'or in order that not,' or 'and in order that not.' *Ut ne* is a pleonasm, not differing perceptibly from *ne*. It is used more frequently by Cicero than by other writers. *Quo ne* for *ne* occurs once in Horace.

9. ADVERSATIVE conjunctions, express opposition, with the signification of 'but.' These are *sed*, *autem*, *verum*, *vero*, *at* (poetical *ast*), *at enim*, *atque*, *tamen*, *attamen*, *sedtamen*, *veruntamen*, *at vero* (*enimvero*), *verumtamen*, *verum*, *vero*, *ceterum*.

REMARK. (a.) *Sed* denotes a direct opposition, and interrupts the narrative or argument; *autem* marks a transition, and denotes at once a connection and an opposition. *Porro*, 'further,' denotes progression and transition but not opposition, except in later authors.—*Verum* has a similar relation to *vero* as *sed* to *autem*. *Verum*, while it denotes opposition, contains also an explanation. *Vero* connects things which are different, but denotes the point in favor of which the decision should be. It thus forms the transition to something more important as in the phrase, *Illud vero plane non est ferendum*, i. e. that which I am about to mention. In affirmative answers *vero* is often added to the verb; as, *Dame? Do vero*. Hence, when the protasis supplies the place of a question, it is sometimes introduced into the apodosis merely to show that it contains an answer. Hence also *vero* alone signifies 'yes,' like *sane*, *ita*, and *etiam*.—*Enimvero*, 'yes, truly,' 'in truth,' does not denote opposition. It sometimes, like *vero*, forms the transition to that which is most important. The compound *verum enimvero* denotes the most emphatic opposition.

(b.) *At* denotes that that which is opposed is equivalent to that which precedes. It frequently follows *si*, in the sense of 'yet,' or 'at least'; as, *et si non sapientissimus, at amantissimus*. It is especially used to denote objections whether of the speaker himself or of others. *At enim* introduces a reason for the objection implied in *at*.—By *atque*, 'but still,' 'but yet,' or 'nevertheless,' we admit what precedes, but oppose something else to it; as, *Magnum narras, viz credibile. Atque sic habet*. Hor. So, also, when that which is admitted, is made use of to prove the contrary. Finally, *atque* is used in syllogisms, when a thing is assumed which had before been left undecided; in this case it does not denote a direct opposition of facts, and may be translated by 'now,' 'but,' 'but now.'—*Ceterum*, properly 'as for the rest,' is often used by later writers for *sed*.—*Contra ea*, in the sense of 'on the other hand,' is used as a conjunction. So *adeo* with a pronoun, when it may be translated 'just,' 'precisely,' 'even,' 'indeed,' or an intensive 'and.'

10. TEMPORAL conjunctions, express time. These are *quum*, *quum prius*, *ut*, *ut primum*, *ubi*, *postquam*, *antequam*, and *priusquam*, *quando*, *simulac* or *simulatque*, or *simul* alone, *cum*, *quodcumque*, *dōnec*, *quoad*.

REMARK. *Ut* and *ubi*, as particles of time, signify 'when.' *Dum, donec*, and *quoad* signify either 'as long as,' or 'until.' *Dum* often precedes *interea* or *interim*, and both *dum* and *donec* are often preceded by the adverbs *usque*, *usquæ* *eo* or *usquæ adeo*.

11. **INTERROGATIVE** conjunctions indicate a question. These are, *num*, *utrum*, *an*, and the enclitic *nē*. This, when attached to the three preceding particles, forming *numnē*, *utrumnē*, and *annē*, does not affect their meaning. With *nōn* it forms a special interrogative particle *nonnē*. To these add *ec* and *en*, as they appear in *ecquis*, *ecquando*, and *enumquam*, and *numquid* and *ecquid*, when used simply as interrogative particles.

REMARK. (a.) The interrogative particles have no distinct meaning by themselves in direct questions, but only serve to give to a proposition the form of a question. In direct speech the interrogative particles are sometimes omitted, but in indirect questions they are indispensable, except in the case of a double question, where the first particle is sometimes omitted.—*Ecquid* and *numquid*, as interrogative particles, have the meaning of *num*, *quid* in this case having no meaning, but they must be carefully distinguished from the interrogative pronouns *ecquid* and *numquid*. *En*, or when followed by a *q*, *ec* is, like *num*, *nē*, and *an*, an interrogative particle, but is always prefixed to some other interrogative word.

(b.) In direct questions, *num* and its compounds *numnē*, *numnam*, *numquid*, *numquidnam*, and the compounds with *en* or *ec* suppose that the answer will be 'no'; as, *Num putas me tam dementem fuisse?* But *ecquid* is sometimes used in an affirmative sense. In general the negative sense of these particles does not appear in indirect questions.

(c.) *Nē* properly denotes simply a question, but it is used sometimes affirmatively and sometimes negatively. When *nē* is attached, not to the principal verb but to some other word, a negative sense is produced; as, *mene istud potuisse facere putas?* Do you believe that I would have done that? The answer expected is 'no.' When attached to the principal verb *nē* often gives the affirmative meaning, and the answer expected is 'yes.'—*Nonnē* is the sign of an affirmative question; as, *Canis nonne lupo similis est?*—*Utrum*, in accordance with its derivation from *uter*, which of two, is used only in double questions whether consisting of two or more. It is sometimes accompanied by *nē*, which is usually separated from it by one or more words; as, *Utrum, taceamne an prædicem?* In later writers, however, *utrumnē* is united into one word. *Nē* is rarely appended to interrogative adjectives, but examples of such use are sometimes found in poetry; as, *uternē; quonē malo; quantanē*. In a few passages it is even attached to the relative pronoun.

(d.) *An* is not used as a sign of an indirect question before the silver age; when so used it answers to 'whether.' It is used by Cicero exclusively in a second or opposite question, where we use 'or'; as, *Si satis, nihil interest utrum aqua sit, an vinum; nec refert, utrum sit aureum poculum, an vitreum, an manus concava*. Sen. In direct interrogations, when no interrogative clause precedes, *an*, *annē*, *an vērō* are likewise used in the sense of 'or,' that is in such a manner that a preceding interrogation is supplied by the mind; as, *Invitus te offendi, an putas me delectari ludendis hominibus?* Here we may supply before *an* *putas*, etc. the sentence, 'Do you believe this?'—*An*, after a preceding question, is rendered by 'not,' and it then indicates that the answer cannot be doubtful; as, *A rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit. Quibus? An his, quæ geruntur juventute ac viribus?* Is it not from those kinds of business, which? etc. Here we may suppose *aliisne* to be supplied before *an* *his*? Is it from other kinds of business, or from those? etc. Such questions may be introduced by *nonnē*, but without allusion to an opposite question, which is implied in *an*.

(e.) To the rule that *an*, in indirect questions, is used exclusively to denote a second or opposite question, there is one great exception, for it is employed in single indirect questions after such expressions as *dubito*, *dubium est*, *incertum est*; *delibero*, *hæsito*, and especially after *nescio* or *haud scio*, all of which denote uncertainty, but with an inclination to the affirmative; as, *Si per se virtus sine*

fortuna ponderanda sit dubito hunc primum omnium ponam, If virtue is to be estimated without reference to its success, I am not certain whether I should not prefer this man to all others. *Nep.* It is not Latin to say *dubito annon* for *dubito an*.—*Nescio an*, or *haud scis an* are used quite in the sense of 'perhaps,' so that they are followed by the negatives *nullus*, *nemo*, *numquam*, instead of *ulius*, *quisquam* and *unquam*. When the principal verb is omitted, *an* is often used in the sense of *aut*; as, *Themistocles, quum ei Simonides, an quis alius, artem memoris polliceretur*, etc. In such cases *incertum est* is understood, and in Tacitus is often supplied.—The conjunction *si* is sometimes used in indirect interrogations instead of *num*, like the Greek *ei*, and it is so used by Cicero after the verb *expetior*.

NOTE 1. The conjunctions *-ne*, *-que*, *-ve*, are not used alone, but are always affixed to some other word, and are hence called *enclitics*.

NOTE 2. Some words here classed with conjunctions are also used as adverbs, and many classed as adverbs are likewise conjunctions; that is, they at the same time qualify verbs, etc., and connect propositions; as, *Cælis in rebus, quum venit calamitas, tum detrimentum accipitur*. In other concerns, when misfortune comes, then damage is received.

NOTE 3. Conjunctions, like adverbs, are variously compounded with other parts of speech, and with each other; as, *atque*, (i. e. *adque*), *iccirco* or *idcirco*, (i. e. *id-circa*), *ideo*, *namque*, etc. In some, compounded of an adverb and a conjunction, each of the simple words retains its meaning, and properly belongs to its own class; as, *etiam* (*et jam*) and now; *itaque*, and so; *neque* or *nec*, and not.

INTERJECTIONS.

§ 199. An interjection is a particle used in exclamation, and expressing some emotion of the mind.

The most usual interjections are,

ah! ah! alas!
 aha! aha! ah! hah!
 apugè! away! begone!
 atāt! or atatte! oh! ah! alas! lo!
 au! or hau! ch! ah!
 eccè! lo! see! behold!
 ehem! ha! what!
 eheu! ah! alas!
 ehō! ehodum! ho! soho!
 eiā! or heiā! ah! ah ha! indeed!
 ēn! lo! see! behold!
 eu! well done! bravo!
 eugè! well done! good!
 euax! } huzzah! hurrah!
 eue! }
 ha! hold! ho!
 ha! ha! he! ha! ha!
 hei! ah! wo! alas!

hem! oh! indeed! well! hah! alas! ahah!
 heu! oh! ah! alas!
 heus! ho! ho there! hark! halloo!
 hui! hah! ho! oh!
 iō! ho! hurrah! huzzah!
 ō! o! oh! ah!
 ōh! oh! o! ah!
 ōhē! ho! halloo! ho there!
 ōho! oh! aha!
 oil! hoy! alas!
 pāpā! strange! wonderful
 phui! foh! fugh!
 phy! pish! tush!
 prō! or prōh! oh! ah!
 st! hist! whist! hush!
 tatsē! so! strange!
 vā! ah! alas! woe!
 vah! vaha! ah! alas! oh!

REMARK 1. An interjection sometimes denotes several different emotions. Thus *vah* is used to express wonder, grief, joy, and anger.

REM. 2. Other parts of speech may sometimes be regarded as interjections; as, *pax*! be still! So *indignum*, *infandum*, *malum*, *miserum*, *miserabile*, *nēfas*, when used as expressions of astonishment, grief, or horror; and *macte* and *mactā*, as expressions of approbation. In like manner the adverbs *na*, *perfecto*, *cito*, *bene*, *belle*; the verbs *quæso*, *præcor*, *oro*, *obsecro*, *amābo*, *age*, *agite*, *cæde*, *audes*, (for *si audes*), *sic*, *vultis*, (for *si vis* and *si vultis*), *agēs*, *agēdum*, and *agite sum*, and the interrogative *quid*? what? used as exclamations.

REM. 3. With the interjections may also be classed the following invocations of the gods: *hercŭles, hercŭle, hercle*; or *mehercŭles, mehercŭle, mehercle*, *medius fidius, mecastor, ecastor, ecŕe, pol, edepol, equirŕe, per deum, per deum immortŕalem, per deos, per Jovem, prŕo (or prŕoh) Jŕptŕer, prŕo dŕi immortŕales, prŕo deum fidem, prŕo deum atque hominum fidem, prŕo deum immortŕalium* (scil. *fidem*), etc.

SYNTAX.

§ 200. 1. Syntax treats of the construction of sentences.

2. A sentence is a thought expressed in words; as, *Cŕnes latrant*, The dogs bark.

3. All sentences are either

(1.) DECLARATIVE; as, *Venti spirant*, The winds blow:—

(2.) INTERROGATIVE; as, *Spirantne venti?* Do the winds blow?—

(3.) EXCLAMATORY; as, *Quam vehŕementer spirant venti!* How fiercely the winds blow!—or

(4.) IMPERATIVE; as, *Venti, spirŕte*, Blow, winds.

4. The mood of the verb in the first three classes of sentences is either the indicative or the subjunctive; in imperative sentences it is either the imperative or the subjunctive.

5. A sentence may consist either of one proposition or of two or more propositions connected together.

PROPOSITIONS.

§ 201. 1. A proposition consists of a *subject* and a *predicate*.

2. The subject of a proposition is that of which something is affirmed.

3. The predicate is that which is affirmed of the subject.

Thus, in the proposition, *Equus currit*, The horse runs, *ŕquus* is the subject and *currit* is the predicate.

NOTE. The word *affirm*, as here used, includes all the various significations of the verb, as expressed in the several moods.

4. Propositions are either *principal* or *subordinate*.

5. A principal proposition is one which makes complete sense by itself; as,

Phocion fuit perpŕtuo pauper, quam diŕtissimus esse pŕest, *Phocion was always poor, though he might have been very rich.*

6. A subordinate proposition is one which, by means of a subordinate conjunction, is made to depend upon or limit some part of another proposition; as,

Phœcion fuit perpétuo pauper, quum ditissimus esse posset, Phœcion was always poor, though he might have been very rich.

7. Subordinate propositions are used either as *substantives*, *adjectives*, or *adverbs*, and are accordingly called *substantive*, *adjective* or *adverbial propositions* or *clauses*.

8. Substantive clauses are connected with the propositions on which they depend by means of the final conjunctions *ut*, *ne*, *quo*, *quin*, etc., sometimes by *quod*, and in clauses containing an indirect question, by interrogative pronouns, adjectives, adverbs and conjunctions. See §§ 262 and 265.

REMARK. A dependent substantive clause often takes the form of the accusative with the infinitive and in that case has no connective; as, *Gaudeo te valere*.

9. Adjective clauses are connected by means of relatives, both pronouns and pronominal adjectives; as, *qui*, *quælis*, *quantus*, etc. Adverbial clauses are connected either by relative adverbs of place and time, (§ 191, R. 1, (b.)), or by temporal, conditional, concessive, comparative, and sometimes by causal conjunctions.

10. A sentence consisting of one proposition is called a *simple sentence*; as,

Cadunt fœlia, The leaves fall. *Semiramis Babylonem condidit*.

11. A sentence consisting of a principal and one or more subordinate propositions is called a *complex sentence*; as,

Quæ fit, ut nemo contentus vivat? How happens it, that no one lives content? *Quis ego sim, me rogitas*, You ask me, who I am.

12. A sentence consisting of two or more principal propositions, either alone or in connection with one or more subordinate propositions, is called a *compound sentence*; as,

Spirant venti et cadunt fœlia, The winds blow, and the leaves fall.

13. The propositions composing a complex or a compound sentence are called its *members* or *clauses*; the principal proposition is called the *leading clause*, its subject, the *leading subject*, and its verb, the *leading verb*.

SUBJECT.

§ 202. 1. The subject also is either *simple*, *complex*, or *compound*.

2. The simple subject, which is also called the *grammatical subject*, is either a noun or some word standing for a noun; as,

Aves volant, Birds fly. *Tu legis*, Thou readest. *A est vocalis*, A is a vowel. *Mentiri est turpe*, To lie is base.

3. The complex subject, called also the *logical subject*, consists of the simple subject with its modifications; as,

Conscientia bene actæ vitæ est jucundissima, The consciousness of a well spent life is very pleasant. Here *conscientia* is the grammatical, and *conscientia bene actæ vitæ* the complex subject.

4. The compound subject consists of two or more simple or complex subjects to which a single predicate belongs; as,

Lūna et stellæ fulgēbant, The moon and stars were shining. *Grammaticæ ac mūsicæ iunctæ fuērunt*, Grammar and music were united. *Semper hōnos nōmenque tuum laudesque mānēbunt*.

REMARK. Words are said to *modify* or *limit* other words, when they serve to explain, describe, define, enlarge, restrict, or otherwise qualify their meaning.

5. Every sentence must contain a subject and a predicate, called its *principal* or *essential* parts: any sentence may also receive additions to these, called its *subordinate* parts.

Complex or Modified Subject.

6. The complex subject is formed by adding other words to the simple subject. All additions to the subject, like the subject itself, are either *simple*, *complex*, or *compound*.

I. *Simple additions*. The subject may be modified by adding:—

1. A *single word*:—

(1.) A noun in the same case; as,

Nos consules dēsūmus, We consuls are remiss. *Mūcius augur multa narrāvit*, Mucius the augur related many things.

(2.) A noun or pronoun in an oblique case, modifying or limiting the subject; as,

Amor multītūdīnis commōvētur, The love of the multitude is excited. *Cura mei*, Care for me. *Viribus usus*, Need of strength.

(3.) An adjective, adjective pronoun, or participle; as,

Fūgit invidia ætas, Envious time flies. *Mea māter est benigna*. *Dūcūt agmina Penthēsīlēa fūrens*. *Lītera scripta mānet*.

2. A *phrase* consisting of a preposition and its case; as,

Sōpor in grāmīne. *Oppida sine præsīdio*. *Receptio ad te*.

3. A dependent adjective clause introduced by *qui*, *quālis*, *quantus*, etc.; as,

Lēve sit, quod bōne fertur, *onus*, The burden, which is borne well, becomes light. *Lītera*, quas scripsisti, *acceptæ sunt*. *Ut*, quālis (ille) hābēri vellet, *tālis esset*. *Tanta est inter eos*, quanta maxīma esse pōtest, *mōrum dīstantia*.

II. *Complex additions*. The subject may be modified:—

1. By a *word* to which other words are added.

(1.) When the word to which other words are added is a noun or pronoun, it may be modified in any of the ways above mentioned.

(2.) When it is an adjective it may be modified:—

(a.) By an adverb either simple or modified; as,

Erat expectātiō valde magna. *Præsīdium non nimis firmum*.

(b.) By a noun in an oblique case; as,

Major pietāte, Superior in piety. *Contentiōnis cupidus*, Fond of contention. *Patri similis*, Like his father. *Nūdus membra*. *Iūvenes patrē digni*.

(c.) By an infinitive, a gerund, or a supine; as,

Inuictus vinci. Not accustomed to be conquered. *Vēnandi additum.* Fond of hunting. *Mirabile dictu.* Wonderful to tell.

(d.) By a phrase consisting of a preposition and its case; as,

Rūcus in rēpublicā. Unskilled in civil affairs. *Ab ēquitātu firmus.* Clever in pugna. *Prōnus ad fidem.*

(e.) By a subordinate clause; as,

Mēlior est certa pax, quam spērāta victōria. A certain peace is better than an expected victory. *Dubius sum, quid faciā.*

(8.) When it is a participle, it may be modified like a verb. See § 203.

2. By a phrase consisting of a preposition and its case to which other words are added; as,

De victōria Cēsāris fama perferitur. A report concerning Cæsar's victory is brought.

REMARK 1. As the case following the preposition is that of a noun or pronoun, it may be modified like the subject in any of the foregoing ways.

REM. 2. The preposition itself may be modified by an adverb, or by a noun or adjective in an oblique case; as,

Longe ultra. Far beyond. *Multo ante noctem.* Long before night. *Sexennie post Vēnos captos.* Six years after the capture of Veil.

3. By a subordinate clause, to whose subject or predicate other words are added.

REMARK. These additions may be of the same form as those added to the principal subject or predicate of the sentence.

III. Compound additions. The subject may be modified:—

1. By two or more nouns in the same case as the subject, connected by a coördinate conjunction; as,

Consules, Brūtus et Collatinus. The consuls, *Brutus* and *Collatinus*.

2. By two or more oblique cases of a noun or pronoun connected coördinately; as,

Vitæque necisque potestas. *Perculōrum et lābōrum incitāmentum.*

3. By two or more adjectives, adjective pronouns, or participles, connected coördinately; as,

Græve bellum perdiuturnumque. *Animi tēneri atque molles.*

4. By two or more adjective clauses connected coördinately; as,

Et qui fecere, et qui facta aliōrum scripsere, multū laudantur. Sall.

5. By two or more of the preceding modifications connected coördinately; as,

Genus hominum agreste, sine legibus, sine imperio, liberum, atque solutum.

REM. 1. A modified grammatical subject, considered as one complex idea, may itself be modified; as,

Omnia tua consilia. All thy counsels. Here *omnia* modifies, not *consilia*, but the complex idea expressed by *tua consilia*. So *Triginta naves longa.* *Præposita singulis res.*

REM. 2. An infinitive, with the words connected with it, may be the logical subject of a proposition; as,

Virtus est vitium fugere, To shun vice is a virtue.

REM. 3. A clause, or any member consisting of two or more clauses, may be the logical subject of a proposition; as,

E celo descendit 'Nosce te ipsum.' Equum est, ut hoc facias.

REM. 4. The noun or pronoun which is the subject of a proposition is put in the nominative, when the verb of the predicate is a finite verb; but when the verb is in the infinitive, the subject is put in the accusative.

NOTE 1. A verb in any mood, except the infinitive, is called a *finite verb*.

NOTE 2. In the following pages, when the term *subject* or *predicate* is used alone, the grammatical subject or predicate is intended.

PREDICATE.

§ 203. 1. The predicate, like the subject, is either *simple*, *complex*, or *compound*.

2. The simple predicate, which is also called the *grammatical* predicate, is either a single finite verb, or the copula *sum* with a noun, adjective, and rarely with an adverb; as,

Sol lucet, The sun shines. Multa animālia rēpunt, Many animals creep. Brēvis est voluptas, Pleasure is brief. Eurōpa est pēninsūla, Europe is a peninsula. Rectissime sunt apud te omnia.

3. The complex predicate, called also the *logical* predicate, consists of the simple predicate with its modifications; as,

Scipio fudit Annibālis cōpias, Scipio routed the forces of Hannibal. Here fudit is the grammatical, and fudit Annibālis cōpias the logical predicate.—So, Rōmulus Rōmānæ conditor urbis fuit.

4. The compound predicate consists of two or more simple or complex predicates belonging to the same subject; as,

Prōbitas laudātur et alget, Honesty is praised and neglected. Lēti vis rāpiūt, rāpietque gentes. Lucius Catilina fuit magnā vi et animi et corpōris, sed ingenio malo pravōque.

Complex or Modified Predicate.

5. The complex predicate is formed by adding other words to the simple predicate. All additions to the predicate, like the predicate itself, are either simple, complex, or compound.

I. *Simple additions.* The predicate may be modified by adding:—

1. *A single word*;—

(1.) A noun or adjective in the same case as the subject. This occurs after certain neuter verbs and passive verbs of naming, calling, etc. (See § 210, R. 3.); as,

Servus fit libertinus, The slave becomes a freedman. Servius Tullius rex est declaratus. Aristides justus est appellatus. Incedo regina.

(2.) A noun or pronoun in an oblique case; as,

Spe vivimus, We live by hope. Deus regit mundum, God rules the world.

(3.) An adverb either simple or modified; as,
Sæpe vēnit, He came often. *Festina lente*, Hasten slowly. *Litteræ facile discuntur*. *Chrèmes nimis graviter cruciatur adolescentulum*.

(4.) An infinitive mood; as,

Capit discere, He desires to learn. *Audeo dicere*. *Ver esse cœperat*.

2. A phrase consisting of a preposition and its case; as, *Vēnit ad urbem*, He came to the city.

3. A dependent substantive or adverbial clause; as,

Vereor ne reprehendar, I fear that I shall be blamed. *Zēnonem*, quum *Athēnis* assem, *audiebam frēquenter*. *Fac cōgites*.

II. *Complex additions*. The predicate may be modified:—

1. By a word to which other words are added.

REMARK. These words are the same as in the corresponding cases of complex additions to the subject. See § 202, II.

2. By a phrase consisting of a preposition and its case, to which other words are added. See complex additions to the subject, § 202.

3. By a subordinate clause, to whose subject or predicate other words are added. See complex subject, § 202, II, 3.

REM. 2. Each of the words constituting a proposition may be modified by two or more additions not dependent on, nor connected with each other, and consisting either of single words, phrases, or dependent clauses; as, *Agamemnonis belli gloria*. *Pāternum odium erga Rōmānos*. *Mens sibi conscia recti*. *Mea maxime interest, te valere*. *Ago tibi grātias*. *Meipsum Inertiæ condemno*. *Eos hoc moneo*. *In quo te accuso*. *Monet eum, ut suspiciōnes vitet*.

III. *Compound additions*. 1. The predicate may be modified by two or more words, phrases, or clauses, joined together by a coordinate conjunction. See Compound additions to the subject, § 202, III.

2. The leading verb is usually either in the indicative or imperative mood, but sometimes in the subjunctive or the historical infinitive.

3. The members of a compound sentence are connected by coordinate conjunctions; those of a complex sentence by some relative word, or by a subordinate conjunction.

4. Instead of a dependent clause connected by a conjunction, a noun and participle, or two nouns, sometimes stand as an abridged proposition; as,

Bello confecto discessit, i. e. *quum bellum confectum esset, discessit*, The war being finished, or when the war was finished, he departed. *Nil desperandum*, Teucro dūce.

5. An infinitive may be modified like the verb of a predicate.

6. *Agreement* is the correspondence of one word with another in gender, number, case, or person.

7. A word is said to govern another, when it requires it to be put in a certain case or mood.

8. A word is said to depend on another, when its case, gender, number, mood, tense, or person, is determined by that word.

9. A word is said to follow another, when it depends upon it in construction, whatever may be its position in the sentence.

APPOSITION.

§ 204. A noun, annexed to another noun or to a pronoun, and denoting the same person or thing, is put in the same case as,

Urbs Rōma, The city *Rome*. *Nos consules*, We *consuls*. So *Ajūd Herodōtum*, *patrem histōriae*, *sunt innumerabiles fabulae*, In Herodotus, the father of history, etc. Cic. *Lapides silices*, *flint stones*. Liv. *Ante mē consulem*, Before I was consul. *Fons cui nōmen Arethūsa est*. Cic.

REMARK 1. (a.) A noun, thus annexed to another, is said to be in *apposition* to it. It is generally added for the sake of explanation, identification, or description; sometimes it denotes character or purpose; as, *Ejus sūgā cōmitē me adiunxi*, I added myself, as a companion of his flight; and sometimes the time, cause, reason, etc., of an action; as, *Alexander puer*, Alexander when a boy. *Cito sēnex scribēre histōriam instituit*. Suet.

(b.) A noun in apposition, like an adjective used as an epithet, (§ 205, N. 2,) assumes the attribute denoted by it as belonging to the noun which it limits, while the predicate-nominative affirms it. Hence both nouns belong to the same part of the sentence, whether subject or predicate. In cases of apposition, there seems to be an ellipsis of the ancient participle *ens*, being; *quī est*, who is; *quī vocātur*, who is called; or the like.

REM. 2. If the annexed noun has a form of the same gender as the other noun, it takes that form; as, *Usus magister egrēgius*. Plin. *Philosophia magistra vitæ*. Cic. If the annexed noun is of the common gender, the adjective qualifying it takes the gender of the preceding noun; as, *Laurus fidiissimus custos*.

REM. 3. The annexed noun sometimes differs from the other in gender or in number; as, *Duo fulmina bellī*, *Scipiādas*, *clādem Libyæ*. Virg. *Mūlēnæ*, *urbs nobilis*. Cic. *Tulliolā*, *deliciæ nostræ*. Id.;—and sometimes in both; as, *Nāte*, *meæ vires*. Virg. *Nos*, *animæ viles*, *inhumātā infelētique turba*. Id.

REM. 4. The substantive pronoun is sometimes omitted before the word in apposition to it; as, *Consul dixi*, scil. *ego*; (1) the consul said. And instead of the substantive pronoun, a possessive adjective or pronoun is sometimes used; as, *Tua dōmus*, *tālis viri*. Cic. See § 211, R. 3, (b.)

REM. 5. A noun may be in apposition to two or more nouns, and, in such case, is usually put in the plural; as, *M. Antonius*, *C. Cassius*, *tribūni plebis*, *M. Antonius*, *C. Cassius*, tribunes of the people. Cæs. *Publius et Servius Sullæ*, *Servi filii*. Sall. *Tib. et Gaius Gracchi*. Cic. *Oratiōnes L. et C. Aureliōrum Orestārum*. Id. But sometimes in the singular; as, *Cn. et L. Domitius*. Cic.

(1.) So when the nouns are connected by *cum*, the annexed noun taking the case of the former; as, *Dicæarchum vērō cum Aristozēno*, *doctos sâne homines*, *omittāmus*. Cic.

(2.) If the nouns are proper names of different genders, a masculine noun is annexed rather than a feminine, when both forms exist; as, *Ad Ptolemæum Cleopatramque* *rēges legātī missi sunt*. Liv.

REM. 6. The annexed noun is sometimes in the genitive; as, *Urbe Patāvī locavit*, The city of Patavium. Virg. *Plurimus Eridāni amnis*. Id. *Arborem fici numquam vidērat*. Cic. *In oppido Antiochiæ*. Id. *Rupillī et Persi par*. Hor.

REM. 7. The name of a town in the genitive occurs with an ablative in apposition to it; as, *Corinthi Achaïæ urbe*; At Corinth, a city of Achaia. Tac. *Antiochiæ*, *cellēri urbe*. Cic. See § 221, Note, and § 254, Rem. 3.

REM. 8. (a.) A proper name, after *nōmen* or *cognōmen*, with a verb followed by a dative, is put in apposition either to *nōmen*, etc., or to the dative, the latter by a species of attraction; as, *Fons*, *cui nōmen Arethūsa est*. Cic. *Stirps virilis*, *cui Ascanium parentes dixerē nōmen*. Liv. *Nōmen Aretūro est mibi*, I have the

name *Arcturus*. Plant. *Cui nunc cognōmen Inlo additur*. Virg. *Cui Egerio inditum nōmen*. Liv.—(b.) The name may also be put in the genitive; as, *Nōmen Mercūrii est mihi*. Plant. *Q. Metellus, cui Macedonici nōmen inditum erat*. Vell. Cf. R. 6.—(c.) In *Illa atas, cui fectinus Aurea nōmen*, Ov. Met. 15, 96, *Aurea* is used as an indeclinable noun, instead of *Auream* (scil. *atātem*); or *Aureas* dat. (scil. *atāti*).

REM. 9. A *clause* may supply the place of one of the nouns; as, *Oggitet oratōrem institui—rem arduam*, Let him reflect that an orator is training—a difficult thing. Quint.—So also a neuter adjective used substantively; as, *Triste lūpus stabūlis*, The wolf, a sad thing to the folds. Virg. *Vārium et mutabile semper femina*. Id.

REM. 10. Sometimes the former noun denotes a whole, and its parts are expressed by nouns in apposition to it; as, *Onerāria, pars maxima ad Ægimūrum*,—*aliæ adversus urbem ipsam delātæ sunt*, The ships of burden were carried, the greatest part, to Ægimurus,—others opposite to the city itself. Liv. *Pictōres et poētæ suum quisque opus a vulgo considerāri vult*. Cic. In the construction of the ablative absolute, *quisque* remains in the nominative, though the word to which it is in apposition is in the ablative; as, *Multis sibi quisque impērium petentibus*. Sall. J. 18. So also, in Liv. 26, 29, *quisque* remains in the nominative although the word to which it is in apposition is in the accusative with the infinitive.

To this rule may be subjoined that which relates to the agreement of interrogative and responsive words.

X REM. 11. The principal noun or pronoun in the answer to a question, must be in the same case as the corresponding interrogative word; as,

Quis hērus est tibi? Amphitruo, scil. *est*. Who is your master? Amphitruo (is.) Plant. *Quid quæris?* Librum, scil. *quæro*. What are you looking for? A book. *Quōtā hōrā venisti?* Sextā. At what hour did you come? At the sixth.

NOTE 1. Instead of the genitive of a substantive pronoun, the corresponding possessive pronoun is often used, agreeing with its noun; as, *Cūjus est liber?* Meus, (not *Mei*.) (See § 211, Rem. 3, (b.)) So *cūjum* for genitive *cūjus*? *Cūjum pēcus?* an *Mellobi?* Non; *verum Ægōnis*. Virg.

NOTE 2. Sometimes the rules of syntax require the responsive to be in a different case from that of the interrogative; as, *Quanti emisti?* Viginti minis. *Damnatusne es furti?* Imo alio crimine. See §§ 214, R. 1, and 217, R. 2.

ADJECTIVES.

§ 205. Adjectives, adjective pronouns, and participles, agree with their nouns, in gender, number, and case; as,

Bonus vir, A good man.

Benigna māter, A kind mother.

Triste bellum, A sad war.

Spe amissā, Hope being lost.

Bonos viros, Good men.

Vana lēges, Useless laws.

Minācia verba, Threatening words.

Hæc res, This thing.

So, *Mea māter est benigna*.

Hæc lēges vanae sunt.

NOTE 1. Adjectives, according to their meaning, (§ 104), are divided into two classes—*qualifying* and *limiting*—the former denoting some *property* or *quality* of a noun; as, a *wise* man, lead is *heavy*; the latter *defining* or *restricting* its meaning; as, this man, *ten* cities. To the former class belong such adjectives as denote a property or quality, including all participles and participial adjectives; to the latter, the adjective pronouns, pronominal adjectives, and numerals.

NOTE 2. An adjective, participle, or pronoun, may either be used as an epithet to modify a noun, or, with the copula *sum*, may constitute a predicate. In the former case the quality is *assumed*, in the latter it is *asserted*. In both cases, the rule for their agreement is, in general, the same. See § 210, R. 1.

NOTE 3. Any word or combination of words added to a noun to modify or limit its meaning is of the nature of an adjective.

NOTE 4. In the following remarks, the word *adjective* is to be considered as including participles, either alone or combined with the auxiliary *sum*, and also adjective pronouns, unless the contrary is intimated.

REMARK 1. An adjective agrees also with a substantive pronoun, taking its gender from that of the noun for which the pronoun stands; as, *Ipse capellas seget ago*, scil. *ego*, *Melibæus*; Virg. *Fortunâte puer, tu nunc eris alter ab illo*. Id. *Ut se totum ei tradêret*. Nep. *O me miserum* (spoken by a man), *miseram me* (spoken by a woman). So *salvi sumus*, *salvæ sumus*, scil. *nos*, masculine or feminine.—In general propositions which include both sexes, the pronouns are considered masculine; as, *Nos fruges consumiére nati*. Hor.

REM. 2. An adjective may belong to each of two or more nouns, and in such case is put in the plural. If the nouns are of the same gender, the adjective agrees with them in gender, as well as in number; as,

Lupus et agnus siti compulsi, A wolf and a lamb, constrained by thirst. Phæd. *Sicilia Sardiniæque amissæ*. Liv.

When the nouns are of different genders,

(1.) If they denote living things, the adjective is masculine rather than feminine; as,

Pater mihi et mater mortui sunt, My father and mother are dead. Ter. So also *uterque* in the singular. *Procumbit uterque*, scil. *Deucalion et Pyrrha*. Ovid.

(2.) If they denote things without life, the adjective is generally neuter; as,

His genus, ætas, eloquentia præpe æqualla fuere, Their family, age, and eloquence, were nearly equal. Sall. *Regna, impéria, nobilitates, honores, divitiæ in casu sita sunt*. Cic. *Huic bella, rapina, discordia civilis, grata fuere*. Sall. *Anima atque animus, quamvis integra recens in corpus eunt*. Lucr.

NOTE. When nouns denoting things without life are of the same gender (either masculine or feminine), but of different numbers, the adjective is sometimes neuter; as, *Cræso et viâ et patrimonii partes, et urbs Barce concessa sunt*. Just.; sometimes also when both nouns are in the singular number; as, *Plerosque velocitas et regio hostibus ignara tutata sunt*. Sall. *Nox atque præda remorata sunt*. Id.

(3.) If one of the nouns denotes an animate, and another an inanimate thing, the adjective is sometimes neuter, and sometimes takes the gender of that which has life; as,

Numidæ atque signa militaria obscurati sunt, The Numidians and the military standards were concealed. Sall. *Romani regem regnumque Macedonæ sua futura sciunt*. Liv. *Jâne, fac æternos pacem pacisque ministros*. Ovid.

Exc. to REM. 2. The adjective often agrees with the nearest noun, and is understood with the rest; as,

Sociis et rege recepto, Our companions and king having been recovered. Virg. *Agri omnes et maria*. Cic. *Cognitum est salutem, liberos, famam, fortunas esse carissimas*. Cic.

NOTE. A noun in the singular, followed by an ablative with *cum*, has sometimes a plural adjective, the gender being the same as if the nouns were connected by *et*; as, *Filiam cum filio accitos*. Liv. *Illa cum Lauso de Numitorio sâti*. Ovid. *Filium Alexandri cum matre in arcem custodiendos mittit*. Just.

REM. 3. (1.) An adjective qualifying a collective noun is often put in the plural, taking the gender of the individuals which the noun denotes; as,

Pars certare parâti, A part, prepared to contend. Virg. *Pars per agros dilapsi. suam quisque spem exséquentes*. Liv. *Supplex turba erant sine iudice tâti*. Ovid. This construction always occurs when the collective noun is the subject of a plural verb. See § 209, R. 11.

(2.) Sometimes, though rarely, an adjective in the singular takes the gender of the individuals; as, *Pars arduus altis pulvêrulentus equis fûrit*. Virg. *Pars una dâcum—fractus morbo*. Ovid.

(3.) Sometimes other nouns, which only in a figurative sense denote human beings, have by *synesis* an adjective of a different gender from their own, referring to the words which they include; as, *Latum Opusque agro mulctâti* Latium and Capua were deprived of their land. Liv. *Opita conjurâtiois virgis cæsi ac secûri percussî sunt*. Id. *Auxilia Irati*. Id. So after *millia*; as, *Duo millia Tyriorum, crâcibus affixi*. Curt. Cf. § 328, 3, (4.)

REM. 4. Two adjectives in the singular are sometimes joined to a plural noun; as, *Maria Tyrhenum atque Adriaticum*, The Tuscan and Adriatic seas. Liv. *Cum légionibus secundâ et tertiâ*. Liv. *Circa portas Collinam Esquilinamque*. Id. But sometimes the noun is in the singular; as, *Inter Esquilinam Collinamque portam*. Id. *Légio Martia et quarta*. In comic writers, an adjective or participle in the singular is sometimes used with a plural pronoun; as, *Nobis présente*. Plaut. *Absente nobis*. Ter.

REM. 5. A participle which should regularly agree with the subject of a proposition, when placed after the noun of the predicate, (a) sometimes takes the gender and number of the latter; as, *Non omnis error stultitia est dicenda*. Not every error is to be called folly. Cic. *Gens universa Veneti appellâti*. Liv. (b.) Sometimes also it agrees with a noun following the subject and in apposition to it; as, *Chrinthum, patres vestri, totius Græciæ lumen, extinctum esse voluerunt*. Cic.; or (c) with the noun of a subordinate sentence; as, *Illorum urbem ut propugnâculum oppositum esse barbaris*. Nep.

REM. 6. When the subject of an infinitive is omitted after a dative of the same signification, (§ 239, R. 1.) an adjective in the predicate, belonging to that subject, is sometimes put in the dative; as, *Mihi negligenti esse non licuit*, i. e. *me negligentem esse mihi non licuit*. Cic. *Da mihi justo sanctoque vidêri*. Hor. A noun is sometimes expressed with the adjective; as, *Vobis necesse est fortibus esse viris*. Liv. But the adjective often agrees with the omitted subject; as, *Expedit bonas esse vobis*, scil. *vos*. Ter. *Si civi Romano licet esse Gadiitanum*. Cic.

REM. 7. (1.) An adjective is often used alone, especially in the plural, the noun, with which it agrees, being understood; as,

Boni sunt rari, scil. *homines*, Good (men) are rare. *Cæsar suos misit*, scil. *milites*, Cæsar sent his (soldiers). *Dextra*, scil. *manus*, The right (hand). *Impletur pinguis ferinæ*, scil. *carnis*. Virg. *Hiberna*, scil. *castra*. *Altum*, scil. *mare*. *Quartana*, scil. *febris*. *Immortales*, scil. *Di*. Lucr. *Anantrum*, scil. *hominum*. Ter. *Illum indignanti stultem, similemque minanti aspiceres*, scil. *hominem*. Virg. *Tibi primas deferô*, scil. *partes*. Cic. *Respice præteritum*, scil. *tempus*, which is often omitted, as in *ex quo*, *ex eo*, and *ex illo*, scil. *tempore*. *Cognosce meorum omnium literas*, scil. *amicorum*. Cic. So patril adjectives; as, *Missi ad Parthum Armeniumque legat*, scil. *regem*. In *Tusculano*, scil. *prædic*.

NOTE 1. The noun to be supplied with masculine adjectives is commonly *homines*, but when they are possessives, it is oftener *amici*, *militēs*, *cives*, or *pro pingui*.

NOTE 2. The noun to be supplied is often contained in a preceding clause.

(2.) An adjective in the neuter gender, without a noun, is often used substantively, where, in English, the word *thing* or *things* is to be supplied; as,

Bonum, a good thing; *malum*, a bad thing, or, an evil. So *honestum*, *verum*, *turpe*; and in the plural, *bona*, *mala*, *turpia*, *levia*, *caelestia*, etc. *Labor omnia vincit*, Labor overcomes all things. Virg.

NOTE 1. The Latins generally preferred adding *res* to an adjective, to using its neuter as a substantive. But sometimes, when *res* is used, an adjective or pronoun referring to it is put in the neuter instead of the feminine; as, *Earum rerum utrumque*. Cic. *Humanarum rerum fortuna plerumque regit*. Sall. *Illud te rogo, sumptui ne parcas ullā in re, quod ad utilitatem opus sit*. Cic. *Omnium rerum mors est extremum*. Cic.

NOTE 2. Instead of *thing* or *things*, other words may sometimes be supplied, as the sense requires. With a preposition, neuter adjectives form adverbial phrases; as, *A primo*, At first. Plaut. *Per mutua*, Mutually. Virg. *In primis*, In the first place. *Ad hoc*, or *Ad hæc*, Moreover, besides.

(8.) Adjectives used substantively often have other adjectives agreeing with them; as, *Alia omnia*, All other (things.) Plin. *Iniquissimi mei*, My greatest enemies. *Familiaris meus*. Cic. *Iniquus noster*. Id. *Iusta funebria*. Liv. *Jovis omnia plena*. scil. sunt. Virg.

REM. 8. (a.) Imperatives, infinitives, adverbs, clauses, and words considered merely as such, may be used substantively, and take a neuter adjective in the singular number; as, *Supremum vale dixit*, He pronounced a last farewell. Ovid. *Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori*. Hor. *Velle suum cuique est*. Pers. *Cras istud quando venit?* Mart. J. *Redito actutum*. A. Id. *actutum diu est*. Plaut. Excepto quod non simul esses, cetera latus. Hor. (b.) In the poets and later prose writers the adjective, as in Greek, is sometimes in the neuter plural; as, *Uli Aeneas pelago jactetur*—nota tibi. Virg.

REM. 9. (a.) Adjectives and adjective pronouns, instead of agreeing with their nouns, are sometimes put in the neuter gender, with a partitive signification, and their nouns in the genitive; as, *Multum temporis*, for *multum tempus*; much time. Id. *rei*, for *ea res*; that thing. So, plus *eloquentia*, the other form not being admissible with *plus*. (See § 110, (b.)) Neuter adjectives are used in like manner in the plural; as, *Vana rerum*, for *vana res*. Hor. *Plerumque humanarum rerum*. Sall. Cf. § 212, R. 3, N. 4. But in some such examples, the adjective seems to be used substantively, according to Rem. 7, (2); as, *Acuta belli*. Hor. *Tellaris aperta*. Virg. *Summa pectoris*.

NOTE. The adjectives thus used partitively in the singular, for the most part, signify quantity. See § 212, Rem. 3, Note 1.

REM. 10. A neuter adjective is sometimes used adverbially in the nominative or accusative, both singular and plural; as, *Dulce ridentem Lulagen amabo*, *dulce loquentem*. Hor. *Magnum stridens*. Virg. *Arma horrendum sonuere*. Id. *Multa deos venerati sunt*. Cic. *Hodie aut summum cras*. Id. See § 192, II. 4, (b.)

REM. 11. (a.) A noun is sometimes used as an adjective; as, *Nemo miles Romanus*, No Roman soldier. Liv. *Nemo fere adulescens*. Cic. *Vir nemo bonus*. Id. Cf. § 207, R. 31, (c.) *Tiberim accolis fluvii orbatum*. Tac. *Incola turba*. Ovid. The poets use in this manner the Greek patronymics in *as* and *is*; as, *Pellus hasta*. Ovid. *Laurus Parnasis*. Id. *Ursa Libystis*. Virg. Cf. also § 129, 8.

(b.) An adverb is also sometimes used as an adjective; as, *Næque enim ignari sinus ante mæstrum*. i. e. *antiquorum* or *præteritorum*. Virg. *Nunc hominum mores*. Plau.

REM. 12. (a.) An adjective or adjective pronoun, used *partiti sly*, stands alone, and commonly takes the gender of the genitive plural, which depends upon it; but when it is preceded by a noun of a different gender, to which it refers, it usually takes that gender, but sometimes that of the genitive; as, *Eléphantio belluorum nulla est prudentior*, No beast is wiser than the elephant. Cic. *Indus, qui est omnium fluminum maximus*. Cic. *Velocissimum omnium animalium est delphinus*. Plin. See § 212, Rem. 2.—(b.) So also with *de, ex, in, apud, inter*, etc., with the ablative or accusative instead of the partitive genitive. See § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

(c.) When a collective noun follows in the genitive singular, (§ 212, R. 2.) the adjective takes the gender of the individuals which compose it; as, *Vir fortissimus nostræ civitatis*, The bravest man of our state. Cic. *Maximus stirpis* Liv.

REM. 13. (a.) When a possessive pronoun or adjective is used instead of the genitive of its primitive or of its corresponding noun (see § 211, R. 3, (b.) and (c.) and R. 4), an adjective agreeing with that genitive is sometimes joined with such possessive; as, *Solius meum peccatum corrigi non potest*, The fault of me alone cannot be corrected. Cic. *Noster duorum eventus*. Liv. *Tuum ipsius studium*. Cic. *Pugna Römāna stabilitis suo pondere incumbendum in hostem*. Liv.

(b.) Sometimes a noun in the genitive is expressed, in apposition to the substantive pronoun for which the possessive stands; as, *Pectus tuum, hominis simplicis*. Cic.

REM. 14. An adjective, properly belonging to the genitive, is sometimes made to agree with the noun on which the genitive depends, and *vice versa*; as, *Edificationis tuæ consilium for tuum*, Your design of building. Cic. *Accusantes violati hospitii fœdus, for violatum*. Liv. *Ad majora initia rerum discentibus factis, for majorem*. Id. *His nominibus civitatum, quibus ex civitatibus*, etc., for *civium civitatum*. Cæs.

REM. 15. (a.) An adjective agreeing with a noun is sometimes used, instead of an adverb qualifying a verb, especially in poetry; as, *Ecce venit Telamon propèrus*, Lo, Telamon comes in haste. Ovid. *Læti pacem agitabamus, for læte*. Sall. *Enêas se mactatū agēbat, for mæne*. Virg. *Nec lūpus grēgibus nocturnus obambulat, i. e. by night*. Id.

(b.) So *nullus* is used for *non*; as, *Mentiri tamen nullus moneas*, Though you do not suggest it. Ter. *Sextus ab armis nullus discēdit*. Cic. *Prior, primus, princeps, propior, proximus, solus, unus, ultimus, multus, totus*, and some others, are used instead of their neuters, adverbially; as, *Priori Rēmo augurium venisse fertur*. Liv. *Hispania postrēma omnium provinciarum perdomita est*. Liv. *Scævola solos novem menses Asia præfuit*, Only nine months. Cic. *Unum hoc dico*, This only I say. Id. This is sometimes done, for want of an adverb of appropriate meaning; as, *Pronus cecidit*. Ovid. *Frēquentes convenerant*. Sall.

(c.) In such expressions, *tu*, in the nominative, sometimes takes an adjective in the vocative, and *vice versa*; as, *Sic venias hodiernæ*. Tibull. *Salve, primus omnium parens patriæ appellāte*. Plin.

REM. 16. (a.) A noun is often qualified by two or more adjectives; and sometimes the complex idea, formed by a noun with one or more adjectives, is itself qualified by other adjectives, which agree in gender, etc. with the noun.

(b.) When several adjectives, each independently of the other, qualify a noun, if they precede it, they are almost always connected by one or more conjunctions; as, *Multa et varia et copiosa oratione*. Cic. If they follow it, the conjunction is sometimes expressed, and sometimes omitted; as, *Vir altus et excellens*. Cic. *Actio, varia, vehemens, plena virtutis*. Id.

(c.) But when one of the adjectives qualifies the noun, and another the complex idea formed by the first with the noun, the conjunction is always omitted; as, *Periculossimum civile bellum*, A most dangerous civil war. Cic. *Malam et mesticam disciplinam*. Id. So with three or more adjectives; *Externos multos cæcos viros nominārem*. Cic. Cf. § 202, III., R. 1.

REM. 17. The first part, last part, middle part, etc., of any place or time are generally expressed in Latin by the adjectives *primus*, *médius*, *últimus*, *extrémus*, *intímus*, *infímus*, *imius*, *summus*, *suprémus*, *rēliquus*, and *cētera*; as,

Média nox, The middle of the night. *Summa arbor*, The top of a tree. *Suprémus montes*, The summits of the mountains. But these adjectives frequently occur without this signification; as, *Ab extrémo complexu*, From the last embrace. Cic. *Infimo loco nātus*, Of the lowest rank. Id.

REM. 18. The participle of the compound tenses of verbs, used impersonally in the passive voice, is neuter; as, *Ventum est*. Cic. *Itum est in viscera terræ*. Ovid. *Scribendum est mihi*. See § 184, 2 and 3.

RELATIVES.

— § 206. REM. 19. (a.) Relatives agree with their antecedents in gender, number, and person, but their case depends on the construction of the clause to which they belong; as,

Puer qui lēgit, The boy who reads. *Ædificium quod extruxit*, The house which he built. *Litræ quas dedit*, The letter which I gave. *Non sum quālis eram*, I am not such as I was. Hor. So *Deus cūjus minere vivimus*, cui nullus est similis, quem cōtimus, a quo facta sunt omnia, est æternus. *Addictus Hornippo, et ab hoc ductus est*. *Aquilo, quantus frangit ilices*. Hor.

NOTE 1. This rule includes all adjectives and adjective pronouns which relate to a noun in a preceding clause. Its more common application, however, is to the construction of the demonstrative pronouns and the relative *qui*.

NOTE 2. When a pronoun refers to the mere words of a sentence, it is said to be used logically. *Qui* and *is* are so used, and sometimes also *hic* and *ille*.

(b.) The relative may be considered as placed between two cases of the same noun, either expressed or understood, with the former of which it agrees in gender, number, and person, and with the latter in gender, number, and case.

— (1.) Sometimes both nouns are expressed; as,

Erant omnino duo itinēra, quibus itinēribus dōmo exire possent, There were only two routes, by which routes they could leave home. Cæs. *Crūdelissimè bello, quāle bellum nulla umquam barbāria gessit*. Cic. But it is most frequent with the word *dies*; as, *Fōre in armis certo die, qui dies futūrus erat*, etc. Cic. The repetition of the substantive is necessary, when, for any reason, it becomes doubtful to which of two or more preceding substantives the relative refers.

— (2.) Usually the antecedent noun only is expressed; as,

Animum rēge, qui, nisi paret, impērat, Govern your passions, which rule unless they obey. Hor. *Tantæ multitudinis, quantam capit urbs nostra, concursus est ad me factus*. Cic. *Quot capitulum vivunt, totidem studiūrum millia*. Hor.

— (3.) Sometimes the latter noun only is expressed, especially when the relative clause, as is frequently the case, precedes that of the antecedent; as,

Quibus de rebus ad me scripsisti, cōram vidēbitur; scil. *de rebus*, In regard to the things of which you wrote to me, we will consider when we meet. Cic. *In quem prius ingressi sunt locum, Trōja vocatur*; scil. *locus*. Liv. *Quantū vi capēbunt, tantū dēferant*. Quālesque vius eram vidisse viros, ex ordine tāles aspicio. Ovil.

(a.) The place of the antecedent is sometimes supplied by a demonstrative pronoun; as, *Ad quas res aptissimi erimus, in iis potissimum elaborabimus.* Cic. But the demonstrative is often omitted when its case is the same as that of the relative, and not unfrequently, also, when the cases are different. When the relative clause precedes that of the antecedent, it is expressed only for the sake of emphasis. Hence we find such sentences as, *Maximum ornâmentum amicitiae tollit, qui ex eâ tollit vèrècundiam.* Cic. *Terra quod accèpit, numquam sine sâurâ reddi.* Id.—The demonstrative adjectives and adverbs are in like manner often omitted before their corresponding relatives; *tâlis* before *quâlis*, *tantus* before *quantus*, *inde* before *unde*, *ibi* before *ubi*, etc.

(b.) Sometimes the latter noun only is expressed, even when the relative clause does not precede; as, *Quis non malarum quas amor cûras habet, hæc inter obliviscitur?* Hor.

(4.) Sometimes neither noun is expressed; this happens especially when the antecedent is designedly left indefinite, or when it is a substantive pronoun; as,

Qui bene lâtuit, bene vixit, scil. *homo*, (He) who has well escaped notice, has lived well. Ovid. *Sunt quos curriculo pulvèrem Olympicum colléxisse juvat,* scil. *hómnes*, There are whom it delights, i. e. Some delight. Hor. *Non habeo quod te acûsem, scil. id propter quod.* Cic. *Non solum sapiens vidèris, qui hinc absis, sed etiam beatus,* scil. *tu.* Cic.

(5.) The relative is sometimes either entirely omitted; as, *Urbs antiqua fuit; Tyrî tenuère colônî,* scil. *quam* or *eam*, There was an ancient city (which) Tyrian colonists possessed, Virg.; or, if once expressed, is afterwards omitted even when, if supplied, its case would be different; as, *Bocchus cum peditibus, quos filius ejus adduxerat, nêque in priore pugná adfuèrant, Rómânos invadunt, for et qui non in priore, etc.* Sall.

(6.) (a.) The relative sometimes takes the case of the antecedent, instead of its own proper case; as, *Quum scribas et aliquid âgas eorum, quorum consuesti, for quæ.* Cic. *Raptim quibus quisque potèrat elâtis, exhibant,* for *iis, quæ quisque efferre potèrat, elâtis.* Liv.

(b.) The antecedent likewise sometimes takes the case of the relative, the substantive either preceding or following the pronoun; as, *Urbem quam statim vestra est, for urbs.* Virg. *Eunûchum quem dedisti nobis, quas turbas dedisti!* for *Eunûchus.* Ter. *Naucratem quem convênire volui, in navi non erat.* Plaut. *Atque illi, quorum comædia prisca virorum est, for atque illi viri, quorum est.* Hor. *Illî, scripta quibus comædia prisca viris est, for illi viri, quibus.* Id. *Quos pueros miseram, epistolam mihi attulerunt.* Cic.

These constructions are said to occur by *attraction*.

(7.) (a.) An adjective, which properly belongs to the antecedent, is sometimes placed in the relative clause, and agrees with the relative; as, *Inter jocos, quos inconditos jaciunt, for jocos inconditos, quos, etc.* Amidst the rude jests which they utter. Liv. *Verbis, quæ magna volant.* Virg. *Câlbre, quem multum habet.* Cic.

(b.) This is the common position of the adjective, when it is a *numeral*, a *comparative*, or a *superlative*; as, *Nocte quam in terris ultimam egit,* The last night which he spent upon earth. *Esculâpius, qui primus vulnus obligâvisse dicitur.* Cic. *Consiliis pârè, quæ nunc pulcherrima Nâutes dat sênior,* Listen to the excellent advice, which, etc. Virg. Some instances occur in which an adjective belonging to the relative clause, is placed in that of the antecedent; as, *Quum venissent ad vîda Volaterrâna, quæ nômînantur,* Which are called Volaterran. Cic.

(8.) When to the relative or demonstrative is joined a noun explanatory of its antecedent, but of a different gender or number, the relative or demonstrative usually agrees with that noun; as,

Santones non longe a Tolosatum finibus absunt, quæ civitas est in provincia
The Santones are not far distant from the borders of the Tolosates, which
state is in the province. Cæs. *Ante comitia, quod tempus haud longe aberrat.*
Sall. *Roma sanum Dianæ populi Latini cum populo Romano fecerunt: ea erat*
confessio caput rerum Romanum esse; i. e. that thing or that act. Liv. *Si omnia*
facienda sunt, quæ amici velint, non amicitia tales, sed conjurationes putanda
sunt; i. e. such things or such connections. Cic. So, *Ista quidem vis,* Surely
this is force. *Ea ipsa causa belli fuit,* for *id ipsum.* Hither also may be referred
such explanatory sentences as, *Qui meus amor in te est,* Such is my love
for you. Cic.

(9.) If the relative refers to one of two nouns, denoting the same
object, but of different genders, it agrees with either; as,

Flumen est Arar quod in Rhodanum influit. Cæs. *Ad flumen Ocum pervertunt*
se, qui turbidus semper est. Curt.

(10.) When, in a relative clause containing the verb *sum* or a verb
of naming, esteeming, etc., a predicate-noun occurs of a different
gender from the antecedent, the relative commonly agrees with the
latter; but when the preceding noun is to be explained and distin-
guished from another, the relative agrees with the former; as,

Natura vultus quem dixere Chaos, The appearance of nature which they
called chaos. Ovid. *Genus hominum quod Hylotes vocatur.* Nep. *Animal,*
quem vocamus hominem, The animal whom we call man. Cic. *Locus in car-*
cere, quod Tullianum appellatur. Sall. *Pecuniarum conquisitio;* eos esse bella
civilis nervos dictans Mucianus. Tac.

(11.) The relative sometimes agrees with a noun, either equiva-
lent in sense to the antecedent, or only implied in the preceding
clause; as,

Abundantia earum rerum, quæ mortales prima putant, An abundance of those
things, which mortals esteem most important. Sall. Cf. § 205, R. 7, (2.) N. 1.
But sometimes when a neuter adjective used substantively has preceded, *res*
with a relative follows; as, *Permulta sunt, quæ dici possunt, quæ re intelligatur.*
Cic. *Fatale monstrum,* quæ, etc., scil. *Cleopatra.* Hor. Cf. § 323, 3, (4.)

(a.) A relative or demonstrative pronoun, referring to a collective noun, or
to a noun which only in a figurative sense denotes a human being, sometimes
takes the gender and number of the individuals which the noun implies; as,
Eratatum, quos. Sall. *Genus, qui premuntur.* Cic. *Senatus—ii.* Sall.

(b.) A pronoun in the plural often follows a noun in the singular, referring
not only to the noun but to the class of persons or things to which it belongs,
as, *Democritum omittamus;* nihil est enim apud istos, quod, etc. i. e. with Demo-
critus and his followers. Cic. *Dionysius negavit se jure illo nigro quod cænes*
caput erat, delectatum. Turn is, qui illa coxerat, etc. Id.

(12.) The antecedent is sometimes implied in a possessive pronoun; as,
Omnes laudare fortunas meas, qui natum tali ingenio præditum habere; scil.
mei. All were extolling my fortune, who, etc. Ter. *Id mea minime refert,* qui
sum natu maximus. Id. *Nostrum consilium laudandum est, qui noluerim,* etc. Cic.;
or in a possessive adjective; as, *Servili tumultu, quos,* etc. Cæs.

(13.) (a.) Sometimes the antecedent is a proposition; the relative then is
commonly neuter; as, *Postremo, quod difficillimum inter mortales, gloriâ in-*
vidiam vicisti, Finally, you have overcome envy with glory, which, among men
is most difficult. Sall. *Equidem exspectabam jam tuas literas, idque cum multis.*
Cic.

(b.) In such instances, *id* is generally placed before the relative pronoun,
referring to the idea in the antecedent clause; as, *Sive, id quod constat, Plutonis*
audientia audiendi fuit. Cic. *Diem consumi volebam, id quod fecerunt.* Id.

(c.) Sometimes *is*, referring to a clause, agrees with a noun following; as,
Idem velle atque idem nolle, ea demum firma amicitia est. Sall.

(14.) *Quod* relating to a preceding statement, and serving the purpose of transition, is often placed at the beginning of a sentence after a period, where it may be translated by 'nay,' 'now,' or 'and.' It is thus used especially before *et*, *etsi*, and *nisi*; as, *Quodsi illinc inanis profugisses, tamen ista tua fuga nefaria iudicaretur*, i. e. and even if you had fled without taking any thing with you, still, etc. Cic. Verr. 1, 14. *Quodsi*, 'if then,' is especially used in introducing something assumed as true, from which further inferences may be drawn. Sometimes also it is equivalent to 'although.' *Quodnisi* signifies 'if then—not'; as, *Quodnisi ego meo adventu illius conatus aliquantulum repressissem, tam multos, etc.* *Quodetsi* is 'nay, even if'; as, *Quodetsi ingenuis magnis prouti quidam dicendi copiam sine ratione consequentur, ars tamen est duæ certior.*—*Quod* is found also before *quoniam*, *tibi*, *quia*, *quoniam*, *nē* and *utramque*, where the conjunction alone would seem to be sufficient; as, *Quod attamen illum, cæpius impio facinore in hos miseras projectus sum, eadem hac similitudinem videam.* Sall. It is so used even before a relative in Cic. Phil. 10, 4, *fin.*—*Quod*, in such examples, seems to be an accusative, with *propter* or *ad* understood.

(15.) (a.) A relative is always plural, when referring to two or more nouns in the singular. If the nouns are of different genders, the gender of the relative is determined by Rem. 2, page 185; as, *Ninus et Semiramis, qui Babilonem condiderant*, Ninus and Semiramis, who had founded Babylon. Vell. *Cræbro fânâti et ibicinæ, quæ sibi sumptuerat.* Cic. *Ex summâ lætitiâ atque luscitiâ, quæ diuturna quies pepererat.* Sall. *Naves et captivos quæ ad Chium capta erant.* Liv.

(b.) If the antecedents are of different persons, the relative follows the first person rather than the second or third, and the second rather than the third; as, *Tu et pater, qui in convivio eratis.* *Ego et tu, qui eramus.* Cf. § 209, R. 12, (7.)

(16.) The relative adjectives *quôt*, *quantus*, *quâlis*, are construed like the relative *qui*. They have generally, in the antecedent clause, the corresponding demonstrative words, *ist*, *tantus*, *tâlis*; but these are also often omitted. Frequently also the order of the clauses is reversed, so that the relative clause precedes the demonstrative.

(17.) *Qui*, at the beginning of a sentence, is often translated like a demonstrative; as, *Quæ quum ita sint*, Since these (things) are so. Cic.

(18.) The relative *qui* with *sum* and either a nominative or the ablative of quality, is used in explanatory clauses, instead of *pro*, 'in accordance with,' or 'according to'; thus, instead of *Tu, pro tuâ prudentiâ, quid optimum factu sit, videbis.* Cic., we may say, *quæ tua est prudentia*, or, *quâ prudentiâ es.* So, *Vetis tantummodo, quæ tua virtus, expugnabis.* Hor. *Quâ prudentiâ es, nihil te fugiet.* Cic.

(19.) A relative clause is sometimes used for the purpose of denoting by circumlocution the person of the agent in a definite but not permanent condition; as, *Is, qui audiunt, or qui adsunt*, i. e. the hearers, the persons present. So also, a relative clause is used for the English expression 'above mentioned'; as, *Ex libris quos dixi or quos ante (supra) laudavi*; and the English 'so called,' or 'what is called,' is expressed by *quem*, *quam*, *quod* *vocant*, or by *qui*, *quæ*, *quod* *vocatur*, *dictur*, etc. as, *Nec Hermas hos, quos vocant, imponi (Athenis) licebat.* Cic. *Vestra, quæ dicitur, vita, mors est.* Id.

(20.) Relative and demonstrative adverbs (see § 191, R. 1), are frequently used instead of relative and demonstrative pronouns with prepositions; as, *Is, unde te audire dicis*, i. e. a quo. Cic. *Diutius apud illos sunt, aut ibi illi vocantur*, i. e. apud quos. Sall. *Huc ab adolescentiâ bella intestina, cædes, rapinæ, discordia civilis, grâta fuere*, ibique *juventutem exercuit*, i. e. in iis, in these things. Sall.

(21.) With *quam* *qui* and the superlative after *tam* the verb of the relative clause is sometimes omitted; as, *Tam mihi grâtum id erit, quam quod grâtiissimum.* Cic. *Tam enim sum amicis reipublicæ, quam qui maxime.* Id. *Tam sum mitis, quam qui lenissimus.* Id. So also with *ut* *qui* without *tam*; as, *Te semper sic colam et tuebor, ut quem diligentissime.* Id.

DEMONSTRATIVES.

§ 207. REM. 20. The oblique cases of the personal pronoun of the third person (*him, her, etc.*) are commonly expressed in prose by the oblique cases of *is, ea, id*. *Hic* and *ille*, however, being more emphatic, take the place of *is, ea, id*, in lyric poetry, and occasionally in prose also, when particular emphasis is intended. The cases of *ipse, ipsa, ipsum*, also, are employed for this purpose, when the individuality of the person is to be distinctly expressed. In reflexive sentences, the oblique cases of the pronoun of the third person, are regularly supplied by *sui, sibi, se*; and it is only when the person of the leading subject is to be referred to with particular emphasis, that *ipse* is used instead of *sui*.

REM. 21. The demonstrative pronouns, *is* and *ille*, are sometimes used, especially with *quidem*, where a corresponding word in English is unnecessary; as, *Sapientie studium vultus id quidem in nostris, sed tamen, etc.* Cic. *O hominem semper illum quidem mihi aptum, nunc vero etiam suavem.* Id. *Quem neque fides, neque iurandum, neque illum misericordia, repressit.* Whom neither fidelity, nor an oath, nor pity, has restrained. Ter. *Is* when used for the sake of emphasis seems sometimes in English to be superfluous; as, *Male se res habet, quum, quod virtute effici debet, id tentatur pecunia.* Cic.

REM. 22. *Sic, ita, id, hoc, illud*, are often used redundantly as a preliminary announcement of a subsequent proposition, and are added to the verb on which this proposition depends; as, *Sic a maioribus suis acciperant, tanta populi Romani esse beneficia, ut, etc.* Cic. *Te illud admonéo, ut quotidie meditare, resistendum esse periculis.* Id. *Hoc tibi persuadeas velim, me nihil omisisse,* I wish you to be persuaded of this—that I have omitted nothing. These pleonastic additions have generally no influence on the construction of propositions, but in a few instances they are followed by *ut*; as, *De cuius dicendi copia sic accipimus, ut, etc.* Cic. *Ita enim definit, ut perturbatio sit, etc.* Id. In the phrase *hoc, illud*, or *id agere ut*, the pronoun is established by custom and is necessary. See § 273, 1, (a.)

REM. 23. (a.) *Hic* 'this' refers to what is near to the speaker either in place or time, *ille* 'that' to what is more remote. Hence *hic* sometimes refers to the speaker himself, and *hic homo* is then the same as *ego*. On this account *hic* is sometimes called the demonstrative of the first person. When reference is made to two things previously mentioned, *hic* commonly refers to the latter, *ille* to the former, and the pronouns are arranged in the same order, as the objects to which they relate; as, *Ignavia corpus hebetat, labor firmat; illa matram senectutem, hic longam adolescentiam reddit.* Sloth enervates the body, labor strengthens it; the former produces premature old age, the latter protracted youth. Cels.

(b.) But the order is often reversed, so that *hic* refers to the object first mentioned, and *ille* to the one mentioned last; as, *Sic deus et virgo est; hic spe ceter, illa timore.* Ovid. So when *alter...alter*, 'the one...the other,' refer to two things mentioned before, the previous order is sometimes observed and sometimes reversed; but wherever there is ambiguity the order is reversed, so that the first *alter* refers to the last object. Sometimes *hic...hic* are used instead of *hic . ille*. *Sc ille...ille* sometimes denote 'the one...the other.'

(c.) *Hic* and *ille* have the same relation to time present and past as *nunc* and *tunc*, see § 277; and hence whatever, in speaking of present time, is expressed by *hic* and its derivative adverbs, *hic, hinc, huc*, and *adhuc*, is expressed by *ille* and its derivatives, when it is spoken of as belonging to past time.

REM. 24. *Ille*, when not in opposition to *hic*, is often used to denote that which is of general notoriety; as, *Magno illi Alexandro simillimus.* Very like Alexander the Great. Vell. *Medea illa,* The celebrated Medea. Cic. Hence *ille* is sometimes added to other pronouns, to refer to something discussed before; as, *Ardebant videre, quis ille tot per annos opes nostras sperasset.* Tac. *Ille* is sometimes translated *this*; as, *Unum illud dico,* This only I say. Cic. *Ille*

sometimes marks a change of persons, and may then be translated 'the other' as, *Verginetōrix obiit Cæsari proficiscitur. Ille* (scil. *Cæsar*) *oppidum Noviodūrum oppugnare instituerat. Cæsar.*

REM. 25. *Iste* properly refers to the person addressed, and for this reason is called the demonstrative of the second person.—*Ille* refers to the person spoken of, and is hence called the demonstrative of the third person. Thus *iste liber* is thy book, but *ille liber* is the book of which we are speaking. Hence, in letters, *hic* and its derivatives are used of the writer; *iste* and its derivatives of the person addressed; *ille*, etc., of some other person or thing. See § 191, R. 1, (e.) *Iste* from its frequent forensic use, and its application to the opponent, often denotes contempt.

REM. 26. (a.) *Is* does not, like *hic*, *ille*, and *iste*, denote the place or order of the object to which it relates, but either refers without particular emphasis to something already mentioned or to something which is to be defined by the relative *qui*. *Hic*, *is*, or *ille*, may be used in this way before the relative, but only *hic* or *is* after it; as, *Qui docet, is discit*, or *hic discit*, but not *ille discit*, unless some individual is referred to.

(b.) *Is* before a relative or *ut* has sometimes the sense of *talis*, such, denoting a class; as, *Næque enim tu es, qui quid sis nescias*, Nor are you such a person, as not to know what you are. Cic.; sometimes it has the force of *idem*; as, *vos* — *ii*. Cic. Manil. 12.

(c.) If the noun to which *is* refers is to receive some additional predicate, we must use *et is*, *atque is*, *isque*, *et is quidem*, and with a negative *nec is*; as, *Vincula vèro, et ea sempiterna*, etc. Cic. *Unà in dōmo, et ea quidem angusta*, etc. Il. *Adolescentes aliquot, nec ii tenui loco orti*, etc. Liv. *Sed is* is used when the additional predicate is opposed to the preceding; as, *Serēritatem in senectute probō, sed eam, sicut alia, modicam*. Cic. The neuter *id*, or *idque*, serves to introduce an addition to the preceding proposition; as, *Quamquam te, Marce fili, annum jam audientem Cratippum, idque Athenis*, etc.

(d.) *Is* is not expressed when it would be in the same oblique case as the preceding noun to which it refers; as, *Pater amat liberos et tamen castigat. Multos illustrat fortuna, dum vexat*.

(e.) When in English 'that' or 'those' is used instead of the repetition of the preceding substantive, *is* is never used in Latin, and *ille* only in later authors. In such cases the noun is commonly not repeated in Latin, and no pronoun is used in its place; as, *Philippus hostium manus saepe vitavit, suorum effugere non valuit*, those of his own subjects. Curt. Sometimes the substantive is repeated; as, *Judicia civitatis cum iudiciis principis certant*. Vell. Sometimes a possessive adjective is used instead of the genitive depending on the omitted substantive; as, *Terentii fabulas studiose lego*, Plautus is *manus delektor*: and sometimes instead of the genitive or a possessive adjective the name of the person itself is put in the case which the verb governs; as, *Si cum Lycurgo et Dracōne et Solōne nostras leges conferre volueritis*. Cic.—In Cicero *hic* and *ille*, when the preceding substantive is understood, retain their demonstrative signification, and therefore do not merely supply the place of the omitted substantive; as, *Nullum enim virtutis aliam mercedem desiderat, præter hanc*, i. e. the one of which I am speaking. Cic.

REM. 27. (a.) *Idem*, as denoting a subject which stands in equal relations to two different predicates, often supplies the place of *item* or *etiam*, 'also,' 'at the same time,' or of *tamen*, 'yet' if the things are apparently inconsistent; as, *Musici, qui erant quondam iidem poëtæ*. Musicians, who formerly were poets also. Cic. *Euphrates et Tigris magno aquarum divortio iter percurrunt; iidem* (and yet) *paulatim in arcibus coeunt*.

(b.) *Et ipse*, on the other hand, denotes that the same predicate belongs to two subjects. It is rendered by 'too' or 'also'; as, *Antoninus Commodus nihil paternum habuit, nisi quod contra Germanos feliciter et ipse pugnavit*, for *item* or *ipse quoque*. Eutr.—So, also, *nec ipse* is used in the sense of 'neither'; as, *Primis repulsis Maharbal cum majore robore virorum missus nec ipse eruptionem cohortium sustinuit*. Liv.

(c.) *Idem* is sometimes repeated in the sense of 'at once,' denoting the union of qualities which might be thought incompatible; as, *Fuere quidam qui fidem ornate fidem versute dicent*, There have been some who could speak at once elegantly and artfully. Cic.

(d.) 'The same as' is variously expressed in Latin, by *idem* with *quis*, *ac* or *atque*, *quam*, *quidam*, *ut* or *cum*; as, *Verres idem est qui fuit semper*, Verres is the same as he has always been. Cic. *Vita est eadem ac fuit*. Liv. *Disputatōnem expulimus iisdem fere verbis ut actum est*. Cic. *Eandem constituit potestatem quam si*, etc. Cic. *Eodem loco res est, quasi ea pecunia legata non esset*. Id. *Hunc ego eodem mecum patre genitum*, etc. So also poetically with the dative; as *Eodem aliis sopitis quiete est*. Lucr. Cf. § 222, R. 7.

IPSE, INTENSIVE OR ADJUNCTIVE.

REM. 28. (a.) *Ipse*, when used with a substantive pronoun taken reflexively, agrees either with such pronoun or with the subject of the proposition, according as either is emphatic; as, *Agam per me ipse*, I will do it myself. Cic. *Non ego medicinā* (i. e. *ut alii me consolerentur*); *me ipse constolor*. Cic. *Accusando eam, a cuius crudelitāte cosmet ipsi armis vindicatis*. Liv.—Cn. Pompeium omnibus, Lentulum mihi ipsi antepōno. Cic. *Fac ut te ipsum custodias*. Id. *Deforme est de se ipsum predicare*. Id.—But Cicero often construes *ipse* as the subject, even where the emphasis belongs to the object; as, *Quid est negotiū continere eos, quibus preces, si te ipse contineas?*

(b.) When *ipse* is joined with a possessive pronoun used reflexively, it usually takes the case of the subject; as, *Meam ipse legem neglīgo*; not *meam ipsius*, according to § 211, R. 3, (a). So, *Si ex scriptis cognosci ipsi suis potuissent*. Cic. *Eam fraudem vestrā ipsi virtute vitastis*. Liv. But the genitive is necessary when the possessive does not refer to the subject; as, *Tuā ipsius causā hoc feci*. And it is sometimes found where the case of the subject should be used; as, *Conjecturam de tuo ipsius studio cēperis*, instead of *ipse*.—(c.) *Ipse* is sometimes used as reflexive without *sui*; as, *Omnes boni, quantum in ipsis fuit, Cæsarem occiderunt*. Cic.

(d.) *Ipse*, with nouns denoting time or number, expresses exactness, and may be rendered, 'just,' 'precisely'; or 'very,' 'only'; as, *Dyrhachio sum prefectus ipso illo die, quo lex est data de nobis*, on the very day. Cic. *Triginta dies erant ipsi, quum has dñbam līteras, per quos nullus a vobis accēperam*, just thirty days. Id. *Et quisquam dubitabit—quam facile imperio atque exercitu socios et vectigalia conservaturus sit, qui ipso nōmine ac rāmōre defendērit*, by his very name, or, by his name only. Id.

GENERAL RELATIVES.

REM. 29. *Quicumque*, *quisquis*, and the other general relatives (see § 139, 5, R.), are, in classical prose, always connected with a verb, and form the protasis. *Quicumque* is commonly used as an adjective, and *quisquis* as a substantive; but the neuter *quodcumque* is used as a substantive with a following genitive; as, *Quodcumque militum*; and, on the other hand, *quisquis* is rarely an adjective; as, *Quisquis erit vitas color*. Hor.; and even the neuter *quicquid* is used in the same manner; as, *Quisquis hōnos tūmuli, quicquid solāne hūmāndi est*. Virg. *Quicumque* seems sometimes even in Cicero equivalent to *omnis* or *quicquid*; as, *Quos sārari pōtēbunt, quācumque rātione sārābo*, What can be cured, I will cure by every possible means. Cic. Yet *possum* is rather to be supplied;—'in whatever way I can.' But in later writers *quicumque* is frequently used in the absolute sense for *quicquid* or *quilibet*; as, *Cicēronem quicumque eōrum fūter opposuerim*. Quint. *Qualiscumque* and *quantiscumque* are likewise used in an absolute sense by ellipsis; as, *Tu non concipiscas quantūcumque ad libertatem pertinere!* At any price, be it ever so high. Sen. So *quisquis* is occasionally used, not as a relative, but as an indefinite pronoun.—*Siquis* often seems to stand as a relative, like the Greek *ἄνεις* for *ὅστις*, 'whoever'; but it always contains the idea of 'perhaps'; as, *Nūdu fēre Alpium cacūminu sunt, et si quid est pābū, obrunt nives*. Li.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

REM. 30. (a.) *Aliquis* and *quispiam* are particular and affirmative, corresponding to the English *some one*; as, *Hērēditus est pecūnia, quæ morte alicujus ad quempiam pervēnit jure*. An inheritance is property which, at the death of some one, falls to some (other) one by law. Cic. *Multis sine doctrinā aliquid omnium generum et artium consequuntur*. Id.

(b.) *Aliquis* is more emphatic than the indefinite pronoun *quis*. (See § 137, (2.) Hence *aliquis* stands by itself, but *quis* is commonly connected with certain conjunctions or relative words, but these are sometimes separated from it by one or more words. Sometimes, however, *quis* is used without such conjunctions or relatives; as, *Morbus aut egestas aut quid ejusmodi*. Cic. *Detrahēre quid de aliquo*. Id. *Injuriā cui facere*. Id. So, *Dixerit quis*, Some one might say. But even after those conjunctions which usually require *quis*, *aliquis* is used when employed antithetically and of course emphatically; as, *Timebat Pompeius omnia, ne aliquid vos timerētis*. Cic. In English the emphasis of *aliquis* is sometimes expressed by 'really'; as, *Senatus moriendi, si aliquis esse potest, is ad extimum tempus durat*. Cic.—*Quispiam*, also, is sometimes used like *quis* after *si*, etc., and sometimes stands alone; as, *Quæret fortasse quispiam*.

REM. 31. (a.) *Quisquam*, 'any one,' and *ullus*, 'any,' are universal. Like *unquam* and *usquam* they are used in propositions which involve a universal negative, or which express an interrogation with a negative force, or a condition (usually with *si* or *quasi*); also, after comparatives, after the adverb *vix*, and the preposition *sine*; as, *Næque ex castris Catilina quisquam omnium discesserat*. Nor had any one departed from the camp of Catiline. Sall. *Nec ullo casu potest contingere, ut ulla intermissio fiat officii*. Cic. *An quisquam potest sine perturbatione mentis irasci?* Id. *Tetrior hic tyrannus Syracusanis fuit, quam quisquam superiorum*. Id. *Vix quidquam spei est*. Sen. But after the dependent negative particles *ne*, *nēve*, and the negative interrogative particle *num*, *quis* and not *quisquam* is used.

(b.) But *quisquam* and *ullus* after *si* are often used not in a negative sense, but instead of *aliquis* or *quis*, serving only to increase the indefiniteness which would be implied in the latter pronouns; as, *Aut enim nemo, quod quidem magis credo, aut, si quisquam, ille sapiens fuit, if any man*. Cic. Hence, ultimately, even without *si*, where the indefiniteness is to be made emphatic, *quisquam*, *ullus*, *unquam* and *usquam* were used; as, *Quamdiu quisquam erit, qui te defraudare audeat, vives*. Cic. *Bellum maxime omnium memorabile, quæ unquam gesta sunt, scripturus sum*. Tac.

(c.) *Ullus* is properly an adjective, but *quisquam* is commonly used without a noun, except it is a word denoting a person; as, *Quicumque civi, To any citizen*. *Cujusquam oratoris eloquentiam*. Hence *quisquam* corresponds to the substantive *nemo* and *ullus* to the adjective *nullus*. *Nemo* is often used with other substantives denoting male persons so as to become equivalent to the adjective *nullus*; as, *nemo pītor, nemo adolescens*, and even *homo nemo*. Cic. *Quisquam* is sometimes used in a similar manner: as, *quisquam homo, quisquam civis*. On the other hand *nullus* and *ullus* are used as substantives instead of *nemo* and *quisquam*, especially the genitive *nullius* and the ablative *nullo*.

REM. 32. (a.) *Alius*, like *ullus*, though properly an adjective, is sometimes used like a pronoun. It is often repeated, or joined with an adverb derived from it, in the same proposition, which may be translated by two separate propositions, commencing respectively with 'one...another'; as, *Aliud aliis videtur optimum*, One thing seems best to one, another to another. Cic. *Aliis aliunde periculum est*, Danger threatens one from one source, another from another; or, Danger threatens different persons from different sources. Ter. *Dionysium alter cum aliis de nobis locutum audieram*. Cic.—*Alter* is used in the same manner when only two persons are spoken of, but there are no adverbs derived from it; as, *Alter in alteram causam conferrunt*, They accuse each other.

(b.) *Alius*, repeated in different propositions, is also translated 'one...another'; as, *Aliud agitur, aliud simulatur*, One thing is done, another pretended. Cic. *Alter loquitur, alter scribit*, like *alter ac* or *atque*, He speaks otherwise than he writes. So *Aliud loquitur, aliud scribit*.

(c.) *Uterque*, 'each of two,' is always used by Cicero in the singular number, when only two individuals are spoken of. Its plural, *utrique*, is used only when each of two parties consists of several individuals; as, *Macedonēs—Tyrū, utrique*. But in other good prose writers the plural *utrique* is occasionally used in speaking of only two; as, *Utrique Dionysii*. Nep. Cf. § 209, R. 11, (4.)

REM. 33. (a.) *Quidam* differs from *aliquis* by implying that a person or thing, though indefinitely described, is definitely known; as, *Quidam de collegis nostris*, A certain one of our colleagues. Cic. *Scis me quōdam tempore Mithridatum vēnisse tecum*. Id.

(b.) *Quidam* is sometimes used for *some*, as opposed to *the whole*, or to *others*; as, *Excesserunt urbe quidam, alii mortem sibi consecraverunt*, Some departed from the city, others destroyed themselves. Liv. Hence it is used to soften an expression, where in English we say 'so to speak,' etc.; as, *Mitro est quoddam bellum naturāle cum corvo*, A kind of natural warfare. Cic. *Fuit enim illud quoddam cœcum tempus servitutis*. Id. *Etenim omnes artes quæ ad humanitatem pertinent, habent quoddam commune vinculum et quasi cognatione quādam inter se continentur*. Id.—*Tamquam* is used for the same purpose, and also *ut ita dicam*.

REM. 34. *Quivis* and *quilibet*, 'any one,' and *quisquisque*, 'each,' are universal and absolute; as, *Omnia sunt ejusmodi quivis ut percipere possit*, All are of such a nature that any one can perceive. Cic. *Hic apud majores nostros adhibebatur peritus, nunc quilibet*. Id. *Natura unumquemque trahit ad discendum*. A negative joined with them denies only the universality which they imply; as, *Non cuivis homini contingit dâre Corinthum*, i. e. not to every man without distinction. Hor. *Cuiquam* would have made the negation universal.

REM. 35. (a.) *Quisque* signifies *each, every one*, distributively or relatively, and generally stands without a noun; as, *Quod cuique obigit, id quisque tîneat*, Let each one keep what has fallen to each. Cic. Hence it is used particularly after relative and interrogative pronouns and adverbs; as, *Scipio pollicetur sibi magnæ cûræ fore, ut omnia civitatibus, quæ cûjusque fuissent, restituerentur*. Cic. *Ut prædici posset, quid cuique eventurum, et quo quisque fato natus esset*. Id. *Cur fiat quidque queris: recte omnino*. Id. *Quo quisque est sollertior, hoc docet liberiorius*. Id. *Ut quisque optime dicit, ita maxime dicenti difficultatem timet*. Id. And hence the expression *quotusquisque* in the sense of 'how few among all.' It is also used distributively after numerals; as, *Décimus quisque sorte lectus*, Every tenth man. Quinto quōque anno, In every fifth year. So also after *suus*; as, *Sui cuique liberi carissimi: suum cuique placet*. (Respecting the order of the words, cf. § 279, 14: and respecting *quisque* in the nominative in apposition to a noun or pronoun in the ablative absolute or in the accusative with the infinitive, see § 204, R. 10.)

(b.) *Quisque* with a superlative, either in the singular or the plural, denotes universality, and is generally equivalent to *omnes* with the positive; as, *doctissimus quisque*, Every learned man, i. e. all the learned; but often, also, in connection with the verb, it retains the idea of a reciprocal comparison, and is to be rendered by the superlative; as, *In omni arte optimum quidque rarissimum*, The best is the rarest. Cic. *Altissima quæque flumina minimo sono labuntur*, The deepest rivers flow with the least sound. Curt. With *primus*, it denotes *the first possible*; as, *Primo quibque tempore*, As soon as possible. Cic.

POSSESSIVES.

REM. 36. (a.) The possessive pronouns *meus, tuus, suus, noster*, and *vester*, are joined to nouns, to indicate an action or possession of the persons denoted by their primitives; as, *Tutus amor meus est tibi*, My love is secure to you. Ovid. *Tuam ricem dolere soleo*. Cic.—These pronouns, as in English, when belonging to two substantives, are generally expressed but once, even when the substantives are of different genders; as, *amor tuus ac iudicium de me*.

(b.) But these pronouns are sometimes used when the persons to which they refer are the objects of an action, feeling, etc.; as, *Nam neque tuâ negligentia, neque odio id fecit tuo*, For he did it neither through neglect nor hatred of you. Ter. See § 211, R. 3.

(c.) The possessive pronouns, especially when used as reflexives, are often omitted; as, *Quo révertar? in patriam?* scil. *meam*, Whither shall I return? to (my) country? Ovid. *Dextrâ mînêra porrexit*, scil. *suâ*. Id. But they are expressed when emphasis or contrast is intended, where in English 'own' might be added to the pronoun; as, *Ego non dicam, tâmen id pôtritis cum dñis meis vestris cõgltâre*. Cic.

(d.) When besides the person of the subject, that of a remote object also occurs in the proposition, the possessive pronoun will refer to the latter; as, *Patris ânimum mihi rêconciliasti*, i. e. *patris mei ânimum* rather than *tui*.

(e.) As reflexives, *meus*, etc., are translated my, thy, his, her, its, our, your, their; or my own, thy own, his own, etc.

THE REFLEXIVES *SUI* AND *SUOS*.

— § 208. REM. 37. (a.) *Sui* and *suos* properly refer to the subject of the proposition in which they stand; as,

Oppidâni factus in se ac suos factum consciscunt, The citizens decide on a foul crime against themselves and their friends. Liv.

(b.) They continue to be used in successive clauses, if the subject remains the same; as,

Ipse se quisque diligit, non ut aliquam a se ipse mercêdem exigat caritâtis suæ, sed quod per se sibi quisque carus est. Cic.

(1.) In dependent clauses, in which the subject does not remain the same, the reflexives are commonly used in references to the leading subject, when the thoughts, language, purposes, etc., of that subject are stated; as,

Ariovistus præcâvit, non sêse Gallis, sed Gallos sibi bellum intûlisse, Ariovistus declared that he had not made war upon the Gauls, but the Gauls upon him. Cæs. *Hômêrum Clôphônii citem esse dicunt suum*, The Colophonians say that Homer is their citizen. Cic. *Tyrannus petiit ut se ad amicitiam tertium ascriberent*. Id. But sometimes, to avoid ambiguity, the cases of *is* or *ille* are used in such clauses in references to the leading subject; as, *Helvétii sêse Allobrôges vi coactûrus existimâbant, ut per suos fines eos ire paterentur*. Cæs. Here *suos* refers to the subject of the dependent clause, and *eos* to *Helvétii*, the subject of the leading clause. And sometimes, even in the same dependent clause, two reflexive pronouns are used, referring to different persons; as, *Scythæ petebant ut régis sui fîliam matrimônio sibi jungeret*. Curt.

(2.) If, however, the leading subject, whose thoughts, etc., are expressed, is indefinite, the reflexives relate to the subject of a dependent clause; as,

Mêlêam prædicant (scil. *hómînes*) *in fugâ frâtris sui membra in iis locis, quæ se pârens persequeretur, dissipâvisse*. Cic. *Ipsam rêgem trâdunt opêratum his sacris se abdidsse*. Liv.

(3.) (a.) When the leading verb is in the passive voice, the reflexive often refers not to its subject, but to that which would be its subject in the active voice; as,

A Cæsare invitô ut sim sibi légatus, i. e. *Cæsar me invitât*, I am invited by Cæsar to become his lieutenant. Cic.

(b.) So when the subject is a thing without life, the reflexive may relate to some other word in the sentence, which denotes a thing having life; as,

Cânium tam fida custôdia quid significat aliud, nisi se ad hómînum commôdâtes esse gênerâtes? Cic.

(4.) Instead of *sui* and *suus*, whether referring to a leading or a subordinate subject, *ipse* is sometimes used, to avoid ambiguity from the similarity of both numbers of *sui*, and also to mark more emphatically than *suus*, the person to whom it relates; as,

Jugurtha legatos misit, quos ipsi liberisque vitam peterent, Jugurtha sent ambassadors to ask life for himself and his children. Sall. *Ea molestissime ferro homines debent, quæ ipsorum culpâ contracta sunt*.

(5.) In the plural number, with *inter*, *se* only is used, if the person or thing referred to is in the nominative or accusative; *se* or *ipse*, if in any other case; as,

Frâtres inter se quum formâ, tum moribus similes, Brothers resembling each other both in person and character. Cic. *Fârus inter sêse conciliat naturâ*. Cic. *Incidunt aliqui a doctis etiam inter ipsos multo reprehensu*. Quint.

(6.) (a.) When reference is made not to the subject of the proposition, but to some other person or thing, *hic*, *is*, or *ille*, is generally used, except in the cases above specified; as,

Thémistocles servum ad Xerxem misit, ut ei nuntiâret, suis verbis, adversarios ejus in fugâ esse, Themistocles sent his servant to Xerxes, to inform him (Xerxes), in his (Themistocles') name, that his (Xerxes') enemies were upon the point of flight. Nep.

(b.) But when no ambiguity would arise, and especially when the verb is of the first or second person, *sui* and *suus* sometimes take the place of the demonstrative pronouns; as,

Suam rem sibi salvam sistam, I will restore his property entire to him. Tacit.

(c.) On the contrary, the demonstratives are sometimes used for the reflexives; as,

Helvëtii persuadent Raurâcis, ut unâ cum iis proficiscantur, The Helvetii persuade the Rauraci to go with them. Cæs.—In some instances, a reflexive and a demonstrative are used in reference to the same person; as, *Illi se gessit* (scil. Ligârius) *ut ei pacem esse expèderet*. Cic. *C. Claudii orantis per sui frâtris parentisque ejus mânes*. Liv.—Sometimes the reflexives refer to different subjects in the same sentence; as, *Ariovistus respondit, nêminem secum sine suâ pernîcie contendisse* (Cæs.); where *se* refers to Ariovistus, and *suâ* to nêminem.

(7.) (a.) *Suus* often refers to a word in the predicate of a sentence, and is then usually placed after it; as,

Hunc civis sui ex urbe ejecêrunt, Him his fellow-citizens banished from the city. Cic. *Titûrius quum procul Ambiorigem, suos cohortantem, conspexisset*. Cæs.

(b.) *Suus*, and not *hujus*, is used when a noun is omitted; as,

Octâvius quem sui (scil. amici) Cæsarem salutabant, Octavius, whom his followers saluted as Cæsar.

(c.) *Suus* is also commonly used when two nouns are coupled by *et* but not when they are connected by a conjunction; as,

Ptolêmæus amicos Demetrii cum suis rêbus dimisit, Ptolemy dismissed the friends of Demetrius with their effects. Just.

(8.) *Suus* sometimes denotes *fit*, *favorable*; as,

Sunt et sua dona parenti, There are likewise for my father suitable presents. Virg. *Ut liberâtor ille populi Rômâni opprimeretur tempora sua*. Liv. *Alphènus stebatur populo sâne suo*. Cic. Sometimes it signifies *peculiar*; as, *Molles sua tûra Sabæ*, scil. militum, i. e. the frankincense for which their country was famous. Virg. *Fœsusque sopor suus occupat artus*. Id.

NOMINATIVE.

SUBJECT-NOMINATIVE AND VERB.

§ 209. (a.) The noun or pronoun which is the subject of a finite verb is put in the nominative.

NOTE 1. (a.) A verb in any mood except the infinitive is called a finite verb. (b.) In historical writing the nominative is sometimes joined with the present infinitive instead of the imperfect indicative. Cf. R. 5.

(b.) A verb agrees with its subject-nominative, in number and person; as,

Ego lego, I read.

Tu scribis, Thou writest.

Equus currit, The horse runs.

Nos legimus, We read.

Vos scribitis, You write.

Equi currunt, Horses run.

NOTE 2. The imperative singular is sometimes used in addressing several persons; as, *Iluc natus adice septem*, scil. *vos*, *Thēbædes*. Ovid. Met. 6, 182. So *Adde defectionem Italiae*, scil. *vos*, *militēs*. Liv. 26, 41.

REMARK 1. (a.) The nominatives *ego*, *tu*, *nos*, *vos*, are seldom expressed, the termination of the verb sufficiently marking the person; as,

Cipio, I desire; *vivis*, thou livest; *habemus*, we have. See § 147, 3.

(b.) But when emphasis or opposition is intended, the nominatives of the first and second persons are expressed; as, *Ego rēges ejeci*, *vos tyrannos introductis*, I banished kings, you introduce tyrants. Auct. ad Her. Nos, nos, *dico aperte*, *consiles dissumus*. Cic. *Tu es patrōnus*, *tu pater*. Ter. In indignant questions and addresses *tu* is expressed; as, *Tu in fōrum prodire*, *tu lucem conspēcere*, *tu in hōrum conspectum venire cōnaris*? Auct. ad Her.

REM. 2. The nominative of the third person is often omitted:—

(1.) When it has been expressed in a preceding proposition:—

(a.) As nominative; as, *Mōsa prōfluit ex monte Vōsēgo*, *et in Ocednum infuit*. Cæs.; or (b) in an oblique case; as, *Cursōrem miserunt*, *ut id nuntiaret*, scil. *cursor*. Nep.; or (c) in a possessive adjective; as, *Et vēreor quo se Jūnōnia vertant* *Hōstia*; *haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum*, scil. *illa*, i. e. *Jūnō*. Virg. Æn. I. 672.

(2.) When it is a general word for person or thing:—

Thus *hōmīnes* is often omitted before *aiunt*, *dicunt*, *fēruūt*, etc.; as, *Ut aiunt* *As* they say. Cic. *Maxime admirantur eum*, *qui pecūniā non mōvetur*. Id. — *Sc bene est*, *bene habet* or *bene agitur*, It is well; as, *Si vales*, *bene est*, *ego valeo*. Cic. *Quum melius est*, *gratūlor dis*. Afran. Optime habet, Nothing can be better. Plaut. *Bene habet*: *jacta sunt fundāmenta defensionis*. Cic. *Bene agitur pro noxia*. Plaut.

NOTE 3. This omission of the nominative is common in the clause preceding a relative; as, *Qui Bāvium non odit*, *amet tua carmina*, *Mævi*, scil. *hōmo*, Let him who hates not Bavius, love your verses, Mævius. Virg. *Vasātūr agri quod inter urbem ac Fidēnas est*, scil. *id spātium*. Liv. *Sunt quos jūvat*...scil. *hōmīnes*, There are (those) whom it delights. Hor. *Est qui nec vētēris pōcula Massici spernit*, scil. *hōmo*. Hor. Here *sunt quos* and *est qui* are equivalent to *quidam*, *aliquis*, or *aliqui*. So, *Est quod gaudeas*, There is (reason) why you should rejoice. Cic. *Nēque erat cur fallere vellent*. Ovid. *Est ubi id valeat*. Cic. *Est, quum nō est satius*, etc. Auct. ad Her. In the latter cases the adverbs are equivalent to *in quo*, scil. *lōco*, *tempōre*.

REM. 3 (1.) The nominative is *wanting* before verbs denoting the state of the weather, or the operations of nature; as,

Fulgurat, It lightens. Plin. *Ningit*, It snows. Virg. *Lucescēbat*, It was growing light. Liv. *Jam advesperascit*. Cic.

(2.) The nominative is also wanting before the third person singular of the passive of neuter verbs, and of active verbs used impersonally; as,

Fāvētur tibi a me, Thou art favored by me. *Ejus orātiōni vēhēmenter ab omnibus reclamatum est*. Cic. *Proinde ut bene virtutur, diu vivitur*. Plaut. *Ad extum ventum est*. Sen. *Actum est de impērio*. See § 184, 2: and cf. § 229, R. 5, (b.)

NOTE 4. A nominative, however, is expressed before the passive of some neuter verbs, which, in the active voice, are followed by an accusative; as, *Pugna pugnata est*. Cic. See § 282, (1.)

(3.) It is wanting also before the neuter of the future passive participle with *est*; as,

Si vis me flere dōlendum est primum ipsi tibi, If you wish me to weep, you yourself must first grieve. Hor. *Orandum est, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano*. Juv. *Ad villam revertendum est*. Cic.

(4.) The nominative is also wanting before the impersonal verbs *miseret*, *pœnitet*, *pudet*, *taedet*, and *piget*; as,

Eos ineptiarum pœnitet, They repent of their follies. Cic. *Miseret te aliorum, tui te nec miseret nec pudet*. Plaut. *Me civitatis morum piget taedetque*. Sall.—In such examples, the sense will sometimes permit us to supply *fortuna*, *conditio*, *mēmōria*, etc. So in the expression, *Venit in mentem*, It came into mind as, *In mentem venit de spēculo*, scil. *cōgitatō*, etc. Plaut.—An infinitive or a subjunctive clause sometimes forms the subject of these verbs; as, *Te id nullo modo pūduit facere*, To do that by no means shamed you. Ter. *Non pœnitet me, quantum profēcērim*. Cic.

(5.) The subject of the verb is sometimes an infinitive or a neuter participle (either alone or with other words), one or more propositions, or an adverb. (Cf. § 202, R. 2 and 3: and § 274, R. 5, (b).) The verb is then in the third person singular; as,

Vacare culpā magnum est solātium, To be free from fault is a great consolation. *Nēque est te fallere quidquam*, To deceive you in any thing is not (possible). Virg. *Mentiri non est meum*. Plaut. *Te non istud audivisse mirum est*, That you have not heard that is wonderful. Cic. *Summum jus, summa injuria, factum est jam tritum sermōne proverbium*. Id. *Ni dēgēnērātum in aliis tunc quōque dē tōri offēcisset*. Liv. (Cf. § 274, R. 5, (b).) *Sin est ut vēlis mārēre illm apud te*. Ter. *Nec profuit Hydræ crescere per damnum, gēminasque rēsumere vires*. Ovid. *Dic mihi, cras istud, Postūme, quando vēni?* Tell me, Postūmus, when does that to-morrow come? Mart. *Pārūne campis alque Neptūno super fūsum est Lātini sanguinis?* Hor.

(a.) This construction is especially common with impersonal verbs; as, *Orātorem irasci non dēcet*, That an orator should be angry, is not becoming. Cic. *Hoc fieri et oportet et opus est*. Id. *Me pēdibus dēlectat claudere verba*. Hor. *Intērest omnium recte facere*. Cic. *Cāsu accidit*, ut, id quod Rōmæ audiērat primus nuntiāret. Id. *Somet mes a neuter pronoun is interposed between a proposition and its verb; as, Impūne facere quæ libet, id est rēgem esse*. Sall. Cf. § 206, (18), (a.)

(6.) The nominative is also wanting before *pōtest*, *cæpit* or *cæptum est*, *incipit*, *dēstinat*, *dēbet*, *sōlet*, and *vidētur*, when followed by the infinitive of an impersonal verb; as,

Figere eum facti capis, It began to repent him (i. e. he began to repent) of his conduct. Just. *Sapientia est una, quæ præceptrice, in tranquillitate vni potest.* Cic. *Tedere solet avaros impendit.* Quint.

REM. 4. The verb is sometimes omitted; as,

Di meliôra piis, scil. *dent* or *vêlunt*, May the gods grant better things to the pious. Virg. *Vêrum hæc hæcénus*, scil. *diximus*. Cic. *Pertineo* is understood in such expressions as *nihil ad me*, *nihil ad rem*; *Quid hoc ad Epicûrum?* What does this concern Epicurus? *Quorsus hæc?* i. e. *quorsus hæc pertinent?* What is that for?—*Pârâbo* is to be supplied, in *Quo mihi hanc rem?* Of what use is this to me? and, *Unde mihi âliquam rem?* Whence am I to get any thing? as, *Quo mihi bibliôthecas?* Sen. *Unde mihi lapidem?* Hor. A tense of *fâcio* is often to be supplied, as in *Recte ille, melius hi*; *Bene Chrysippus, qui dicit.* Cic. *Nihil per vim unquam Clôdius, omnia per vim Milo.* Id. *Quæ quum dixeret Cotta finem.* Id. So, also in the phrases *nihil aliud quam*; *quid aliud quam*; *nihil præterquam*, which signify 'merely'; as, *Tisaphernes nihil aliud quam bellum comparavit.* Nep. This verb is in like manner omitted with *nihil amplius quam*; *nihil minus quam*, and in the phrase *si nihil aliud.*—*At* or *inquit* is sometimes omitted in introducing the direct words of another, and more frequently in relating a connected conversation; as, *Tum ille*; *hic ego*; *huic ego.* *Dicit* is sometimes omitted in quoting a person's words; as, *Scilicet Chrysippus: ut gladii causâ vâginam, sic præter mundum cetera omnia âliorum causâ esse gênerâta.* Cic.—After *per* in adjurations *oro*, *rôgo* or *præcor* is often omitted; as, *Per ego vos deos patrios, vindicâte ab ultimo dedecore nomen gentemque Persarum*; i. e. *per deos patrios vos oro, vindicâte.* Curt. This omission is most common with the copula *sunt*; as, *Nam Polydorus ego, scil. sum.* For I am Polydorus. Virg. And so *est* and *sunt* are often omitted with predicate adjectives, and especially in proverbial phrases; as, *Quot homines tot sententia.* Ter. *Omnia præclara rara, scil. sunt.* Cic. So also *est* and *sunt* are often omitted in the compound tenses of the passive voice; as, *Agro mulctâti, scil. sunt.* Liv. Cf. § 270, R. 3.

NOTE 5. In Latin, as in English, a verb is often joined to one of two connected nominatives and understood with the other, and that even when the persons are different; as, *magis ego te amo, quam tu me*, scil. *amas.* After a negative verb a corresponding positive verb is sometimes to be supplied; as, after *nêgo*, *dico*, after *vêto*, *jubeo*, and in this case *et* takes the signification of *sed.* Cf. § 328, 1, (2.), (b.)

NOTE 6. Sometimes, when the verb of an appended proposition is omitted, its subject is attracted to the case of a noun in the leading proposition with which is joined a participle of the omitted verb; as, *Hannibal Minucium, magistrum equitum, pari ac dictatorem dolo productum in prælium, fugavit.* i. e. *pari ac dictator dolo productus fuerat.* Nep. Hann. 5. So Liv. 34, 32.

REM. 5. In the historic style the nominative is sometimes found with the present infinitive; as,

Intèrim quôtidie Cæsar Eduos frumentum flagitare, Meanwhile Cæsar was daily demanding corn of the Edui. Cæs. *Nos pavidî trepidare metu.* Virg. *Id horrendum ferri.* Id.

NOTE 7. The infinitive in this construction is called the *historical infinitive*, and is used instead of the imperfect indicative to express in a lively manner a continued or repeated action or condition.

REM. 6. The relative *qui* may refer to an antecedent either of the first, second, or third person; and its verb takes the person of the antecedent; as,

Ego qui lêgo, I who read. *Tu qui scribis*, Thou who writest. *Equus qui currit*, The horse which runs. *Vos qui quæritis*, You who ask.

REM. 7. (a.). Verbs in the first person plural, and the second person singular, are sometimes used to express general truths; as,

Quam multa facimus causā amicōrum! How many things we do (i. e. men do) for the sake of friends! Cic. *Si vis me flere, dolendum est primum ipsi tibi,* Whoever wishes me, etc. Hor.

(b.) *Nos* is often used for *ego*, and *noster* for *meus*; and even when the pronoun is not expressed, the verb is frequently put in the first person plural instead of the first person singular. The genitive *nostri* is used for *mei*, but *nostrum* always expresses a real plurality.

REM. 8. The accusative is sometimes used for the nominative by attraction. See § 206, (6.) (b.)

REM. 9. The verb sometimes agrees with the *predicate-nominative*, especially if it precedes the verb; as, *Amantium iras amoris integratio est*, The quarrels of lovers are a renewal of love. Ter. *Lōca, quae proxima Carthāginem, Nūmidia appellātur*. Sall. And sometimes it agrees with the nearest subject of a subordinate sentence; as, *Sed ei cārōra semper omnia, quam decus atque pūdictia fuit*. Sall. Cat. 25.

REM. 10. In cases of apposition, the verb commonly agrees with the noun which is to be explained; as, *Tulliōla, dēliciae nostrae, flāgitat*. Cic. But sometimes the verb agrees, not with the principal nominative, but with a nearer noun in apposition to it; as, *Tungri, civitas Galliae, fontem habet insignem*, The Tungri, a state of Gaul, has a remarkable fountain. Plin. *Cōrioli oppidum captum* (est). Liv.

REM. 11. A collective noun has sometimes, especially in poetry, a plural verb; as,

Pars epulis onērant mensas, Part load the tables with food. Virg. *Turba ruunt*. Ovid. *Atria turba tēnent; vēniunt lēve vulgus euntque*. Id.

(1.) (a.) A plural verb, joined to a collective noun, usually expresses the action, etc., of the *individuals* which that noun denotes. In Cicero, Sallust, and Caesar, this construction scarcely occurs in simple sentences; but it is often used, when the subject of the verb is expressed not in its own, but in a preceding clause; as, *Hoc idem gēnēri hūmāno evēnit, quod in terrā collocātī sint*, because they (scil. *hōmīnes*) live on earth. Cic. In Livy it occurs more frequently; as, *Locros omnis multitudo ābeunt*.

(b.) Abstract nouns are sometimes used collectively, instead of their *concretes*; as, *nōbilitas* for *nobiles*, *jūventus* for *jūvēnes*, *vicinia* for *vicini*, *servitium* for *servi*, *lēvis armātūra* for *lēviter armātī*, etc. (c.) *Miles, eques, pēs*, and similar words are sometimes used collectively for the soldiery, the cavalry, etc.

(2.) When two or more clauses have the same collective noun as their subject, the verb is frequently singular in the former, and plural in the latter; as, *Jam ne nocte quidem turba ex eo lōco dilābēbātur, refractūrosque carcērem minābantur*. Liv. *Gens eādē, quae te crūdēli Daunīa bello insequitur, nos si pellant, nihil abfōre credunt*. Virg.

(3.) *Tantum*, followed by a genitive plural, has sometimes a plural verb, like a collective noun; as, *Quid huc tantum hōmīnum incēdunt?* Why are so many men coming hither? Plaut.

(4.) A plural verb is sometimes used, though not by Cicero, after *uterque* and *quisque*, *pars...pars*, *alius...alius*, and *alter...alterum*, on account of the idea of plurality which they involve; as, *Uterque eōrum ex castris exercitum edūcit*, Each of them leads his army from the camp. Caes. *Intimus quisque cōtōrū vincti abreptique* (sunt). Tac. *Alius alium, ut praelium incipiant*, circumspectant. Liv. Cf. § 207, R. 32, (c.)

NOTE 8. This construction may be explained by passages like the following, in which the plural is placed first, and then the singular, denoting its parts; *Ceteri, suo quisque tempore, adērunt*. Liv. *Decemviri perturbati alius in aliam partem castrorum discurrunt*. Id. See § 204, R. 10.

REM. 12. Two or more nominatives singular, not in apposition, generally have a plural verb; as,

Fūrōr Irāque mentem praeēipitant, Fury and rage hurry (n (my) mind. *Virg. Dum aetas, mētus, māgister*, prohibēbant. *Ter.*

(1.) If the predicate belongs to the several nominatives jointly, the verb is always plural; as, *Grammaticē quondam ac mūsicē junctae fuērunt*. *Quint.*

(2.) A verb in the singular is often used after several nominatives singular, especially if they denote things without life; as,

Mens enim, et rātio et consilium in sēnibus est. *Cic. Bēnēficientia, libēritas, bōnitas, justitia funditus tollitur*. *Id.*

NOTE 9. This construction is most common when the several nominatives, as in the preceding examples, constitute, as it were, but one idea. So also the compound subject *Sēnātus popūlusque Rōmānus* has always a predicate in the singular. The same construction sometimes, especially in the poets, occurs with names of persons; as, *Gorgias, Thrāsīmāchus, Prōtāgōras, Prōdicus, Hippias in hōnōre fuit*. *Cic. Quin et Prōmētheus et Pēlōpis pater dulci laborum decipitū sōno*. *Hor.* When the nominatives denote both persons and things, the verb is commonly plural; as, *Ottio consilium et Pompeius obsunt*. *Liv.*

(3.) When one of the nouns is plural, the verb is generally so; but sometimes it is singular, when the plural noun does not immediately precede it; as, *Dii te pēnates patriūque, et patris imāgē, et dōmus rēgia, et in dōmo regāle sōlium, et nōmen Targūnium creat vōcal pue rēgem*. *Liv.*

(4.) When each of the nominatives is preceded by *et* or *tum*, the verb agrees with the last; as, *Hec et rātio doctis, et nēcēssitas barbāris, et mos gentibus, et fēris nātura ipsa praeēscripsit*. This, reason has dictated to the learned, and necessity to barbarians, and custom to nations, and nature itself to wild beasts. *Cic. Et ego, et Cicēro meus flāgitābit*. *Id. Tum aetas viresque, tum āvita glōria animū stimulābat*. *Liv.* So when the subject consists of two infinitives; as, *Et facere, et pati fortia, Rōmānum est*. *Cic. Unus et alter* always takes a singular verb; as, *Dicit unus et alter breviter*. *Cic. Unus et alter assuitur pannus*. *Hor.*

(5.) When the nominatives are connected by *aut*, sometimes the plural, but commonly the singular, is used; as,

Si Socrātes aut Antisthēnes diceret, If Socrates or Antisthenes should say. *Cic. Ut quosque studiū privātū aut grātia occupāverunt*. *Liv.*

(a.) The plural is necessary with disjunctives, if the subject includes the first or second person; as, *Quod in Dēcemviris nēque ego nēque Cēsar habiti essemus*. *Cic.*—(b.) With *aut...aut* and *nec...nec* the singular is preferred, but with *seu...seu* and *tam...quam* the verb is in the plural.

(6.) A nominative singular, joined to an ablative by the preposition *cum*, sometimes has a singular but more frequently a plural verb; as, *Dōmitius cum Messālā certus esse vidēbātur*. *Cic. Bocchus, cum pēditibus, postrēmā Rōmānōrum āctem invādunt*, Bocchus, with his foot-soldiers, attacks the rear of the Roman army. *Sall. Ipse dux, cum aliquot principibus, capiuntur*. *Liv.*

(7.) If the nominatives are of different persons, the verb is of the first person rather than the second or third, and of the second rather than the third; as,

Si tu et Tullia vālētis, ego et Cicēro vālēmus, If you and Tullia are well, Cicero and I are well. *Cic. Hac nēque ego nēque tu fecimus*. *Ter. Ego popūlusque Rōmānus bellum jūdicio facioque*. *Liv.*

(a.) Yet sometimes the verb agrees in number and person with the nearest nominative, and is understood with the other; as, *Vos ipsi et sēnātus frēquens restitit*. This is always the case when the action of the verb is qualified with reference to each nominative separately; as, *Ego mihi res fecisset*.

REM. 13. The interjections *en*, *ecce*, and *O*, are sometimes followed by the nominative; as,

En Priamus! Lo Priam! Virg. *En ego, vester Ascönius.* Id. *Ecce hñme Catiñus!* Cic. *Ecce tuæ lñtræ.* Id. *O vir fortis atque amicus!* Ter.

PREDICATE NOMINATIVE.

§ 210. A noun in the predicate, after a verb neuter or passive, is put in the same case as the subject, when it denotes the same person or thing; as,

(a.) When the subject is in the nominative; *Ira furor brevis est*, Anger is a short madness. Hor. *Ego vocor Lyconides*, I am called Lyconides. Plaut. *Ego incedo regina*, I walk a queen. Virg. *Caius et Lucius fratres fuerunt.* Cic.—So (b.) when the subject is in the accusative with the infinitive; *Judicem me esse volo.* Cic.

(c.) Sometimes also a dative, denoting the same object, both precedes and follows a verb neuter or passive. See § 227, N.—And (d.) a predicate ablative sometimes follows passive participles of choosing, naming, etc.; as, *Consulibus certioribus factis.* Liv. See § 257, R. 11.

(e.) If the predicate noun has a form of the same gender as the subject, it takes that form; as, *Licentia corruptrix est morum.* Cf. § 204, R. 2.—(f.) But if the subject is neuter, the noun of the predicate, if it has both a masculine and a feminine form, takes the former; as, *Tempus vitæ magister est.*

(g.) An infinitive may supply the place of a predicate nominative. See § 269, R. 4.

REMARK 1. (a.) Adjectives, adjective pronouns, and participles, standing in the predicate, after verbs neuter or passive, and relating to the subject, agree with it in gender, number, and case.

(b.) When the subject consists of two or more nouns, the gender and number of such predicate adjectives are determined by § 205, R. 2.

REM. 2. (a.) The noun in the predicate sometimes differs in gender and number from the subject; as, *Sanguis erant lacrimæ*, Her tears were blood. Ovid. *Captivi militum præda fuerunt.* Liv.

(b.) So when a subject in the singular is followed by an ablative with *cum*, the predicate is plural; as, *Exsules esse jubet L. Tarquinius cum conjuge et liberis.* Liv.

REM. 3. The verbs which most frequently have a noun, etc., in the predicate agreeing in case, etc., with their subject, are:—

(1.) The copula *sum*; as, *Ego Jovis sum filius.* Plaut. *Disce esse pater.* Ter. The predicate with *sum* may be an adverb of place, manner, etc.; as, *Quod est longe altiter.* Cic. *Rectissime sunt apud te omnia*, Every thing with you is in a very good condition. Id.; or a noun in an oblique case; as, *Nūmen sine tūre est.* Ovid. *Sunt nobis mitia poma.* Virg.

(2.) Certain neuter verbs denoting existence, position, motion, etc.; as, *vivo, exsisto, appareo, cado, eo, evado, fūgio, incedo, jaceo, mæneo, sedeo, sto, venio*, etc. Thus, *Rex circumbat pædes*, The king went round on foot. Plin. *Quos judicabat non posse oratores evadere.* Cic. *Ego huic causæ patrūnus existii.* Cic. *Qui fil, ut nemo contentus vivat?*

(3.) The passive of verbs denoting,

(a.) To name or call; as, *appellor, dicor, nōminor, nūncipor, perhibeor, mitor, scribor, inscribor, vocor*. Thus, *Cognōmine Justus est appellatus*, He was called by the surname Just. Nep. *Aristeus olivæ dicitur inventor.* Cæ.

(b.) To choose, render, appoint, or constitute; as, *constituor, creator, dēclātor, designor, eligor, fio, reddor, renuncior*. Thus, *Dux a Rōmānis electus est Q. Fābius*. *Postquam ēphēbus factus est*. Nep. *Certior factus sum*.

(c.) To esteem or reckon; as, *censeor, cognoscor, crēdor, dēprēhendor, exīstītor, dūcor, fēror, hābeor, iudīcor, mēmōror, nūmēror, pūtor, rēpēror, vīdeor*. Thus, *Crēdebar sanguinis auctor ēgo*. Ovid. *Mālim vīdēri tīmīdus quā pārum prūdēns*. Cic.

NOTE 1. With several passives of the last class, when followed by a predicate-nominative, etc., an infinitive of *sum* is expressed or understood; as, *Amens mihi fuisse vīdeor*, I think I was beside myself. Cic. But the dative of the first person is sometimes omitted after *vīdeor*; as, *Satis dōcuisse vīdeor*. Id.—*Atīlius prūdēns esse putābātur*. Id. So with *dūcor* (to be said), and *perhībeor*; as, *Vērus patriā dūcēris esse pāter*. Mart. *Hoc ne locūtus sine mercēde exīstīmer*. Phæd.

NOTE 2. *Audīo* is sometimes used by the poets like *appellor*; as, *Tu rexque pāterque audīsti cōram*. Hor.

REM. 4. A predicate-nominative is used after many other verbs to denote a purpose, time, or circumstance of the action; as, *Cōmes additus Œolīdes*, Œolides was added as a companion. Virg. *Lēpus dēambulat nocturnus*. Id. *Appāret liquido sublimis in cōthēre Nīus*. Id. So with an active verb; *Audīvi hoc puer*. Cic. *Sāpiens nil f'acit invitus*. Id. *Rempūblicā dēfēndi adōlescens*. Id. Cf. § 204, R. 1.

NOTE 3. Instead of the predicate-nominative, a dative of the end or purpose sometimes occurs (see § 227); sometimes an ablative with *pro*; as, *audācia pro mūro est*; and sometimes the ablatives *loco* or *in nūmēro* with a genitive, as, *ille est mihi pārentis loco*; *in hostium nūmēro hābētur*.

REM. 5. The noun *opus*, signifying 'need,' is often used as a predicate after *sum*. It is, in such cases, translated by the adjectives *needful, necessary, etc.*; as, *Dux nobis et auctor opus est*. Cic. *Multi opus sunt bōves*. Varr. (*Dixit*) *aurum et ancillas opus esse*. Ter. *Unus* also is occasionally so construed.

REM. 6. When the pronoun, which is the subject of an infinitive, is omitted, the case of the predicate is sometimes, in the poets, attracted into that of the subject of the verb on which the infinitive depends; as, *Uxor invicti Jōvis esse nescis*, i. e. *te esse uxōrem*. Hor. *Rētūlit Ajax esse Jōvis prōnēpos*. Ovid.

GENITIVE.

GENITIVE AFTER NOUNS.

§ 211. A noun which limits the meaning of another noun, denoting a different person or thing, is put in the genitive; as,

Amor glōriæ, Love of glory; *Arma Achillis*, The arms of Achilles; *Pāter patriæ*, The father of the country; *Vitium iræ*, The vice of anger; *Nēmōrum custos*, The guardian of the groves; *Amor hābēndi*, Love of possessing.

NOTE 1. In the first example, *amor* denotes love in general; *glōriæ* limits the affection to the particular object, glory. Such universally is the effect of the genitive, depending upon a noun. Hence the limitation of a noun by a genitive resembles that which is effected by an adjective. In each the noun limited constitutes with its limitation only a single idea.

REMARK 1. The genitive denotes various relations, the most common of which are those of *Source*; as, *Rādīs solis*, The rays of the sun;—*Cause*; as, *Dolor podagræ*, The pain of the gout;—*Effect*; as, *Artifex mundi*, The Creator of the world;—*Connection*; as, *Pāter consilii*, The father of the counsel;—*Possession*; as, *Dōmus Cæsaris*, The house of Cæsar;—*Object*; as, *Cōgītatio alicujus rei*, A thought of something;—*Purpose*; as, *Apparātus triumphi*, Preparation for a triumph;—*A whole*; as, *Pars hominum*, A part

of men; this is called the *partitive* genitive;—*Character* or *Quality*; as, *Adolescens summa audacia*, A youth of the greatest boldness;—*Material* or *Component Parts*; as, *Montes auri*, Mountains of gold; *Acerus scutrum*, A heap of shields;—*Time*; as, *Frumentum dierum decem*, Corn for ten days. Sall.

REM. 2. The genitive is called *subjective* or *active*, when it denotes either that to which a thing belongs, or the subject of the action, feeling, etc., implied in the noun which it limits. It is called *objective* or *passive*, when it denotes the object affected by such action, or towards which such feeling is directed; as,

Subjective.

Facta virorum, Deeds of men.
Dolor animi, Grief of mind.
Iunonis ira, The anger of Juno.

Objective.

Odium vitii, Hatred of vice.
Amor virtutis, Love of virtue.
Desiderium otii, Desire of leisure.

(a.) Whether a genitive is subjective or objective, is to be determined by the meaning of the words, and by their connector. Thus, *providentia Dei* signifies God's providence, or that exercised by him. *timor Dei*, the fear of God, or that exercised towards him. The same or similar words, in different connections, may express both significations. Thus, *metus hostium*, fear of the enemy, may mean, either the fear felt by the enemy, or that felt by their opponents. So *vulnus Ulixis* (Virg. *Æn.* 2, 436.) denotes the wound which Ulysses had given; *vulnus Æneæ*, (Id. *Æn.* 12, 328.) that which Æneas had received.

(b.) The relation expressed by the English *possessive case* is subjective, while that denoted by *of* with its case is either subjective or objective.

(c.) The objective genitive is of very extensive use in Latin in the limitation of verbal nouns and adjectives, whatever may be the construction of the verbs from which such nouns and adjectives are derived, whether they take an accusative or some other case or even a preposition.

(d.) When ambiguity would arise from the use of the objective genitive, a preposition with an accusative or ablative is commonly used; as, *Amor in rempublicam*, for *reipublicam*, Love to the state. Cic. *Odium erga Romanos*, for *Romanorum*. Nep. *Cura de salute patriæ*, for *salutis*. Cic. *Prædator ex sociis*, for *sociorum*. Sall. Sometimes both constructions are combined; as, *Révèrentia adversus homines et optimi cuiusque reliquorum*. Cic. Off. 1, 28.

NOTE. A limiting genitive is sometimes used instead of a noun in apposition, especially with *vox*, *nomen*, *verbum*, etc.; as, *vox voluptatis*, the word pleasure; *nomen amicitie*, the word *amicitia*; *dōmīni appellatio*. This is usual when the genus is defined by the species; as, *arbor fici*, a fig-tree; *flos violæ*, a violet; *virtus continentie*, the virtue of abstinence; and in geographical names; as, *oppidum Antiōchiæ*. Cf. § 204, R. 6.—Cicero frequently uses a genitive in this manner with *genus* and *causa*; as, *Unum genus est eorum, qui*, etc. *Dux sunt causæ, una pudoris, altera sceleris*.—So, also, the genitive of gerunds; as, *Triste est nomen ipsum carenti*, The very word to want is sad. Cic.

REM. 3. (a.) A substantive pronoun in the genitive, limiting the meaning of a noun, is commonly objective; as,

Cura mei, Care for me. Ovid. *Pars tui*, Part of thee. Id. *Vestri curam agite*. Curt. This genitive is used especially with verbal substantives in *or*, *is* and *io*; as, *Accusator mei*. Cic. *Nimia æstimatio sui*. Id. *Rationem et sui et aliorum habere*. Id.

(b.) Instead of the *subjective* or *possessive* genitive of a substantive pronoun, the corresponding adjective pronoun is commonly used; as,

Liber meus, not *liber mei*, my book. *Cura mea*, My care, i. e. the care exercised by me. Cic. *Tuas literas exspecto*. Id. Yet the subjective genitive of a substantive pronoun sometimes occurs; as, *Tui tantus studio*, By the zeal of yourself alone. Cic.

(c). And not unfrequently, also, an adjective pronoun occurs instead of the objective genitive; as, *Mea injuria*, Injury to me. Sall. So, *Invidia tua*, Envy of thee. *Fiducia tua*, Confidence in thee. Plaut. *Spes mea*, The hope placed in me. With *causa* the adjective pronoun, and never the genitive, is used as, *Mea causa*, For my sake. Plaut.

REM. 4. (a.) Instead, also, of the subjective genitive of a noun, a possessive adjective is often used; as, *Crusa regia*, for *causa regis*. Cic. *Hærilis filius*, for *hæri filius*. Id. *Evandrius ensis*, for *Evandri*. Virg. *Herculeus labor*, for *Herculis*. Hor. *Civilis furor*, for *civium*. Hor. So, also, for the objective genitive, *Mæus hostilis*, Fear of the enemy. Sall.

(b.) The genitive of the person implied in the adjective pronoun or possessive adjective, or an adjective agreeing with such genitive, is sometimes added as an apposition; as, *Vestrâ ipsorum causâ hoc feci*. In the poets and later prose writers a participle also is found agreeing with such implied genitive; as, *Mea scripta vulgo recitare timentis*. Hor. Cf. § 204, R. 4, and § 205, R. 18.

REM. 5. In the predicate after *sum*, and sometimes after other verbs, the dative is used like the objective genitive; as,

Idem amor exitium pëcôri (est), pëcôrisque mægistro. Virg. *Vitis ut arboribus decôri est, ut vitibus uva—Tu decus omne tuis*. Virg. In this passage the dative *decôri* and the nominative *decus* are used with no difference of meaning. Cf. § 227, R. 4. *Auctor fui sënâtui*. Cic. *Muræna legâtus Lûculo fuit*. Id. *Erit ille mihi semper deus*. Virg. *Huic causæ patrônis exstiti*. Cic. *Huic ego me bello ducem prôfiteor*. Id. *Se tertium (esse) cui fâtum foret urbis potiri*. Id.—*Cum P. Africâno sënâtus egit, ut legâtus frâtri prôfisceretur*. Id. *Cæsar légatibus gâleis milites ex viminibus facere jubet*. Cæs. *Trinôbantibus Cæsar imperat—frumentum exercitui*. Id. *Quod neque insidiæ consiliî prôcëdebant*. Sall. *Quem exitum tantis malis spërarent?* Id. *Sanctus vir et ex sententiâ ambobus, scil. qui fuit*. Id. See § 227, R. 4.

NOTE. The dative in the preceding examples has been thought by some grammarians to depend on the nouns connected with it; as, *exitium, decus, auctor, legâtus, deus, patrônis*, etc.; by others it has been held to depend on these nouns in connection with the verbs, and not upon either separately; but the better opinion seems to be that, which makes such datives grammatically dependent upon the verbs only, though logically connected also with the nouns.

(1.) Instead, also, of the possessive genitive, a dative of the person may follow a verb, when its act has relation to the body or possessions of such person; as,

Sese omnes flentes Cæsari ad pëdes prôjēcêrunt, They all, weeping, cast themselves at the feet of Cæsar. Cæs. *Cui corpus porrigitur*, For whom the body, i. e. whose body, is extended. Virg. *Tum vëro exarsit jüveni dôlor ossibus ingens*. Id. *Transfigitur scûtum Pulfônî*. Cæs.

REM. 6. When the limiting noun denotes a *property, character, or quality*, ~~it~~ has an adjective agreeing with it, ~~and~~ is put *and* either in the genitive or the ablative; as,

Vir exempli recti, A man of correct example. Liv. *Adôlescens summa audácia*, A youth of the greatest boldness. Sall. *Fossa pëdum viginti*, A ditch of twenty feet, (i. e. in width). Cæs. *Hamilcar sæcum duxit filium Hannibâlem annorum nôvem*. Nep. *Athênenses dêligunt Përiclem, spectatæ virtûtis virum*. Just. *Quinquaginta annorum rëpërium*. Id. *Iter unius diëi*. Cic. *Pulchritudine eximîa femîna*, A woman of exquisite beauty. Cic. *Maximo natu filius*, The eldest son. Nep. *L. Citiîna fuit magnâ vi et ânimî et corpôris, sed ingënio malô prâvôque*. Sall. *Spëlunca infinitâ altitudinē*. Cic.—Sometimes both constructions occur in the same proposition; as, *Lentulum nostrum, eximîa spe, summe virtûtis adôlescentem*. Cic.

(1.) A genitive sometimes supplies the place of the adjective; and the noun denoting the property, etc., is then always put in the ablative; as, *Est bos cervi figurâ*,...of the form of a stag. Cæs. *Uri species et colore tauri*. Id. *Frutex palmi altitudine*. Plin. *Clavi digiti pollicis crassitudine*. Cæs.

(2.) All the qualities and attributes of persons and things, whether inherent or accidental, may be thus expressed by the genitive and ablative of quality, provided the substantives are immediately connected; as, *fossa quindécim pedum*; *homo antiquâ virtute*. It hence follows that such genitives and ablatives, when used to express duration of time or extent of space, are distinguished from the cases in which the accusative is required, since the latter case always follows adjectives or verbs; as, *fossa quindécim pedes lata*; *puer decem annos natus*. Cf. § 286.

(3.) Whether the genitive or the ablative of quality is preferable in particular cases, can frequently be determined only by reference to classical authority; but, in general, the genitive is used more frequently to express inherent qualities than such as are merely accidental, while the ablative is used indifferently for either purpose. In speaking of transitory qualities or conditions the ablative is always used; as, *Magno timore sum*, I am in great fear. Cic. *Bono animo sum*. Id. *Quanto fuerim dolore meministi*. Id. *Maximo honore Servius Tullius erat*. Liv. With plural substantives the genitive is rare; while in expressions of measure it is used rather than the ablative.

(4.) An accusative instead of a genitive of quality is used with *seculus* (sex), *genus* and *pondo*; as, *Libèrurum capitum virile seculus ad decem milia capta*, i. e. of the male sex, instead of *seculis virilis*. Liv. So *genus*, when joined with a pronoun, as *hoc*, *id*, *illud*, *quod*, or with *omne*, is used for *hujus*, *ejus*, *omnis*, etc., *generis*; as, *Orationes aut aliquid id genus scribere*,—of that kind. Cic. *Omredere nugas hoc genus*. Hor. So *pondo* is joined as an indeclinable word to the accusatives *libram* and *libras*; as, *Dictator coronam auream libram pondo in Capitolio Jovi donum posuit*,...a pound in weight. Liv. Cf. § 286, R. 7.

(5.) The genitive *modi* with an adjective pronoun supplies the place of a pronoun of quality; as, *cujusmodi libri*, the same as *quales libri*, what kind of books; *hujusmodi libri*, i. e. *tales libri*, such books. So, also, *generis* is used, but less frequently.

(6.) With the genitive of measure are often connected such ablatives as *longitudine*, *latitudine*, etc., or *in longitudinem*, etc.; as, *fossa decem pedum latitudine*; but the genitive does not depend on these words.

(7.) *Sum* may be followed by either the genitive or the ablative of quality with an ellipsis of the word limited, which, with the genitive, is *homo*, *res*, *negotium*, *proprium* or *proprius*, etc., and with the ablative, *præditus*, *instructus*, *ornatus*, etc. Cf. Rem. 8, and §§ 244, and 249, L.

REM. 7. (1.) The limited noun is sometimes omitted; as, *O miserae sortis!* scil. *hominis*; *O* (men) of wretched fortune! Lucan. *Ad Diānae*, scil. *cedem*. Ter. *Hectōris Andrōmache*, scil. *uxor*. Virg. *Suspicionis vitandæ*, scil. *causâ*. Tac. *So filius* or *filia*; as, *Hannibal Gisgonis*.

(2.) The omitted noun may sometimes be supplied from the preceding words; as, *Cujus pecus? an Mælibæi? Non; verum Ægonis*, scil. *pecus*. Virg. An adjective is often expressed referring to the noun omitted; as, *Nullam virtutis illam mercedem desiderat, præter hanc* (scil. *mercedem*) *laudis*. Cic.

REM. 8. The limited noun is often wanting in the predicate of a sentence after *sum*. This usually happens,

(1.) When it has been previously expressed; as,

Hæc domus est Cæsaris, This house is Cæsar's. *Nomen auræ tam sepe vocatum esse putans Nymphæ*. Ovid. *Naves onerarias; quarum minor nulla erat dum nullum amphorum*, i. e. *quarum minor nulla erat quam i avis duum*, etc. Cic.

(2.) When it is a general word denoting a person, an animal, etc. as,

Thucydides, qui ejusdem ætatis fuit, scil. *homo*, Thucydides, who was of the same age. Nep. *Multum ei distaxit, quod aliena erat civitatis*, scil. *homo* or *civis*. Id. *Primum stipendium meruit annorum decem septemque*, scil. *adolescens*. Id. *Summi ut sint laboris efficiunt*, scil. *animalia*. Cæs. (*Claudius*) *somni brevissimi erat*. Suet. *Mirā sum ulacritate*. Cic. *Vulgus ingenio mobili erat*. Sall. *Non est juris sui*, He is not his own master. Lucan. *Potestatis suæ esse*. Liv. *Quarumque rerum erant*. Id. Cf. Rem. 6, (7.)

(3.) When it is a general word denoting *thing*, for which, in English, the words *part, property, duty, office, business, characteristic*, etc. are commonly supplied; as,

Téméritéus est flōrentis ætatis, prudentia senectutis, Rashness is (the characteristic) of youth, prudence of old age. Cic. *Est hoc Gallicæ consuetudinis*. Cæs. *So, stultitia est; est lēritatis*, etc., which are equivalent to *stultitia est, lēritas est*. *Omnia hostium erant*. *A paucis emi, quod multorum esset*. Sall.

(a.) This happens especially when the subject of the verb is an infinitive, or an entire clause, in which case, instead of the genitive of the personal pronouns, *mei, tui*, etc., the neuters of the possessives, *meum, tuum*, etc., are used; as, *Adolescentis est majores natu revereeri*, It is (the duty) of a youth to reverence the aged. Ovid. *Cujusvis hominis est errare, nullius nisi insipientis in errore perseverare*. Cic. *Pauperis est numerare pecus*. Ovid. *So especially moris est; as, Negavit moris esse Græcorum, ut in convivio virorum accumberent mulieres*, the same as *morem esse Græcorum*. Cic. *Nihil tam æquandæ libertatis esse*. Liv. *So when the verb is omitted; Tamen officii duxit, exorare patrem*, scil. *esse*. Suet. *Non est mendari meum*. Ter. *Tuum est, M. Cato, videre quid agatur*.

(b.) Instead of the genitive of a substantive, also, the neuter of a possessive adjective derived from it is sometimes used; as, *Humanum est errare*, To err is human. Ter. *Et facere et pati fortia Romanum est*. Liv.

(4.) The same construction sometimes occurs after *facio*, and some other verbs mentioned in § 230, *esse* being understood; as, *Asia Romanorum facta est*, Asia became (a possession) of the Romans. Just. *Agrum suæ ditionis fecisse*. Liv.

(5.) The limited noun is sometimes wanting, when it is a general word, though not in the predicate after *sum*; as, *Magni formica laboris*, scil. *animal*, The ant (an animal) of great labor. Hor. *So Ei venit in mentem potestatis tuæ scil. memoria*, or the like. Cic.

NOTE. When the noun which is wanting denotes a *thing*, grammarians sometimes supply *negotium, officium, manus, opus, res, causa*, etc. It is an instance of a construction common in Latin, to omit a noun when a general idea is intended. See § 205 Rem. 7, (2.)

REM. 9. The *limiting* noun also is sometimes omitted; as,

Tria millia, scil. *passuum*. In most cases of this kind, an adjective, pronoun, or participle, is expressed in the genitive.

REM. 10. Two genitives sometimes limit the same noun, one of which is commonly subjective, and the other objective; as,

Agamemnonis belli gloria, Agamemnon's glory in war. Nep. *Illius administrationis provincie*. Cic. *Eorum diorum consuetudine Iunonis nostri exercitus perspecta*. Cæs. *Orbitas reipublicæ talium virorum*. Cic. *Pro veteribus Helvetiorum injuriis populi Romani*. Cæs.

REM. 11. *Opus* and *usus* are rarely limited by a genitive or accusative, but generally by an ablative, of the thing needed; as,

Argenti opus fuit, There was need of money. Liv. *Ad consilium pensandum temporis opus esse*. Id. *Proemii non semper usus est*. Quint. *Si quo operis gloria usus est*. Liv. *Puero opus est cibum*. Plant. *Urus est hominem astutium*. Id. See § 243.

REM. 12 The relation denoted by the genitive in Latin, is generally expressed, in English, by *of*, or by the possessive case. Cf. R. 2, (b.) The objective genitive may often be rendered by some other preposition; as,

Rēmediū dōloris, A remedy for pain. *Injūria patris*, Injury to a father. *Descensus Averni*, The descent to Avernus. *Ira belli*, Anger on account of the war. *Pōtestas rei*, Power in or over a thing.

NOTE. Certain limitations of nouns are made by the accusative with a preposition, and by the ablative, either with or without a preposition. Cf. § 202, 6, I. and II.

GENITIVE AFTER PARTITIVES.

§ 212. Nouns, adjectives, adjective pronouns, and adverbs, denoting a part, are followed by a genitive denoting the whole; as,

Pars civitātis, A part of the state. *Nulla sorōrum*, No one of the sisters. *Alīquis philosophōrum*, Some one of the philosophers. *Quis mortālīum?* Who of mortals? *Māior juvēnum*, The elder of the youths. *Doctissimus Rōmānōrum*, The most learned of the Romans. *Multum pecūniæ*, Much (of) money. *Sitis eloquentiæ*, Enough of eloquence. *Ubinam gentium sumus?* Where on earth are we?

NOTE. The genitive thus governed denotes either a *number*, of which the partitive designates one or more individuals; or a *whole*, of which the partitive designates a portion. In the latter sense, the genitive of common and abstract nouns commonly follows either the neuter of adjectives and adjective pronouns, or adverbs; and that of material nouns depends on substantives signifying quantity, weight or measure; as, *mēdimnum tritici*, a bushel of wheat; *libra farris*; *jūgērum agrī*; *magna vis auri*.

REMARK 1. Nouns denoting a part are *pars*, *nēmo*, *nihil*, etc., and also nouns denoting measure, weight, etc.; as, *mōdius*, *mēdimnum*, and *libra*; as,

Nemo nostrum, No one of us. *Maxima pars homīnum*. *Nihil hūmānārū rerū*. Cic. *Dinādium militum*. Liv. *Mēdimnum tritici*. Cic.

REM. 2. Adjectives and adjective pronouns, denoting a part of a number, including partitives and words used partitively, comparatives, superlatives, and numerals, are followed by the genitive plural, or by the genitive singular of a collective noun.

(1.) Partitives (§104, 9.); as, *ullus*, *nullus*, *sōlus*, *alius*, *ūter*, *ūterque*, *ūtercumque*, *utervis*, *utribet*, *neuter*, *alter*, *aliēuter*, *aliquis*, *quidam*, *quispiam*, *quisque*, *quisque*, *quisquam*, *quicumque*, *ūnusquisque*, *quis*? *qui*? *quōt*? *quōtus*? *quōtusque*? *ut*, *aliquōt*, *nonnulli*, *plērique*, *multi*, *pauci*, *mēdius*. Thus, *Quisquis deōrum*, Whoever of the gods. Ovid. *Consūlum alter*, One of the consuls. Liv. *Multa homīnum*, Many men. Plin. *Et mēdius juvēnum ibat*; i. e. between. Ovid. For the gender of adjectives used partitively, see § 205, R. 12.

(2.) Words used partitively; as, *Expēditī militum*, The light-armed (of the) soldiers. Liv. *Dēlectī equitum*. Id. *Vēteres Rōmānōrum dūcum*. Vell. *Sūpēri deōrum*, The gods above. Hor. *Sancte deōrum*. Virg. *Dēgēnēres cānum*. Plin. *Piscium fēminæ*. Id.

(3.) Comparatives and superlatives; as, *Doctior juvēnum*. *Orātōrum praeclarissimus*. *Eloquentissimus Rōmānōrum*. *Optimus omnium*.

(4.) Numerals, both cardinal and ordinal; also the distributive *singuli*; as, *Equitum centum quinquāginta interfecti*, A hundred and fifty of the horsemen were killed. Curt. *Sapientum octāvus*. Hor.. *Singulos vestrum*. Curt.

(5.) The meaning is often nearly the same, whether the partitive adjective agrees in case and number with a noun, or takes such noun after it in the genitive; as, *Dottissimus Rōmānorum*, or, *doctissimus Rōmānus*: *Alter consilium*, or *alter consul*. But the genitive cannot be used, when the adjective includes the same number of things as that of which the whole consists; as, *Veniāmus ad viros, qui duo supersunt*; not *quorum duo*, since these are all, though we say in English, 'of whom two survive.'

NOTE 1. (a.) The comparative with the genitive denotes one of two individuals or classes; the superlative denotes a part of a number greater than two; as, *Māior frātrum*, The elder of two brothers. *Maximus frātrum*, The eldest of three or more.

(b.) In like manner, *ūter*, *alter*, and *neuter*, generally refer to two; *quis*, *alius*, and *nullus*, to a whole consisting of more than two; as, *Uter nostrum*? Which of us (two)? *Quis vestrum*? Which of you (three or more)?

NOTE 2. *Nostrum* and *vestrum* are used as partitive genitives, in preference to *nostrī* and *vestrī*, and are always joined with *omnium* even when the genitive is a subjective one; as, *Patria, quæ communis est omnium nostrum pārens*. Cic. But *vestrum* sometimes occurs in other connections also without a partitive meaning; as, *Quis erit tam cupidus vestrum*. Cic.

NOTE 3. The partitive word is sometimes omitted; as, *Fies nobilium tu quodque fontium*, scil. *unus*. Hor. *Centies sestertium*, scil. *centēna millia*.

NOTE 4. The noun denoting the whole, after a partitive word, is often put in the ablative, with the prepositions *de*, *e*, *ex*, or *in*, or in the accusative, with *apud* or *inter*; as, *Nemo de iis*. *Alter ex censoribus*. Liv. *Unus ex multis*. Cic. *Acerrimus ex sensibus*. Id. *Thales, qui sapientissimus in septem fuit*. Id. *Primus inter omnes*. Virg. *Orcus inter reges opulentissimus*. Sen. *Apud Helvētios nobilissimus*.

NOTE 5. The whole and its parts are frequently placed in apposition, distributively; as, *Interfectores, pars in forum, pars Syracusas pergunt*. Liv. See § 204, R. 10.

NOTE 6. *Cuncti* and *omnes*, like partitives, are sometimes followed by a genitive plural; as, *Attalus Mæcedonum fere omnibus persuasit*, Attalus persuaded almost all the Macedonians. Liv. *Cunctos hominum*. Ovid. *Cunctas provinciārum*. Plin.

NOTE 7. In the following passage, the genitive singular seems to be used like that of a collective noun: *Totius autem injustitiæ nulla capitātor est*, etc. Cic. Off. 1, 13. The phrase *Rem nullo modo probabilem omnium* (Cic. Nat. Deor. 1, 27,) seems to be used for *Rem nullo omnium modorum probabilem*.

REM. 3. The genitive denoting a whole, may depend on a neuter adjective or adjective pronoun. With these the genitive singular is commonly used; as,

Plus eloquentiæ, More (of) eloquence. *Tantum fidei*, So much fidelity. *Id temporis*, That time. *Ad hoc ætatis*. Sometimes the genitive plural; as, *Id miseriārum*. Ter. *Armorum quantum*. Cæs.

NOTE 1. (a.) Most neuter adjectives used partitively denote quantity; as, *totum*, *quantum*, *aliquantum*, *plūs*, *minus*, *minimum*, *dimidium*, *multum*, *nimum*, *paulum*, *plurimum*, *religuum*; with the compounds and diminutives, *antiduum*, *tantundem*, *quantulum*, *quantulumcumque*, etc.; to which add *medicum*, *summum*, *ultimum*, *aliud*, etc. The pronouns thus used are *hoc*, *id*, *illud*, *istud*, *idem*, *quod*, and *quid*, with their compounds, *aliquid*, *quidquid*, *quippiam*, *quidquam*, *quodcumque*.

(b.) Most of these adjectives and pronouns may either agree with their nouns, or take a genitive; but the latter is more common. *Tantum*, *quantum*, *aliquantum*, and *plūs*, when they denote quantity, are used with a genitive only, as are also *quid* and its compounds, when they denote a part, sort, etc., and *quod* in the sense of *quantum*. Thus, *Quantum crevit Nilus, tantum spēs in senem est*. Sen. *Quid mulieris uxorē habēs*? What kind of a woman... Ter.

Aliquid formæ. Cic. *Quia hoc rei est?* What does this mean? Ter. *Quod auri, quod argenti, quod ornâmentorum fuit, id Verres abstulit.*

NOTE 2. Neuter adjectives and pronouns, when followed by a genitive, are to be accounted substantives, and in this construction are found only in the nominative and accusative.

NOTE 3. Sometimes the genitive after these adjectives and pronouns is a neuter adjective, of the second declension, without a noun; as, *Tantum boni*, So much good. *Si quid habes novi*, If you have any thing new. Cic. *Quid reliqui est?* Ter. *Nihil* is also used with such a genitive; as, *Nihil sinceri*, No sincerity. Cic. This construction occurs very rarely with neuter adjectives in the third declension, and only in connection with neuters of the second declension; as, *Si quidquam non dico civilis sed humani esset*. Liv.

NOTE 4. In the poets and in the prose writers later than Cicero, neuter adjectives in the plural number are sometimes followed by a genitive, either singular or plural, with a partitive signification; as, *Extrema imperii*, The frontiers of the empire. Tac. *Pontes et viarum angusta*, The bridges and the narrow parts of the roads. Id. *Opaca locorum*. Virg. *Antiqua fœderum*. Liv. *Cuncta camporum*. Tac. *Exercent colles, atque horum asperissima pascunt*. Virg. Cf. § 206, R. 9.

REM. 4. The adverbs *sât*, *sâtis*, *pârum*, *nîmis*, *abunde*, *largiter*, *affâtim*, and *partim*, used partitively, are often followed by a genitive; as,

Sat râtiois, Enough of reason. Virg. *Sâtis eloquentiæ, pârum sapiëntiæ*, Enough of eloquence, (yet) but little wisdom. Sall. *Nîmis insidiarum*. Cic. *Terroris et fraudis abunde est*. Virg. *Auri et argenti largiter*. Plaut. *Copiarum affâtim*. Liv. *Quum partim illorum mihi familiârisimi essent*. Cic.

NOTE 1. The above words, though generally adverbs, seem, in this use, rather to be nouns or adjectives.

NOTE 2. (a.) The genitives *gentium*, *terrârum*, *loci*, and *locorum*, with certain adverbs of place, strengthen their meaning; as, *Usquam terrarum*. Just. *Usquam gentium*, Any where whatever. Plaut. *Ubi terrarum sumus?* Where in the world are we? Cic. *Abire quo terrarum possent*. Liv. *Ubi sit loci*. Plin. *Eo loci*, equivalent to *eo loco*, In that place. Tac. *Eodem loci res est*. Cic. *Nescire quo loci esset*. Id. But the last three examples might perhaps more properly be referred to Rem. 3.

(b.) The adverbs of place thus used are *ibi*, *ibidem*, *ibicumque*, *ibiubi*, *ibivis*, *ubique*, *unde*, *usquam*, *nusquam*, *quo*, *quocumque*, *quovis*, *quodquo*, *aliquo*, *hic*, *huc*, *eo*, *eodem*. *Loci* also occurs after *ibi* and *ibidem*; *gentium* after *longe*; as, *Ibi loci*, In that place. Plin. *Abes longe gentium*. Cic. So, *minime gentium*, By no means. Ter. *Vicinia* in the genitive is used by the comic writers after *hic* and *huc*; as, *Hic proxima viciniæ*. Plaut. *Huc viciniæ*. Ter. Cf. § 221, R. 3, (4.)

NOTE 3. *Huc*, *eo*, *quo*, when used figuratively to express a degree, are joined also with other genitives; as, *Eo insolentiæ furorisque processit*, He advanced to such a degree of insolence and madness. Plin. *Huc enim malorum ventum est*. Curt. *Hucine rerum venimus?* Have we come to this? Pers. *Eo misceretur venire*, To such a pitch of misery. Sall. *Quo amentia prægressi sitis*. Liv.

NOTE 4. The genitives *loci*, *locorum*, and *temporis*, appear to be redundant after the adverbs *adhuc*, *inde*, *interea*, *postea*, *tum*, and *tunc*, in expressions denoting time; as, *Adhuc locorum*, Till now. Plaut. *Inde loci*, After that. Lucr. *Interea loci*, In the mean time. Ter. *Postea loci*, Afterwards. Sall. *Tum temporis*, and *tunc temporis*, At that time. Just. *Locorum* also occurs after *id*, denoting time; as, *Ad id locorum*, Up to that time. Sall. Cf. R. 8.

NOTE 5. When the genitive *ejus* occurs after *quoad*, in such connections as the following: *Quoad ejus facere poteris*. Cic.; or passively, *Quoad ejus fieri possit*, As far as may be. Cic.; the *ejus* refers to the preceding clause; literally as much of it as possible.

NOTE 6. *Prædie* and *postridie*, though reckoned adverbs, are followed by a genitive, depending on the noun *dies* contained in them; as, *Prædie ejus diæi*, lit. On the day before that day, i. e. The day before. Cic. *Prædie insidiarum*, The day before the ambush. Tac. *Postridie ejus diæi*, The next day. Cæs. When they are followed by an accusative, *ante* or *post* is understood. Cf. § 238, 1, (6.)

NOTE 7. Adverbs in the superlative degree, like their adjectives, are followed by a genitive; as, *Optime omnium*, Best of all. Cic.

GENITIVE AFTER ADJECTIVES.

§ 213. A noun, limiting the meaning of an adjective, is put in the objective genitive, to denote the relation expressed in English by *of*, *in*, or *in respect to*; as,

<i>Avidus laudis</i> , Desirous of praise.	<i>Plena timoris</i> , Full of fear.
<i>Appetens gloriæ</i> , Eager for glory.	<i>Egênus aquæ</i> , Destitute of water.
<i>Mémor virtutis</i> , Mindful of virtue.	<i>Doctus fandi</i> , Skilful in speaking.

So, *Nescia mens fâti*, The mind ignorant in regard to fate. Virg. *Impotens iræ*, lit. Powerless in respect to anger, i. e. unable to control it. Liv. *Hómînes expertes veritatis*, Men destitute of truth. Cic. *Lactis abundans*, Abounding in milk. Virg. *Terra fêraz arborum*, Land productive of trees. Plin. *Ténax propôsiti rir*, A man tenacious of his purpose. Hor. *Æger animi*, Sick in mind. Liv. *Locus médius jûguli summique læceri*, i. e. between. Ovid. *Morum diversus*. Tac. *Opêrum solutus*. Hor. *Liber lûborum*. Id. *Intêger vitæ scôlêrisque pûrus*, Upright in life, and free from wickedness. Hor. *Vini pollens Liber*. Plaut.

From the above examples, it will be seen that the genitive after an adjective is sometimes translated by other words besides *of*, *in*, or *in respect to*, though the relation which it denotes remains the same. Cf. 211, R. 12.

REMARK 1. The following classes of adjectives, which, as denoting a relation to a thing, are called *relative adjectives* (§ 104, 18), are frequently limited by a genitive; viz. (1.) *Verbals* in *az*; as, *cûpaz*, *êdaz*, *fêraz*, *fûgaz*, *peritcaz*, *ténaz*, etc.—(2.) *Participials* in *as*, and a few in *us*, with their compounds; as, *âmans*, *appêtens*, *cûpiens*, *efficiens*, *pâtîens*, *impâtîens*, *stîens*;—*consultus*, *doctus*, *solutus*.—(3.) Adjectives denoting *desire* or *aversion*; as, *âvarus*, *âvidus*, *cûpidus*, *stûidiôsus*;—*participiation*; as, *particeps*, *affinis*, *consors*, *exsors*, *expers*, *inops*;—*knowledge*, *experience*, *capacity*, and their contraries; as, *callidus*, *compos*, *consciûs*, *gnârûs*, *ignârûs*, *pêritus*, *impêritus*, *impos*, *pôtens*, *impôtens*, *prûdens*, *imprûdens*, *expertus*, *inexpertus*, *consârûs*, *insciûs*, *nesciûs*, *insôlens*, *insôlûtus*, *insuêtus*, *rûdis*, *sollers*;—*memory* and *forgetfulness*; as, *mémor*, *immémor*, etc.;—*certainty* and *doubt*, as, *certus*, *incertus*, *ambiguus*, *dûbius*, *suspensûs*;—*care* and *negligence*; as, *ancius*, *sollîcitus*, *prôvidus*, *imprôvidus*, *sécûrus*;—*fear* and *confidence*, as, *pâvidus*, *timidus*, *trêpidus*, *impâvidus*, *fidens*, *interrîtus*;—*guilt* and *innocence*; as, *noziûs*, *reus*, *suspectus*, *compertus*, *mânifestus*, *innociûs*, *innôcens*, *inons*;—*plenty* and *want*; as, *âbundans*, *plênus*, *dâves*, *sâtus*, *largus*, *inops*, *êgênus* *inânis*, *pauper*, *parcus*, *solutus*, *vâcuus*.

(a.) In the poets and later prose writers, many other adjectives, particularly those which express mental emotions, are in like manner limited by a genitive, especially by *ânîmi*, *ingénîi*, *mentis*, *iræ*, *militiæ*, *belli*, *lûbôrîs*, *rêrum*, *cœi*, *fûtûrîs*, *uôrûm*, and *fidei*.

REM. 2. The limiting genitive, by a Greek construction, sometimes denotes a cause or source, especially in the poets; as, *Lassus mârîs*, *et viârûm*, *militiæque*. Hor. *Fessus viæ*. Stat. *Fessus mârîs*. Hor. *Aubônitus serpentis*. Sil. *Mens interrîtus lêti*. Ovid.

REM. 3. Participles in *as*, when used as such, take after them the same case as the verbs from which they are derived; as, *Se âmans*, Loving himself. Cic. *Mâre terram cûpêtens*. Id.

REM. 4. Instead of the genitive, denoting *of*, *in*, or *in respect to*, a different construction is sometimes used after many of these adjectives; as,

(1.) An infinitive or a subjunctive clause; as, *Certus ire*, Determined to go Ovid. Cantare *përiri*. Virg. *Fëlicior unguere tëla*. Id. *Anaxius quid facta õpus sit*. Sall. *Vive mëmor quam sis sævi brëvis*. Hor.—So *aliënus*, *avidus*, *callidus*, *cupidus*, *firmitus*, *frëquens*, *gnarus*, *impotens*, *inops*, *latus*, *largus*, *liber*, *pollens*, *mëmor*, *dubius*, etc.

(2.) An accusative with a preposition; as, *Ad rem avidior*. Ter. *Avidus in direptiones*. Liv. *Animus cõpax ad præcepta*. Ovid. *Ad cåsum fortunamque fëlix*. Cic. *Ad fraudem callidus*. Id. *Diligens ad custodiendum*. Id. *Negligentior in patrem*. Just. *Vir ad disciplinam përitus*. Cic. *Ad bella rudis*. Liv. *Potens in res bellicas*. Id. *Alacer ad mälëficia*. Cic. *Inter bellum et pacem nihil mëdium est*. Id.—So with *cũ*, *fërtilis*, *firmitus*, *infirmitus*, *potens*, *stërilis*, etc.—with *in*, *cupidus*, *parcus*, *potens*, *prodigus*, etc.

(3.) An accusative without a preposition, chiefly in the poets; as, *Nudus membra*, Bare as to his limbs. Virg. *Os, humerosque deo similis*. Id. *Cëtëra fulvus*. Hor. *Cuncta pollens*. Sen. Ag. See § 234, II.

(4.) An ablative with a preposition; as, *Avidus in pecuniis*, Eager in regard to money. Cic. *Anxius de famä*. Quint. *Rudis in jure civili*. Cic. *Përitus de agriculturä*. Varr. *Prudens in jure civili*. Cic. *Reus de vi*. Id. *Purus ab cultu humanö*. Liv. *Certior factus de re*. Cic. *Sollicitus de re*. Id. *Süper scelëre suspectus*. Sall. *Inops ab amicis*. Cic. *Pauper in ære*. Hor. *Mödicus in cultu*. Plin. *Ab æquis stërilis*. Apul. *Cöpidus a frumento*. Cic. *Ab equitatu firmitus*. Id. So with *in*, *immödicus*, *parcus*, *über* :—with *ab*, *aliënus*, *beatus*, *cautoris*, *immunis*, *inops*, *liber*, *nudus*, *orbis*, *vacuus*.

(5.) An ablative without a preposition; as, *Arte rudis*, Rude in art. Ovid. *Regni crimine insons*. Liv. *Compos mente*. Virg. *Prudens consilio*. Just. *Eger pedibus*. Sall. *Prastans ingenio*. Cic. *Mödicus sëveritate*. Tac. *Nihil insidiis vacuum*. Cic. *Amor et melle et felle est fecundissimus*. Plaut. *Mëdus Pollice et Castöre*. Ovid. Cf. Rem. 5.

In many instances, the signification of the accusative and ablative after adjectives differs, in a greater or less degree, from that of the genitive.

REM. 5. As many of the adjectives, which are followed by a genitive, admit of other constructions, the most common use of each, with particular nouns, can, in general, be determined only by recourse to the dictionary, or to the classics. Some have,

(1.) The genitive only; as, *bënnignus*, *cõpax*, *exors*, *impos*, *impotens*, *insatiabilis*, *irritus*, *libëralis*, *mödicus*, *mänificus*, *prælargus*, and many others.

(2.) The genitive more frequently; as, *compos*, *consors*, *ëgënus*, *exhëres*, *expers*, *fërtilis*, *indigus*, *inops*, *parcus*, *particeps*, *pauper*, *prodigus*, *prosper*, *stërilis*.

(3.) The genitive or ablative indifferently; as, *dives*, *fëcundus*, *fëraz*, *immanis*, *inanis*, *immödicus*, *jëjünus*, *lurgus*, *nimius*, *õpulentus*, *përitus*, *plënus*, *pötens*, *purus*, *rëfertus*, *sätur*, *über*, *vacuus*.

(4.) The ablative more frequently; as, *abundans*, *aliënus*, *cassus*, *cöpidus*, *cautoris*, *firmitus*, *fëtus*, *frëquens*, *gravidus*, *gravis*, *infirmitus*, *liber*, *locuples*, *latus*, *mutus*, *nudus*, *onustus*, *orbis*, *pollens*, *satiatus*, *truncus*, *validus*, *vichus*.

(5.) The ablative only; as, *beatus*, *crëber*, *densus*, *mutilus*, *timidus*, *turgidus*.

For the ablative after many of the preceding adjectives, see § 250.

REM. 6. Some adjectives usually limited by a dative, sometimes take a genitive instead of the dative; as, *similis*, *dissimilis*, etc. See § 222, R. 2.

REM. 7. Many adjectives in addition to the genitive or ablative denoting *of* or *in respect to*, take also another case to express a different relation; as, *Mens ubi conscia recti*. Cf. § 222, R. 3. *Conscius* has also sometimes the dative instead of the genitive of the thing; as, *conscius huic facinori*. Cic.

GENITIVE AFTER VERBS.

§ 214. *Sum*, and verbs of *valuing*, are followed by a genitive, denoting *degree of estimation*; as,

A me argentum, quanti est, sūmito, Take of me so much money as (he) is worth. Ter. *Magni aestimabat pecūniam*, He valued money greatly. Cic. *Ager nunc plūris est, quam tunc fuit*. Id. *Tanti est*, It is worth so much; and, absolutely, It is worth while. Cic. *Hūjus non facio*, I don't care that for it.

REMARK 1. (a.) Verbs of valuing are joined with the genitive, when the value is expressed in a *general* or *indefinite* manner by:—

(1.) A neuter adjective of quantity; as, *tanti, quanti, plūris, minōris, magni, permagni, plūrtimi, maximi, minimi, parvi, tantidem, quantumcumque, quantūvis, quantūlibet*, but only very rarely *multi* and *majoris*.

(2.) The nouns *assis, flocci, nauci, nihili, pili, tērencii*, and also *pensi* and *hūjus*.

(b.) But if the price or value of a thing is a *definite* sum, or is expressed by a *substantive*, other than *assis, flocci*, etc., it is put in the ablative. Cf. § 252.

REM. 2. The verbs of valuing are *aestimo, existimo, dūco, facio, fio, habeo, pendo, pūlo, depūto, taxo*. Thus, *Ut quanti quisque se ipse faciat, tanti fiat ab amicis*, That as much as each one values himself, so much he should be valued by his friends. Cic. *Sed quia parvi id dūceret*. Id. *Hōnōres si magni non pētemus*. Id. *Non assis facis?* Catull. *Nēque quod dixi, flocci existimat*. Plaut.

NOTE 1. (a.) The phrase *æqui boni*, or *æqui bonique facio*, or *consūlo*, I take a thing in good part, am satisfied with it, may be classed with genitives of value; as, *Nos æqui bonique facimus*. Liv. So, *Boni consūlii Plin.*—(b.) A genitive of price is joined also to *cæno, habito, dōceo*, etc.; as, *quanti hābitas?* what rent do you pay for your house or lodging? *quanti docet?* what are his terms in teaching?

NOTE 2. After *aestimo*, the ablatives *magno, permagno, pārvo, nihilo*, are sometimes used instead of the genitive; as, *Dāta magno aestimas, accepta parvo*. Sen. *Pro nihilo*, also, occurs after *dūco, habeo*, and *pūlo*; and *nihil* with *aestimo* and *mōror*. Cf. § 231, R. 5.

NOTE 3. The neuter adjectives above enumerated, and *hūjus*, may be referred to a noun understood, as *prētiū, æris, pondēris, mōmenti*; and may be considered as limiting a preceding noun, also understood, and denoting some person or thing; as, *Aestimo te magni*, i. e. *hōmīnem magni prētiū*. *Scio ejus ordinis auctoritatem semper apud te magni fuisse*, i. e. *rem magni mōmenti*. The words *assis*, etc., may also be considered as depending on an omitted noun; as, *prētio, reā*, etc.

REM. 3. Statements of *price*, also, when *general* or *indefinite*, are put in the genitive after verbs of *buying, selling, letting, and hiring*, as,

Mercatōres nō tantidem vendunt, quanti emērunt. Cic. *Nulla pestis hūmāno gēnēri plūris stētū, quam ira*. Sen.

NOTE 1. Verbs of buying, selling, etc., are *ēmo, vendo*, the neutral passive, *vēneo, consto, prōsto*, and *līceo*, to be exposed for sale.

NOTE 2. With verbs of buying, selling, etc., the ablatives *magno, permagno, plūrtimo, pārvo, minimo*, and *nihilo* are often used instead of the genitive; as, *Non pōtest pārvo res magna constāre*. Sen. *Quanti emēre possum minimo?* What is the lowest price I can buy at? Plaut. Sometimes also the adverbs *cōrre bene*, and *mūle* take the place of the genitive or ablative of price.

§ 215. (1.) *Misereor, miseresco*, and the impersonals *misereor, pœnitet, pūdet, tædet*, and *piget*, are followed by a genitive of the object in respect to which the feeling is exercised; as,

Misereamini sociorum, Pity the allies. Cic. *Miserescite regis*, Pity the king. Virg. *Mea mater*, tui *me miseret*, mei *piget*, I pity you, and am dissatisfied with myself. Acc. *Eos ineptiarum pœnitet*. Cic. *Frātris me pūdet pigetque*. Ter. *Me civitatis morum piget tædetque*. Sall. So the compound *distædet*; *Haud quod tui me, neque dōmi distædeat*. Plaut.; and the passive; *Numquam suscepti nēgōtii eum pertæsum est*. Nep. *Lentitudinis eorum pertæsa*. Tac. *Miseritum est me tuarum fortunarum*. Ter. *Cave te frātrum misereatur*. Cic. *Pūdet (me) deorum hominumque*, I am filled with shame in reference both to gods and men. Liv.

NOTE 1. *Miserescit* is sometimes used in the same manner as *miseret*; as, *Nunc te miserecat mei*. Ter. *Misereo*, as a personal verb, also, occurs with a genitive; as, *Ipse sui miseret*. Luor.

REMARK. The genitive after the above impersonals seems to depend on some general word constituting the grammatical subject of such verbs, and signifying, *matter, business, fact, case, circumstances, conduct, character, etc.*, cf § 211, R. 8, (3); and § 209, R. 8, (4.) Instead of the genitive with its omitted noun, an infinitive or clause with *quod* or with an interrogative particle is sometimes used as a subject; as, *Non me hoc jam dicere pūdebit*. Cic. *Non pœnitet me quantum profecerim*, I am not dissatisfied with my progress. Id. These verbs have also sometimes a nominative; as, *Me quidem hæc conditio non pœnitet*. Plaut. *Non te hæc pudent?* Ter.

NOTE 2. *Miseret* occurs with an accusative of the object, instead of a genitive; as, *Menedemi vicem miseret me*. Ter. So, also, *Pertæsus ignāviam suam*. Suet.

NOTE 3. (a.) These impersonals, as active verbs, take also an accusative of the person exercising the feeling which they express. See § 229, R. 6.—(b.) And sometimes also the accusative of the *neuter pronouns* and of *nihil*, denoting to what degree the feelings are exercised; as, *Sequitur ut nihil (sapientem,) pœniteat*. Cic. Cf. § 232, (3.)

(2.) *Sātāgo* is sometimes followed by a genitive denoting in what respect; as,

Is sātāgii rerum suarum, He is busily occupied with his own affairs. Ter. This compound is often written separately, and in either case the genitive seems to depend upon *sat*. See § 212, R. 4. *Agito*, with *sāt*, in like manner, is followed by a genitive; as, *Nunc agitas sat tute tuarum rerum*. Plaut. #

§ 216. *Rēcorder, mēmīni, rēmīniscor*, and *oblīviscor*, are followed by a genitive or accusative of the object remembered or forgotten; as,

Flagitiarum subrum rēcorderbitur. Cic. *Omnes gradus ætatis rēcorder tue*, I call to mind all the periods of your life. Id. *Mēmīni vivorum*, I am mindful of the living. Id. *Nūmeros mēmīni*, I remember the measure. Virg. *Rēmīnisci vōtris fāmæ*. Nep. *Dulces moriens rēmīniscitur Argos*. Virg. *Rēmīnisci amicos*. Ovid. *Oblitus sui*. Virg. *Injuriarum oblīviscitur*. Nep. *Oblīviscor injurias*. Cic. *Oblīviscere Graios*. Virg.

REMARK 1. (a.) When the thing remembered or forgotten is expressed by a neuter pronoun or adjective, it is always put in the accusative. An accusative of the *person* with these verbs is unusual, except that *mēmīni*, when referring to a contemporary always takes an accusative of the person; as, *Cinæam mēmīni*. Cic.

(b.) An infinitive or a dependent clause sometimes follows these verbs; as *Memento mihi supplicis ferre.* Plant. *Esse quibque in fatis reminiscitur;* affix tempus, quo mōre, etc. Ovid. *Oblii quid dēceat* Hor. *Mēmīni te scribere* Cic. *Quæ sum passura recordor.* Ovid.

REM. 2. *Recordor* and *mēmīni*, to remember, as sometimes followed by an ablative with *de*; as, *Pētīmus ut de suis libēris recōdentur.* Cic. *De pallā memento.* Plant.

REM. 3. *Mēmīni*, signifying to make mention of, has a genitive, or an ablative with *de*; as, *Nēque hūjus rei mēmīnit.* poetā. Quint. *Mēmīnistī de exstīlbus.* Cic. With *venit mihi in mentem*, the person or thing may be made the subject of *venit*; as, *Miserō ubi venit in mentem mortis mētus.* Plant. *Venit hoc mihi in mentem*; or an infinitive or subjunctive clause may supply the place of the subject:—for the genitive with this phrase, as in *Solet mihi in mentem venire illius temporis*, see § 211, R. 8, (5.) The genitive with *recordor* is very rare.

§ 217. Verbs of accusing, convicting, condemning, and acquitting, with the accusative of the person, are followed by a genitive denoting the crime; as,

Arguit me furti. He charges me with theft. *Aliūrum accūsāt probri.* He accuses another of villany. *Meipsum inertis condemno.* Cic.

REMARK 1. (a.) To this rule belong the verbs of

Accusing; *accūsō, āgo, arcesso, arguo, cīto, dēfēro, incēpo, incūsō, instāillo postūlo*, and more rarely *alligo, anquīro, astringo, capto, incēpto, urgeo, interrogo, reum āgo* or *fācio, dīcui diem dīco, cum dīquo āgo*.—Convicting; *convīnco, coarguo, prēhendo, tēneor, obstringor, obligor*.—Condemning; *damno, condemno, infāmo*, and more rarely *judico, nōto, plector*.—Acquitting; *absolvo, libēro, purgo*, and rarely *solvo*. To the verbs of accusing, etc., may be added the adjectives denoting guilt and innocence, which likewise take a genitive. Cf. § 213, R. 1, (8.)

(b.) The genitives which follow these verbs are, *audācia, avāritia, cadia, falsi, furti, ignāvia, impietātis, injuriarum, levitātis, majestātis, mālēficii, mendācia, paritūdia, peccāti, pēculātis, probri, proditiōis, rei captiātis, rēpētundarum, scēleris, stultitia, temeritātis, timōris, vānitātis, vēnēficii*, etc.

REM. 2. (a.) Instead of the genitive, an ablative with *de* is often used after *accūsō, dēfēro, anquīro, arguo, postūlo, damno, condemno, absolvo, and purgo*; as, *Accūsāre de negligentia.* Cic. *De vi condemnāti sunt.* Id. *De rēpētundis est postūlātus.* Id. Sometimes with *in*, after *accūsō, coarguo, convinco, tēneor*, and *dēprēhendor*; as, *In quo te accūsō* (Cic.); and after *libēro*, with *a* or *ab*; as, *A scēlere libērāti sumus.* Cic. *Accūsō and damno* with *inter* occur in the phrases *inter sicarios accusāre*, etc., to charge with assassination.

(b.) With some of the above verbs, an ablative without a preposition is often used; as, *Libērāre culpā.* Cic. *Crimen quo argui posset.* Nep. *Prōconsulem postūlāverāt rēpētundis.* Tac. This happens especially with general words denoting crime; as, *scēlus, mālēficium, peccātum*, etc.; as, *Me peccātō solvo.* Liv. The ablatives *crimine* and *nōmine*, without a preposition, are often inserted before the genitive; as, *Accessere āliquem crimine ambitiis.* Liv. *Nōmine scēleris conjuratiōisq; damnāti.* Cic.; and when not so inserted they are to be understood.

(c.) Sometimes a clause takes the place of the genitive; as, *Eum accūsābant quod societatem fecisset.* Nep. So the infinitive with the accusative. *Quid? quod me—arguit serum accessisse?* Ovid.

REM. 3. (a.) The punishment is commonly expressed by the genitive; as, *capitis, mortis, multæ, pēcuniæ, quadrupli, octupli*; but sometimes by the ablative; as, *capite, morte, multā, pēcuniā*: and always by this case when a definite sum is mentioned; as, *quod est mille libris æris*: or the accusative with *ad* or *in*,

as, *ad pœnam, ad bestias, ad mētalla, in mētallum, in expensis*;—sometimes though rarely, in the poets, by the dative; as, *Damnātus morti*. Lucr.—(b.) *Vōti* or *vōtūrum*, and less frequently *vōto* or *vōtis damnāri*, signifies ‘to be condemned to fulfil one’s vow,’ and is consequently equivalent to ‘to obtain what one wishes.’ So also in the active voice, *Damnābis tu quōque vōtis*. Virg. *Perdo* is used by Plautus as a verb of accusing, with *capitis*; *Quem ego capiti perdam*, will charge with a capital offence. So *capite* or *capitis periclitari*, Plaut., signifies ‘to be in peril of one’s life.’ With *plecto* and *plector*, *caput* is used in the ablative only.—(c.) *Damni infecti* is put in the genitive (depending upon *nōmine* understood) after *satiādo, prōmittō, stipulārī, rēprōmittō*, and *cōveo*; as, *Si quis in pariete dēmoliendo damni infecti prōmiserit*. Cic.

REM. 4. *Accūso, incūso*, and *instimālo*, instead of the genitive, sometimes take the accusative, especially of a neuter pronoun; as, *Si id me non accūsas*. Plaut. *Quæ me incūsāveras*. Ter. *Sic me instimulāre falsum faciūsus*. Plaut. See § 231, Rem. 5.

REM. 5. (a.) The following verbs of accusing, etc., are not followed by a genitive of the crime, but, as active verbs, by an accusative:—*cūlumnior, carpo, corripio, crimīnor, culpo, excūso, multo, pūnio, rēprēhendo, sugillo, tūco, tradūco, vitāpēro*; as, *Culpæ infēcunditatem agrōrum*. Colum. *Excūsare errōrem et adolescentiam*. Liv.

(b.) This construction also sometimes occurs with *accūso, incūso, arguo*, and *imergo*; as, *Ejus avāritiam perfīdīamque accūsārat*. Nep. *Culpam arguo*. Liv. With *multo*, the punishment is put in the ablative only, without a preposition; as, *Exstiliis, morte multantur*. Cic.

§ 218. Verbs of admonishing, with the accusative of the person, are followed by a genitive of the person or thing respecting which the admonition is given; as,

Mīlites temporis mōnet, He admonishes the soldiers of the occasion. Tac. *Admōnebat aīum egestātis, aīum cupiditātis suæ*. Sall.

NOTE. The verbs of admonishing are *mōneo, admōneo, commōneo*, and *commōnēfacio*.

REMARK 1. Instead of the genitive, verbs of admonishing sometimes have an ablative with *de*; as, *De sede Tellūris me admōnes*. Cic.—sometimes an accusative of a pronoun or adjective in the neuter gender; as, *Eos hoc mōneo*. Cic. *Illud me admōneo*. Id.; and in the passive, *Multa admōnēmur*. Id.—rarely also a noun in the accusative; as, *Eam rem nos locus admōnuit*. Sall.

REM. 2. Instead of the genitive, verbs of admonishing are also often followed by an infinitive or clause; as, *Sōror alma mōnet succēdere* Lauso Turnum, His sister admonishes Turnus to take the place of Lausus. Virg. *Mōnet, ut suspiciōnes vitet*. Cæs. *Sed eos hoc mōneo, dēsinant fūrere*. Cic. *Mōnet ratiōnem frūmenti esse hābandam*. Hirt. *Immortalia ne spēs mōnet annus*. Hor. *Discipulos id unum mōneo, ut, etc.* Quint. *Mōneo quid facto opus sit*. Ter. See § 273, 2.

§ 219. *Rēfert* and *intērest* are followed by a genitive of the person or thing whose concern or interest they denote; as,

Humānitātis rēfert, It concerns human nature. Plin. *Rēfert omnium admōnēre in malos*. Tac. *Intērest omnium recte facēre*, It concerns all to do right. Cic.

REMARK 1. Instead of the genitive of the substantive pronouns, the adjective pronouns *mea, tua, sua, nostra*, and *vestra*, are used; as,

Mea nihil rēfert, It does not concern me. Ter. *Illud mea magni intērest*, That greatly concerns me. Cic. *Tua et mea maxime intērest, te valere*. Cic. *Magni reipublicæ intērest quam mea*. Id. *Magni intērest Cicēronis, vel mea potius, vel mehercule utriusque, me intēvenire dicenti*. Id.

NOTE. *Rēfert* rarely occurs with the genitive, but often with the pronouns *me*, *tua*, etc., and most frequently without either such pronoun or a genitive as, *quid rēfert? magni* or *magnopere rēfert*.

REM. 2. In regard to the case of these adjective pronouns, grammarians differ. Some suppose that they are in the accusative plural neuter, agreeing with *commōda* or the like understood; as, *Intērest mea*, i. e. *est inter mea*. It is among my concerns. *Rēfert tua*, i. e. *rēfert se ad tua*. It refers itself to your concerns. Others think that they are in the ablative singular feminine, agreeing with *re*, *causā*, etc., understood, or in the dative. The better opinion seems to be, that they are in the accusative feminine for *meam*, *tua*, *suam*, etc., that *rēfert* was originally *rem fert*, and that hence the *e* of *rēfert* is long.

REM. 3. Instead of the genitive, an accusative with *ad* is sometimes used; as, *Ad hōnorem meum intērest quam primum urbem me venire*. Cic. *Quid id ad me aut ad meum rem rēfert*. Plaut.—sometimes, though rarely, an accusative without a preposition; as, *Quid te igitur rētūli?* Plaut—or a dative; as, *Dic quid rēferat intra nātūrā fines viventi*. Hor.

REM. 4. The subject of these verbs, or the thing which is of interest or importance, is sometimes expressed by a neuter pronoun; as, *Id mea minime rēfert*. Ter. *Hoc vēhēmenter intērest reipūblicæ*. Cic.; and sometimes by an infinitive with its accusative, or *ut*, or an interrogative particle with a subjunctive clause; as, *multum mea intērest te esse diligētem*, or *ut diligens sis*, or *utrum diligens sis nec ne*. When the infinitive alone is used with *rēfert* or *intērest*, the preceding subject is understood; as, *omnium intērest recte fāere*, scil. *se*.

REM. 5. The degree of interest or importance is expressed by adverbs or by neuter adjectives, etc., in the accusative or genitive; as, *māgis*, *magnopere*, *vēhēmenter*, *pārum*, *minime*, etc.; *multum*, *plūs*, *plūrimum*, *nihil*, *aliquid*, etc.; *tanti*, *quanti*, *magni*, *permagni*, *plāris*. But *minimo* *discrimine rēfert* is found in Juv. 5, 123.

§ 220. Many verbs which are usually otherwise construed, are sometimes followed by a genitive. This rule includes

1. Certain verbs denoting an affection of the mind; *ango*, *discrucior*, *excrucio*, *fullo*, *pendeo*, which are followed by *animi*; *dēcipior*, *dēspicio*, *fallor*, *fascior*, *videor*, *miror*, *vereor*; as, *Absurde faciis, qui angas te animi*. Plaut. *Me animi fallit*. Lucr. *Dēcipitur lābōrum*. Hor. *Dēspiciēbam mentis*. Plaut. *Iustitiam prius mirer belline lābōrum*. Virg.

2. The following, in imitation of the Greek idiom; *abstīneo*, *dēsino*, *pu*; *desisto*, *dēsisto*. Virg.; *laudo*, *prōhibeo*. Sil.; *lēvo*, *participo*. Plaut.; *libero*. Liv.; *dissolvo*. Tibull.; compare *liber lābōrum*; *opērum vacuus*; *pūrus scēlērīs*. § 218.

3. Some verbs denoting *to fill*, *to abound*, *to want* or *need*, *to free*, which are commonly followed by an ablative. Such are *abundo*, *cāreo*, *compleo*, *expleo*, *impleo*, *ēgeo*, *indūgeo*, *sātūro*, *obsātūro*, *scāleo*; as, *Adōlescentem suā tēmēritātis implet*. He fills the youth with his own rashness. Liv. *Animum explemæ flammæ*. Virg. *Egeo consilii*. Cic. *Non tam artis indīgēt quam lābōris*. Id. See §§ 249 and 250, (2.)

4. *Pōtior*, which also is usually followed by an ablative; as, *Urbis pōtiri*. To make oneself master of the city. Sall. *Pōtiri regni* (Cic.), *hostium* (Sall.), *romæ*. To make oneself master of the world. Cic. *Pōtior* (active) occurs in Plautus; as, *Eum nunc pōtīvit servitūtis*. He has made him partaker of slavery. In the same writer, *pōtītus est hostium* signifies, 'he fell into the hands of the enemy.' So, also, *Aliquem compōtīre prædæ* or *vōti*. App. So, *Rerum adeptus est*. Tac. *Dominatiōnis apisci*. Id. *Regnāvīt pōpūlōrum*. Hor.

GENITIVE OF PLACE.

§ 221. 1. The name of a town in which any thing is said to be, or to be done, if of the first or second declension and singular number, is put in the genitive; as,

Habitat Miletī, He lives at Miletus. Ter. Quid Rōmæ faciā? What can I do at Rome? Juv. Herculēs Tyri maxime colitur. Cic.

NOTE. For the construction of nouns of the third declension or plural number, see § 254. The following appears to be the best explanation that has been given of this diversity of construction, depending solely on the number or declension of the noun. The name of the town 'where' or 'in which' is probably neither in the genitive nor the ablative, but always, as in Greek, in the dative. Since the genitive and dative are alike in the singular of the first declension and the dative and ablative plural are the same in all declensions, such examples as *Rōmæ* and *Athēnis* present no difficulty. In the third declension the dative and ablative singular were anciently alike, and in such ablatives as *Anzūri*, *Carthāgini*, *Lacedæmōni*, the old form remains, see § 82, Exc. 5, (c.) In the second declension there was an old dative in *o*, as in Greek, which was commonly changed to *o*, but sometimes to *i*: and the latter is still found in *nulli*, *uni*, etc., see § 107, and in the adjective pronouns; as, *illi*, etc.

REMARK 1. Names of islands and countries are sometimes put in the genitive, like names of towns; as, *Ithacæ vivere*, To live in Ithaca. Cic. *Corcyræ fuimus*. Id. *Onon plurimum Cypri vixit*, *Timotheus Lesbī*. Nep. *Quem Miltiades domum Chersonēsi habuit*. Id. *Ortæ jussit considere Apollo*. Virg. *Rōmæ Numidique factōra ejus mēmōrat*. Sall.

REM. 2. (a.) Instead of the genitive, the ablative of names of towns of the first and second declension and singular number, is sometimes, though rarely, used; as, *Rex Tyro decēdit*, The king dies at Tyre. Just. *Et Cōrintho et Athēnis et Lacedæmōne nunciāta est victōria*. Id. *Pons quem ille Abydo fēcerat*. Id. *Hujus exemplar Rōmā nullum habēmus*. Vitruv. *Non Libyæ, non ante Tyro*. Virg. For the explanation of this apparent anomaly, see the preceding note; in accordance with which it may be remarked, that the adverbs of place, *ibi*, *ibidem*, *alibi*, *alicubi*, *hic*, *illic*, *istic*, etc., appear from their form to be ancient datives.—(b.) When the noun is qualified by an adjective, it is put, not in the genitive, but in the ablative with *in*; as, *In ipsā Alexandriā*. Cic. And poetically without *in*, *Gēnus Longæ nostrum dōminābitur Albā*. Virg.—(c.) When *urbes*, *oppidum*, *lucus*, etc., follow the genitive of place as appositions, they are put in the ablative either with, or, more rarely, without, *in*; as, *Archias Antiōchiæ nātus est, cēlebrī quondam urbe*. Cic. *Cives Rōmānos Neāpoli*, in cēlebrissimo oppido sæpe vidimus. Id. But when *in urbe*, etc., precede the name of a town, the latter also is put in the ablative; as, *In oppido Citio*. Nep.; and but very rarely in the genitive; as, *Cassius in oppido Antiōchiæ est*,—in the town of Antioch. Cic., where the genitive depends on *oppido*.

REM. 3. The genitives *dōmi*, *militiæ*, *belli*, and *hūmi*, are construed like names of towns; as,

Tenuit se dōmi, He staid at home. Cic. *Vir dōmi clārus*. Liv. *Spargit hūm jussus dentes*,—on the ground. Ovid. *Militiæ* and *belli* are thus used, especially when opposed to *dōmi*; as, *Una semper militiæ et dōmi fuimus*,—both at home and in the camp. Ter. So *Dōmi militiæque*. Cic. *Et dōmi et militiæ*. Id. *Militiæ dōmique*. Liv. *Militiæ et dōmi*. Ter. *Belli dōmique*, in war and in peace. Hor.

(1.) *Dōmi* is thus used with the possessives *meæ*, *tue*, *sue*, *nostræ*, *vestræ*, and *aliēnæ*; as, *Dōmi nostræ vixit*, He lived at my house. Cic. *Apud eum sic fui tanquam meæ dōmi*. Id. *Sacrificium, quod aliēnæ dōmi fieret misere*. Id. But with other adjectives, an ablative, generally with a preposition, is used; as, *In viduā dōmo*. Ovid. *Paternā dōmo*. Id. Sometimes also with the possessives; as, *Mei in dōmo*. Hor. *In dōmo suā*. Nep. So, instead of *hūmi*, 'upon the ground,'

hunc is sometimes used, with or without a preposition; as, *In hūmo arēnsē* Ovid. *Sēdere hūmo nūd.* Id.

(2.) When a genitive denoting the possessor follows, either *dōmi* or *in dōmē* is used; as, *Dēprēhensus dōmi Cæsāris.* Cic. *Dōmi illius fuisti.* Id. *In dōmo Cæsāris.* Id. *In dōmo ejus.* Nep.

(3.) The ablative *dōmo* for *dōmī* also occurs, but not in Cicero; as, *Ego in nunc expērior dōmo.* Plaut. *Dōmo se tēnere.* Nep. *Dōmo abditus.* Suet. *Bello* for *belli* is found in Livy—*Dōmī bellōque.* So, also, *hūmo* for *hūmī*; *Strātus hūmo.* Stat. *Figit hūmo plantas.* Virg.: and in *hūmo lūmen figit.* Ovid.

(4.) *Terræ* is sometimes used like *hūmī*; as, *Sacra terræ cēlātivus.* Liv. *Proiectus terræ.* Virg. *Ignes terræ condit.* Luc. So, also, *arēns*; *Truncum reliquit arēns.* Virg.: and *vicinæ*; *Proximæ vicinæ habibat.* Plant.

(5.) The genitive of names of towns, *dōmī*, *miātia*, etc., is supposed by some to depend on a noun understood; as, *urbe*, *oppido*, *castris*, *sōlo*, *lōco*, *tempore*, etc., but see a different explanation above in Note.

GENITIVE AFTER PARTICLES.

II. Certain adverbs are followed by the genitive. See § 212, R. 4.

III. The genitive plural sometimes depends on the preposition *tēnus*; as,

Cūmārum tēnus, As far as Cumæ. Cœl. *Orūrum tēnus.* Virg. *Litrūrum tēnus.* Id. *Urbium Corcyræ tēnus.* Liv.—For the ablative after *tēnus*, and for the place of the preposition, see § 241, and R. 1.

DATIVE.

§ 222. 1. The dative is the case of reference, as it denotes the object with reference to which the subject acts, or in reference to which it possesses any specified quality; or, in other words, the object *for* which, to the *benefit* or *loss* of which, any thing is or is *done*. Hence, in distinction from the dative of the *end* (§ 227) the dative of reference is called *dativus commodi et incommodi*, the dative of advantage and disadvantage; as,

Scribo vōbis hunc librum, I write this book *for* you. *Præsum tibi*, or *Tibi utilis sum*, I am useful *to* you.

2. Hence the dative of advantage and disadvantage may be used (a) with adjectives and particles whose meaning is incomplete unless the object is mentioned in reference to which the quality exists. (b) With verbs both transitive and intransitive. If transitive they take an accusative of the nearer and a dative of the remoter object, if intransitive they take a dative only. (c) With certain verbs compounded with prepositions, after which the dative is used instead of the case which the preposition, if separate, would govern. (d) After a few verbal substantives derived from verbs which govern a dative.

DATIVE AFTER ADJECTIVES.

3. A noun limiting the meaning of an adjective, is put in the dative, to denote the *object* to which the quality is directed; as,

Utilis agris, Useful to the fields Juv. *Jucundus amicis*, Agreeable to his friends. Mart. *Inimicus quieti*, Unfriendly to rest. Id. *Charta inutilis scribendo*, Paper not useful for writing. Plin.

NOTE. The dative is commonly translated by the prepositions *to* or *for*; but sometimes by other prepositions, or without a preposition.

REMARK 1. Adjectives signifying *useful, pleasant, friendly, fit, like, inclined, ready, easy, clear, equal*, and their opposites, also those signifying *near*, many compounded with *con*, and verbals in *bilis*, are followed by the dative; as,

Felix tuis, Propitious to your friends. Virg. *Oratio ingrata Gallis*, A speech displeasing to the Gauls. Cic. *Amicus tyrannidi*, Friendly to tyranny. Nep. *Labori inhabilis*, Unsuitable to labor. Colum. *Patri similis*, Like his father. Cic. *Nihil tam est Lysiae diversum, quam Isocrates*. *Aptum tempori*. Id. *Malo promissus*. Sen. *Promptus seditioni*. Tac. *Cuivis facile est*. Ter. *Mihi certum est*. Cic. *Par fratri tuo*. Id. *Falsi veris finitima sunt*. Id. *Oculi concordes corpori*. Colum. *Multis bonis febilis*. Liv. *Mors est terribilis iis, quorum*, etc. Cic.

(a.) The following are some of the adjectives included in Rem. 1, viz. *gratus, acceptus, dulcis, jucundus, letus, utilis; ingratus, insuavis, injucundus, molestus, gravis, acerbus, odiosus, tristis; utilis, inutilis, bonus, saluber, salutaris, fructuosus; calamitosus, damnosus, funestus, noxius, pestifer, perniciosus, exitiosus; amicus, benivolus, carus, familiaris, æquus, fidus, fidelis, propitius, secundus; inimicus, adversus, æmulus, diæmus, contrarius, infestus, infidus, iniquus, iratus; aptus, accommodatus, appositus, habilis, idoneus, opportunus; ineptus, inhabilis, importunus, inconveniens; æqualis, par, ispar, dispar, similis, dissimilis, absterilis, discolor; pronus, proclivis, propensus, promptus, paratus; facilis, difficilis; apertus, conspicuus, manifestus, pergrævus, obscurus, certus, compertus, notus, ambiguus, dubius, ignotus, incertus, inslitus; vicinus, finitimus, confinis, contemnus, propior, proximus, cognatus, concolor, concors, congruus, consanguineus, consentaneus, consonus, conveniens, contiguus, continuus, continens*.

(b.) Many adjectives of other significations, including some compounds of *ob*, *sub*, and *super*, as *obnoxius, obtritus, subjectus, supplex*, and *superstes*, are also followed by a dative of the object.

(c.) After verbals in *bilis*, the dative is usually rendered by the preposition *by*; as, *Tibi credibilis sermo*, A speech credible to you, i. e. worthy to be believed by you. Ovid.

(d.) The expression *dicto audiens*, signifying obedient, is followed by the dative; as, *Syracusani nobis dicto audientes sunt*. Cic. *Audiens dicto fuit jussu magistratum*. Nep. In this phrase, *dicto* is a dative limiting *audiens*, and the words *dicto audiens* seem to form a compound equivalent to *obediens*, and like that, followed by a dative; thus, *Nec plebs nobis dicto audiens atque obediens sit*. Liv. So *dicto obediens*; as, *Putura es dicto obediens, annon, patri?* Plaut.

REM. 2. (a.) The adjectives *æqualis, affinis, alienus, cognominis, communis, contrarius, falsus, inuictus, par, dispar, peculiaris, proprius, propinquus, sacer, similis, assimilis, consimilis, dissimilis, socius, vicinus, superstes, supplex*, and some others, instead of a dative of the object, are sometimes followed by a genitive; as, *Par hujus*, Equal to him. Lucan. *Proprium est oratoris ornate dicere*. Cic. But most of these words, when thus used, seem rather to be taken substantively; as, *Æqualis ejus*, His contemporary. Cic.

(b.) *Similis, assimilis, consimilis, dissimilis, par* and *dispar*, take the genitive, when an internal resemblance, or a resemblance in character or disposition, is to be expressed, and hence we always find *mei, tui, sui, nostri, vestri, similis*; as, *Plures reges Römuli quam Nümæ similes*. Liv.

(c.) *Amicus, inimicus*, and *familiaris*, owing to their character as substantives, take a genitive even in the superlative; as, *Homo amicissimus nostrorum hominum*,—very friendly to our countrymen. Cic. On the other hand, *hostis*, though a substantive, is sometimes used like an adjective, being modified by

an adverb, and taking an object in the dative; as, *Expectantibus omnibus quisnam esset tam impius, tam dēmens*, tam diis hominibusque hostis, *qui*, etc. Cf. § 277, R. 1.

REM. 3. Some adjectives with the dative are followed by another case denoting a different relation; as, *Mens sibi conscia recti*, A mind conscious to itself of rectitude. Virg. See § 213, R. 7.

REM. 4. Many adjectives, instead of the dative of the object, are often followed by an accusative with a preposition.

(1.) Adjectives signifying useful, fit, and the opposite, take an accusative of the thing with *ad*, but only a dative of the person; as, *Homo ad nullam rem utilis*. Cic. *Locus aptus ad insidias*. Id.

(2.) Adjectives denoting motion or tendency, take an accusative with *ad* more frequently than a dative; as, *Piger ad pœnas, ad præmia vëlor*, Ovid; *Ad aliquem morbum prælior*, Cic.; *Ad omne facinus paratus*, Id.; *Prœnus ad fidem*, Liv.;—sometimes with *in*; as, *Celer in pugnam*. Sil.

(3.) Many adjectives, signifying an affection of the mind, may have an accusative of the object with *in*, *erga*, or *adversus*, instead of the dative; as, *Fidelis in filios*. Just. *Mâter acerba in suos partus*. Ovid. *Gratus erga me*. Cic. *Gratum adversus te*. Id. So *Disimilis in dōminum*. Tac.

(4.) Adjectives signifying like, equal, common, etc., when plural, are often followed by the accusative with *inter*; as, *Inter se similes*. Cic. *Hæc sunt inter eos commūnia*. Id. *Inter se diversi*. Id.

REM. 5. *Prœpior* and *proximus*, instead of the dative, have sometimes, like their primitive *præpe*, an accusative; as, *Quod vitium prœpius virtutem erat*. Sall. *P. Crassus proximus mâre Oceânū hiemarat*. Cæs. *Ager, qui proximus finem Mëgdalopoliârū est*. Liv. Cf. § 238, 1.

REM. 6. (a.) Some adjectives, instead of the dative, have at times an ablative with a preposition. Thus, *par*, *commūnis*, *consentâneus*, *discors*, with *cum*; as, *Quem parē cum libëris fecisti*. Sall. *Consentâneum cum iis litëris*. Cic. *Civitas sēcum discors*. Liv. So *aliēnus* and *diversus* with *a* or *ab*; as, *Aliēnus a me*, Ter.; *A ratiōne diversus*, Cic.; or without a preposition; as, *Aliēnum nostrā amicitia*. Id.—(b.) *Frētus*, which regularly takes the ablative, is in Livy construed with the dative; as, *fortūnæ frētus*; *nulli rei frētus*, etc. Cf. § 244.—(c.) The participial adjectives *junctus* and *conjunctus*, instead of the dative, take sometimes the ablative either with or without *cum*.

REM. 7. *Idem* is sometimes followed by the dative, chiefly in the poets; as, *Jupiter omnibus idem*. Virg. *Invitum qui servat, idem facit occidenti*. Hor. In the first example, *omnibus* is a dative of the object; in the second, the dative follows *idem*, in imitation of the Greek construction with *αὐτός* and is equivalent to *quod occidens*, or *quod facit is, qui occidit*. *Similis* is construed in the same manner in Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 122. *Idem* is generally followed not by a case, but by *qui*, *ac*, *atque*, *ut*, *quâs*, or *quam*; sometimes by the preposition *cum*. Cf. § 207, R. 27, (d.) *Similis* and *par* are sometimes, like *idem*, followed by *ac* and *atque*.

REM. 8. Some verbal substantives are followed by the dative, when derived from verbs governing the dative; as, *Justitia est obtemperatio scriptis legibus institutisque populorū*. Cic. *Trăditio alicujus rei alteri*. Id. *Exprobratio cuicumque vëteris fortunæ*. Liv.

NOTE. A dative of the object often follows *esse* and other verbs, in connection with a predicate nominative or accusative, but such dative is dependent, not on the noun, but on the verb. Cf. § 227, R. 4.

DATIVE AFTER VERBS.

§ 223. A noun limiting the meaning of a verb, is put in the dative, to denote the *object to* or *for* which any thing is, or is done; as,

Mea domus tibi patet, My house is open to you. Cic. *Pars optare locum tecto*, A part choose a site for a building. Virg. *Tibi seria, tibi metis*, You sow for yourself, you reap for yourself. Plant. *Licet nemini contra patriam ducere exercitum*, It is not lawful for any one to lead an army against his country. Cic. *Hoc tibi promitto*, I promise you this. Id. *Hæret læteri lētālis drundo*. Virg. *Surdo fabulam narras*. Hor. *Mihi responsum dedit*. Virg. *Sic vos non vobis fertis aratra, boves*. Id. *Omniū bonis expedit salvam esse rempublicam*. Cic. *Apiat habendo ense*. Virg.

NOTE. The dative is thus used after all verbs, whether transitive or intransitive, personal or impersonal, and in both voices, provided their signification admits a reference to a remoter object, for whom or to whose benefit or injury any thing is done. In the passive voice, from their nature, neuter verbs can only be so construed impersonally. Cf. § 142, 1, and § 222, 2.

REMARK 1. The dative after many verbs is rendered not by *to* or *for*, but by other prepositions, or without a preposition. Many intransitive Latin verbs are translated into English by verbs transitive, and the dative after them is usually rendered like the object of a transitive verb.—Most verbs after which the signs *to* and *for* are not used with the dative, are enumerated in this and the following sections.

REM. 2. Many verbs signifying to favor, please, trust, assist, and their contraries, also to command, obey, serve, resist, threaten, and be angry, take a dative of the object.

NOTE. The neuter verbs comprehended in this rule generally express in the verbal form the meaning of those adjectives, which are followed by the dative, (cf. § 222, R. 1.) Thus, (a.) *Illā tibi favet*, She favors you, or is favorable to you. Ovid. *Mihi placēbat Pompeius, minime displicēbat*. Cic. *Quā sibi fidit*. Hor. *Non licet sui commōdi causā nocere altēri*. Cic. *Non invideatur illi ætati sed etiam favetur*. Id. *Desperat salutē suā*. Id. *Nēque mihi vestra decreta auxiliantur*. Sall. *Impērat aut servit collecta pēcūnia cuique*. Hor. *Obēdire et pāvere vōluntātī*. Cic. *Quōniām factioni inimicōrum resistere nēquiverūt*. Sall. *Mihi minabatur*. Cic. *Irasci inimicis*. Cæs.

(b.) So *Adūlor*, assentior, blandior, commōdo, fāveo, grātificor, grātor, grātūlor, and its verbal grātūlābundus, ignosco, indulgeo, lēndōctor, palpor, parco, plaudo, respondeo, stūdeo, suppārāstor; *amālor*, incommōdo, invideo, nōceo, obsum, officio;—*arīdeo*, placeo; *displaceo*;—*crēdo*, fīdo, confido; *despēro*, diffīdo;—*adminicūlor*, auxiliōr, mēdeor, mēdicor, optūlor, patrōctor, prōsum, subvēnio, succuro; *dēsum*, insīdior;—*impēro*, mando, mōdēdor, prætīpio, tempēro; *ausculto*, morīgēror, obēdio, obsecundo, obsequor, obtempēro, pāreo, dicto audiens sum;—*ancillor*, fāmūlor, ministro, servio inservio, prætōlor;—*adversor*, refrāgor, obsto, obtreco, rēluctor, rēnitor, rēpugno, rēsisso, and, chiefly in the poets, bello, certo, luctor, pugno;—*minor*, commīnor, interminor;—*irascor*, succenseo, stōmachor.—To these may be added *æquo*, *alaequo*, convicior, dēgēro, excello, nādo, suppēditō, prævāricor, rēpicio (to promise), rēnuncio, suādeo, persuādeo, dissuādeo, supplico, vāco, videor, and sometimes misceo and lateo;—also the impersonals accitit, convēnit, condūcit, contingit, dēcet, dōlet, expēdit, licet, libet, or libet, tiquet, placet, etc.—(c.) Intransitive verbs governing a dative are often used impersonally in the passive with the same case; as, *mihi invidetur*, I am envied. *Mihi male dicitur*, I am reviled. *Mihi parcitur*, I am spared. Hor. *Hoc persuādetur mihi*, I am persuaded of this.

(1.) (a.) Many of the above verbs, which, as intransitive, take the dative, sometimes become transitive and are followed by an accusative; as, *adūlor*, *ausculto*, *blandior*, *dēgēro*, *despēro*, *indulgeo*, *lateo*, *mēdeor*, *mēdicor*, *mōdēdor*, *obtreco*, *prætōlor*, *prōvideo*, etc.; as, *Adūlārī āliquem*. Cic. *Hanc cāve dēgēnāres*. Ovid. *Indulgeo me*. Ter. *Hujus adventum prætōlans*. Cæs. *Prōvidēre rem frūmentāriam*. Id.—Sometimes also by a preposition and the ablative or accusative; as, *A Stōicis dēgēnērāvūt Pānētius*. Cic. *De rēpublicā despērare*. Id. *Obtreccāvunt inter se*. Nep.—or by a dependent clause; as, *Quā despērat tractāta n. esēre posse, relīquūt*. Hor.

(b.) Others, as transitive verbs, have, with the dative, an accusative, expressed or understood; as, *impéro, mando, ministro, mīnor, commīnor, intermīnor, præcipio, rēcipio, rēnuccio*, etc.; as, *Equites impērat civitatibus*; where *cōgendos* is perhaps to be supplied, He enjoins upon the states the providing of cavalry. Cæs. See § 274, R. 5. *Ministrāre victum dīcui*. Varr. *Dēflagratiōnem urbi et lūliæ lōti minabātur*. Cic.

(c.) *Æquo* and *æqualis* are construed with the accusative and either the dative or *cum* with the ablative.—*Invidere* takes either a single dative of the person or thing, a dative of the person and an accusative of the thing; as, *Hōmīnibus mihi invidet*. Hor.; or, when *invidere* is used in the sense of *privare*, a dative of the person and an ablative of the thing; as, *Non invidētur laude sua mulieribus*. Liv. In Horace, by a Greek construction, the genitive is once used instead of the accusative or ablative of the thing; as, *Nēque ille sēpōiti ciceris nec longē invidet avēna*.

(d.) *Cēdo*, used transitively, takes a dative of the person and an accusative of the thing; but sometimes the thing is expressed by the ablative; as, *cēdere dīcui possessionē hortōrum*. So, also, *concedo tibi locum*, or *concedo tibi loco*.

(2.) Many verbs which, from their significations, might be included in the above classes, are, as transitive verbs, only followed by an accusative; as, *dēlecto, jūvo, adjūvo, adjūto, lædo, offendo*, etc.—*Jūbeo* is followed by the accusative with an infinitive, and sometimes by the accusative alone, or the dative with the infinitive or subjunctive; as, *Jūbeo tibi bene sperāre*. Cic. *Lex jubet ea quæ faciēda sunt*. Id. *Ubi Britannico jussit exurgere*. Tac. *Quibus jussērat, ut instantibus rēsisterent*. Id.—*Fido* and *confido* are often followed by the ablative, with or without a preposition; as, *Fidēre cursu*. Ovid. Cf. § 245.

§ 224. Many verbs compounded with these eleven prepositions, *ad, antē, cōn, in, intēr, ob, post, præ, prō, sub, and supēr*, are followed by the dative; as,

Annus ceptis, Be favorable to our undertakings. Virg. *Rōmānis equitibus lītēre affērentur*, Letters are brought to the Roman knights. Cic. *Antēcellere omnibus*, To excel all. Id. *Antēstiti iræ religiōnem*. Nep. *Audeique viris concurrere virgo*. Virg. *Exercitum exercitui, dūces dūcibus comparāre*. Liv. *Immet his aer*. Ovid. *Pēcōri signum impressit*. Virg. *Nox prælio intervēnit*. Liv. *Interdixit histrionibus scēnam*. Suet. *Meis commōdis officiis et obstat*. Cic. *Cum se hostium tēlis objēcissent*. Id. *Posthūbui mea sēria lūdo*. Virg. *Certāmini præsedūt*. Suet. *Hibernis Labiēnum præpōsuit*. Cæs. *Gēnibus prōcumbere*. Ovid. *Misēris succurrere disco*. Virg. *Iis subsidia submittēbat*. Cæs. *Timidis sūpervēnit*. Egle. Virg.

NOTE 1. This rule implies that the compound retains the meaning of the preposition; and the dative following such compound is then used instead of the case governed by the preposition. When such compounds are transitive they have with the dative an accusative also, like other transitive verbs.

1. *Accedo, accresco, accumbo, acquiesco, adēquō, adhæreo, adjiceo, adno, adnāto, adsto, adstipulor, adsum, adversor, affulgeo, allabor, allādo, annuo, appareo, applaudo, appropinquo, arpeō, arrideo, aspīro, assentior, assideo, assisto, assuesco, assurgo; addo, adhæreo, adjicio, adjungo, admōveo, adverte, advoico, affero, affigo, alligo, appōno, applico, aspergo*.

2. *Antecēdo, antecello, anteo, antesto, antevēnio, anteverto;—antēfero, antēhabeo, antepōno*.

3. *Cōhareo, collādo, concino, congruo, consentio, consēno, consuesco, convivo, and, chiefly in the poets, coeo, concumbo, concurro, contendo;—confēo, conjungo, compōno, compōno*.

4. *Incido, incūbo, incumbo, indormio, ingēmisco, inhæreo, inhio, innascor, innitor, insideo, insisto, insio, insuado, insulto, invādo, invigilo, illacrimo, illādo, immineo, immōrior, immōror, impendō, insum;—imminesco, imperio, impōno, imprimo, incido, incido, induo, infēro, ingēro, inficio, insēro, inspergo, insuesco, inūro*.

5. *Intercēdo, intercādo, intercādo, interjiceo, intermisco intersum, intervēnio;—interdico, interjicio, interpōno*.

6. *Obambulo, obberro, obdiquito, obluctor, obmurmuro, obræpo, obsto, obstituto, obstræpo, obsum, obtracto, obversio, obversor, occumbo, occurro, occurso, officio*;—*ob facio, obficio, offero, offundo, oppono.*

7 *Postfēro, posthādeo, postpōno, postpūto, postscribo.*

8. *Præcedo, præcurro, præeo, præluceo, præminuo, præniluo, præsoluo, præsum, præ-
viduo, prævertor*; — *præfero, præficio, præpono*.

D. *Prōcumbo, prōficio, prōpugno, prospicio, prōvideō.*

10. *Succedo, succresco, succumbo, succurro, sufficio, suffragor, subdolo, subjaceo, subrepto, subsum, subvenio* ;—*subdo, subdicio, subjugo, submitto, suppono, substerno.*

11. *Sūpercurro, sūpersio, sūpersum, sūpervēnio, sūpervico.*

NOTE 2. In some verbs compounded with prepositions the meaning of the preposition is lost. Such compounds are either not followed by a dative, or the case depends, not on the preposition, but on the signification of the verb, according to § 223.

REMARK 1. (a.) Some verbs, compounded with *ab*, *dē*, *ex*, *circum*, and *contra*, are occasionally followed by the dative; as, *absum*, *dēsum*, *dēlabor*, *desperō*, *excido*, *circundo*, *circumfundo*, *circumjaceo*, *circumjicio*, *contrādico*, *contrazo*; as, *Serita capiti delapsa*, The garlands having fallen from his head. Virg. *Numquid nummi exciderunt tibi?* Plaut. *Tigris urbi circumfunditur*. Plin. *Sibi desperans*. Cæs.—(b.) *Circundo* and *circumfundo* take either an accusative of the thing with a dative of the person, or an ablative of the thing with an accusative of the person; as, *circundo alcui custodias*, or *circundo aliquem custodiis*. *Aspergo*, *inaspergo*, *dono*, *inperio*, *exuo*, and *induo*, are construed in the same manner. Cf. § 251. R. 2.

REM. 2. Some verbs of repelling and taking away (most of which are compounds of *ab*, *dē*, or *ex*), are sometimes followed by the dative, though more commonly by the ablative; as, *abigo*, *abrōgo*, *abscondo*, *aufēro*, *altimo*, *arceo*, *dēfēdo*, *dēmo*, *dēpello*, *dērōgo*, *dētrāho*, *ēripio*, *ēruo*, *excūto*, *eximo*, *extorqueo*, *extrāho*, *exuo*, *prohibeo*, *surrīpio*. Thus, *Nec mīli te ēripiēnt*, Nor shall they take you from me. Ovid. *Solstitium pēōri dēfēndite*. Virg. *Hunc arcēbis pēōri*. Id. So rarely *abrumpo*, *aliēno*, *fūror*, and *rāpio*.

REM. 8. Some verbs of differing (compounds of *di* or *dis*) likewise occur with the dative, instead of the ablative with the preposition *ab*, or poetically with the ablative alone; as, *différo, discrepo, discordo, dissentio, distindeo, disto*; as, *Quantum simplex hilarisque nepoti discrepet, et quantum discorde, purcus avaro*. Hor. *Distabit infido securæ amicus*. Hor. *Græcis Tuscanicæ staturæ differunt*. Quint. *Comœdia differt sermóni*. Hor. So likewise *misceo*; as, *Mista modestiæ gravitas*. Cic.

REM. 4. Many verbs compounded with prepositions, especially with *ad*, *com*, and *in*, instead of the dative, either constantly or occasionally take the case of the preposition, which is frequently repeated. Sometimes, also, a preposition of similar signification is used; as, *Ad primum vocem timidas adcrevit aures*. Ovid. *Nemo eum antecessit*. Nep. *Saxa vides sola coalescere calce*. Lucr. *Infuerunt omnia in ignem*. Cæs. *Silex incumbat amnem*. Virg. *Inmixtus moderamine navis*. Ovid. *In Pansam fratrem innixus*. Plin. *Conferite hanc parem cum illo bello*. Cic. In this substitution of one preposition for another, *ad* is used for *in*, and *in* for *ad*; *ab* for *ex*; *ad*, *antè*, *contrà*, and *in*, for *ob*; *ad* and *antè*, for *prò*.

REM. 5. Neuter verbs of motion or of rest in a place, when compounded with the prepositions, *ad, ante, cōn, in*, etc., either take the dative, or, acquiring an active signification, are followed by the accusative; as, *Helvētīi reliquos Gallōs virtūte praeceḡunt*, The Helvetii surpass the other Gauls in valor. Cæs. *Uterque, Isocrātem aetate praecurrī*. Cic. *Sō praece, praeſto, praevertō, praeſello*. See § 223. (3.)

§ 225. I. Verbs compounded with *sātis*, *bēne*, and *mālē*, are followed by the dative; as,

Et nātūræ et lēgibus sātisfēcī, He satisfied both nature and the laws. Cic. *Tibi dñi bēnēficiant omnes,* May all the gods bless you. Plaut. But also, *Amicum erga bēne fēcī.* Id. *Mālēdicit utrique.* Hor. So *sātisdo, bēnēdico, mālēdācio.*

NOTE. These compounds are often written separately; and the dative always depends not on *sātis, bēne,* and *māle*, but on the simple verb. So, also, *bēne* and *māle* *alicui vōlo*; as, *Tibi bēne ex animo vōlo.* Ter. *Illi ego ex omnibus optime vōlo.* Plaut. *Non sibi māle vult.* Petron. In like manner *vālere dico*, and *vāle dico*; as, *Augustus discēdens (s caria) sēdentibus singulis vālere dicebat.* Suet. *Tibi vāledicere non licet grātis.* Sen.—In late writers *bēnēdico* and *mālēdico* sometimes take the accusative.

II. Verbs in the passive voice are sometimes followed by a dative of the agent, chiefly in the poets and the later prose writers; as, *Quicquid in hac causā mihi susceptum est.* Cic. *Nēque cernitur ulli,* Nor is he seen by any one. Virg. *Nulla tuarum audita mihi nēque visa sororum.* Id. *Barbārus hic ego sum, quia non intelligor ulli.* Ovid. But the agent after passives is usually in the ablative with *a* or *ab*. See § 248, I.

III. The participle in *dus* is followed by a dative of the agent; as,

Unica omnibus enāviganda, The wave over which (we) all must pass. Hor. *Nōbis, cum sēmel occidit brēvis lux, Nox est perpētua ūna dormienda.* Catull. *Adhibenda est nobis dīgentia,* We must use diligence. Cic. *Vestigia summōrum hōmīnum sibi tuenda esse dicit.* Id. *Si vis me flēre, dōlendum est primum ipsi tibi.* Hor. *Fāciendum mihi pūlavī, ut responderem.* Id.

REMARK 1. The dative is sometimes wanting when the agent is indefinite; as, *Orandum est, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano.* Juv. *Hic vincendum aut moriendum, milites, est.* Liv. In such examples, *tibi, vōbis, nobis, hōmīnibus,* etc., may be supplied. Cf. § 141, R. 2.

REM. 2. The participle in *dus* sometimes, though rarely, has, instead of the dative of the agent, an ablative with *a* or *ab*; as, *Non eos in dētrum immortalium nūmēro vērērandos a vōbis et cōlendos pūtaōs?* Cic. *Hæc a me in dīcēdo prætērenda non sunt.* Id.—The dative after participles in *dus* is by some referred to § 226.

IV. Verbs signifying motion or tendency are followed by an accusative with *ad* or *in*; as,

Ad templum Palladis ibant. Virg. *Ad prætōrem hōmīnem trazit.* Cic. *Vergit ad septemtriones.* Cæs. *In conspectum vēire.* Nep.

So *curro, dūco, fēro, festino, fūgio, inclīno, lēgo, mītto, pergo, porto, præcipito, prōpēro, tendo, tollo, vādo, verto.*

REMARK 1. So likewise verbs of calling, exciting, etc.; as, *Eum ad se vocat.* Virg. *Prōvocasse ad pugnam.* Cic. So *animō, hortor, incito, invito, lācesso, stīmulō, suscito*; to which may be added *attīneo, conformo, pertīneo,* and *specto*.

REM. 2. But the dative is sometimes used after these verbs; as, *Clāmor ī cōelo.* Virg. *Dum tibi lītēre mēæ vēniant.* Cic. *Grēgem vīridi compellere hībisco.* Virg. *Sādibus hunc rēfer ante suis.* Id. After *venio* both constructions are used at the same time; as, *Vēnit mihi in mentem.* Cic. *Vēnit mihi in suspiciōem.* Nep. *Eum vēnisse Germānis in āmicitiā cognōverat.* Cæs. *Prōpinquo* (to approach) takes the dative only.

REM. 3. Sometimes also verbs signifying motion are followed by an accusative of place without a preposition, a supine in *um*, an infinitive, or an adverb of place; as, *Rōmam prōfectus est.* *Ite dōmum.* *Rus ibam.* *Lāvīnia vēnit lītōra.* Virg. *Nēque ēgc te dērisum vēnio.* Plaut. *Non nos Libycos pōpūlāre pēnātes vēnimus.* Virg. *Huc vēnit.* Plaut. See §§ 237, 276, II. 271, N. 2.

REM. 4. After *dō, scribo, or mītto lītēras*, the person for whom they are written or to whom they are sent, is put either in the dative or in the accusative with *ad*; as, *Ecce eo lōca tibi lītēras ante dēdēramus.* Cic. *Vulturcius lītēras sibi*

ad Catilinam dātas esse, dicebat. Id. Cæsar scribit Labiēno cum, etc. Cæs. Ad me Cūrius de te scripsit. Cic. But to give one a letter to deliver is also expressed by dāre lītēras alicui, and also the delivery of the letter by the bearer.

§ 226. *Est* is followed by a dative denoting a *possessor*;— the thing possessed being the subject of the verb.

(*Est* thus used may generally be translated by the verb to *have* with the dative as its subject; as, *Est mihi dōmī pater*, I have a father at home. Virg. *Sunt nobis mītia pōma*, We have mellow apples. Id. *Grātiā nobis opus est tuā*, We have need of your favor. Cic. *Innocentiā plus pēriculī quam hōnōris est*. Sall. *An nescis longas rēgibus esse mānus?* Ovid. So with an infinitive as the subject, *Nec tibi sūt dāros dēuisse in prælia dentes*. Tib. 4, 3, 8. The first and second persons of *sum* are not thus construed.

REMARK 1. Hence *mihi est nōmen* signifies, I have the name, my name is, or I am called. The proper name is put either in the nominative, the dative, or the genitive. See § 204, R. 8. So also *cognōmen*, *cognōmentum*, and, in Tacitus, *vocābūlum*, *est mihi*.—Sometimes, also, a possessive adjective agreeing with *nōmen*, etc., supplies the place of the proper name; as, *Est mihi nōmen Tarquiniūm*. Gell. *Mercuriāle impōsuēre mihi cognōmen*. Hor.

REM. 2. The dative is used with a similar signification after *fōre*, *suppētī*, *ābest*, *deest*, and *dēfūt*; as, *Pauper enim non est, cui rerum suppētī ūsus*. Hor. *Sī mihi cauda fōret, cervōptlēcus ēram*. Mart. *Dēfuit ars vobis*. Ovid. *Non dēfōre Arsūcidis virtutē*. Tac. *Lac mihi non dēfūt*. Virg. *Hoc unum illi abfuit*. Cic.

REM. 3. With the dative of the person after *est* Sallust and Tacitus sometimes join, by a Greek idiom, *vōlens*, *cūpiens*, and *invītus*; as, *Quia nēque plēbi mīltia vōlenti (esse) putābātur*, Because the common people were not thought to like the war. Sall. *Ut quibusque bellum invītis aut cūpiētibz erat*, According as each liked or disliked the war. Tac.

DATIVE OF THE END OR PURPOSE.

§ 227. *Sum*, and several other verbs, are followed by two datives, one of which denotes the *object to which*, the other the *end for which*, any thing is, or is done; as,

Mihi maxima est cūra, It is a very great care to me. Cic. *Spēro nobis hūc conjunctionē vōluptātī fōre*, I hope this union will afford us pleasure. Id. *Mātri puellam dōno dedit*. Ter. *Fābio laudī dātum est*. Cic. *Vitio id tibi vertunt*. Plaut. *Id tibi hōnōri hābētur*. Cic. *Mātūrāvī collēgæ vēnīre auxillio*. Liv. *Cui bōno fuit?* To whom was it an advantage? Cic.

REMARK 1. The verbs after which two datives occur, are *sum*, *fōre*, *fio*, *do*, *dōno*, *dūco*, *hābeo*, *rēlinquo*, *tribuo*, *verto*; also *curro*, *eo*, *mitto*, *prōficiscor*, *vēnio*, *appōno*, *assigno*, *cēdo*, *comparō*, *pāteo*, *suppēditō*, *emo*, and some others.

REM. 2. The dative of the *end* or *purpose* is often used after these verbs, without the dative of the object; as,

Exemplo est formica, The ant is (serves for) an example. Hor. *Absentium bōna divisui fūere*. Liv. *Rēliquit pignōri putāmina*. Plaut. *Quæ ēsui et pōtui sunt*. Gell. *Esse dērisui*, To be a subject of ridicule. Tac. *Rēceptui cēnere*, To sound a retreat. Cæs. *Aliquid dōtī dācare*, To set out as dowry. Cic.

REM. 3. (a.) The verb *sum*, with a dative of the end, may be variously rendered; as by the words *brings*, *affords*, *serves*, *does*, etc. The sign *for* is often omitted with this dative, especially after *sum* instead of it, *as*, or some other particle, may at times be used; as,

Ignavia erit tibi magno dēdēcōri, Cowardice will bring great disgrace to you. Cic. *Hac res est argūmento*, This thing is an argument, or serves as an argument. Id. *Hoc vitio mihi dant*, This they set down as a fault in me. *Unversos cūræ habuit*. Suet. *Una res erat magno ūsui*. was of great use. Lucil. *Quod tibi magnōpēre cordi est, mihi vēhēmenter displicet*, What is a great pleasure, an object of peculiar interest to you, etc. Id.

(b.) Sometimes the words *fit*, *able*, *ready*, etc., must be supplied, especially before a gerund or a gerundive; as, *Quum solvendo civitatē non essent*, not able to pay. Cic. *Divites, qui ōnēri fērendo essent*. Liv. *Qua restringendo igni fōrent*. Liv. *Rādix ejus est vescendo*. Plin.

REM. 4. Instead of the dative of the end, a predicate nominative or accusative is sometimes used; as, *Nātūrā tu illū pāter es*, By nature you are his father. *Amor est exitium pēcōri*: or the purpose is expressed by the accusative with *ad* or *in*; as, *Alcui cōmes est ad bellum*. Cic. *Se Rēmis in clientēlāru dīcānt*. Cæs.: or by the ablative with *pro*; as, *Innocentia pro mālivolentiā dūci capiti*. Sall. *Alcibus sunt arborēs pro cūbilibus*. Cæs.

REM. 5. Instead, also, of the dative of the end or purpose, *quo?* to what end? for what purpose? why? sometimes occurs, with an accusative, which generally depends on a verb understood, or with an infinitive or a clause; as, *Quo mihi fortunam, si non conceditur ūti?* Hor. *Quo tibi, Pasiphae, prētiosas sumere vestes?* Ovid.

REM. 6. After *do* and other similar active verbs an accusative of the purpose is found in apposition; as, *Lātini cōrōnam auream Jovi dōnum in Cāptiōlium mittunt*. Liv. *Alcui cōmitem esse dātum*. Cic. Cf. § 204, R. 1; and § 230, R. 2.

NOTE. The dative, instead of the accusative, is sometimes used after the infinitive, when a dative precedes, and the subject of the infinitive is omitted; as, *Vobis necesse est fortibus esse viris*. Liv. *Maximo tibi et civi et dūci evādere cōmigrā*. Val. Max. See §§ 205, R. 6, and 239, R. 1.

DATIVE AFTER PARTICLES.

§ 228. Some particles are followed by the dative of the object; as,

1. Some adverbs derived from adjectives; as,

Prōpius Tibēri quam Thermōpylis. Nep. *Proxime castris*, Very near to the camp. Cæs. *Prōpius stābūlis armenta tēnerent*. Virg. *Congruenter nātūræ, cōvōnienterque vivēre*, Agreeably to nature. Cic. *Epīcūrus quam sibi cōstanter cōvōnsenterque dīcat, non libōrat*. Id. *Nēmīni nīmum bēne est*. Afran. *Mihi nunquam in vitā fuit mēlius*. Hor. *Vivēre vitæ hōmīnum amice*. Cic. *Bēne mihi, bēne vōbis*. Plaut. So, *Mihi obviam vēnisti*. Cic. *In certāmina savori comminus ire viro*. Sil. *Quēstōres prōvinciās mihi præsulo fuērunt*. Cic. *Sīmos eacāversum Milēto*. App.

REMARK. *Prōpius* and *proxime*, like their primitive *prōpe*, are sometimes construed with *a* and the ablative; as, *Prōpe a meis aedibus*. Cic. *Stellas errantes prōpius a terris*. Id. *A Surā proxime est Philiscum, oppidum Parthorum*. Plin.

2. Certain prepositions, especially in comic writers; as, *Mihi clam est*, It is unknown to me. Plaut. *Ontia nobis*. Id. But in such instances they seem rather to be used like adjectives.

3. Certain interjections; as, *Hei mihi!* Ah me! Virg. *Vae mihi!* Wo is me! Ter. *Vae victis esse!* Liv. *Vae misero mihi*. Plaut. *Hem tibi*. Id. *Ecce tibi*. Cic.

NOTE. (a.) The dative of the substantive pronouns seems sometimes nearly redundant, but it always conveys the expression of a lively feeling, and is therefore termed *dātivus ethicus*; as,

Fur mihi es in my opinion. *Plant.* *An ille mihi liber, cui mulier impbrat?* *Cic.* *Tongitum mihi eduxit.* *Id.* *Ubi nunc nobis deus ille magister?* *Virg.* *Ecce tibi Sebosus!* *Cic.* *Hem tibi talentum argenti!* *Philippicum est.* *Plant.* *Sibi* is sometimes subjoined quite pleonastically to *suus*; as, *Suo sibi gladio hunc jugulo.* *Plant.* *Ignorans suo sibi servit patri.* *Id.* *Sibi suo tempore.*

(b.) The following phrases also occur with *volo* and a reflexive pronoun: *quid tibi vis?* what do you want? *quid sibi iste vult?* what does he want? *quid vult sibi hac oratio?* what does this speech mean? *quid hæc sibi dona volunt?* what is the meaning of these presents? or, what is their object?

ACCUSATIVE.

ACCUSATIVE AFTER VERBS.

§ 229. The object of a transitive verb is put in the accusative; as,

Legatos mittunt, They send ambassadors. *Cæs.* *Animus movet corpus,* The mind moves the body. *Cic.* *Da veniam hanc,* Grant this favor. *Ter.* *Eum imitati sunt,* They imitated him. *Cic.* *Piscem Syri venerantur.* *Id.*

REMARK 1. A transitive verb, with the accusative, often takes a genitive, dative, or ablative, to express some additional relation; as,

Te convinco amentia, I convict you of madness. *Cic.* *Da locum melioribus,* Give place to your betters. *Ter.* *Solvit se Teucris luctu,* Troy frees herself from grief. *Virg.* See those cases respectively.

REM. 2. Such is the difference of idiom between the Latin and English languages, that many verbs considered transitive in one, are used as intransitive in the other. Hence, in translating transitive Latin verbs, a preposition must often be supplied in English; as, *Ut me cavet,* That he should beware of me. *Cic.* On the other hand, many verbs, which in Latin are intransitive, and do not take an accusative, are rendered into English by transitive verbs; as, *Ille mihi favet,* He favors me: and many verbs originally intransitive acquire a transitive signification.

REM. 3. The verb is sometimes omitted:—

1. To avoid its repetition; as, *Eventum senatus, quem (scil. dñe) videbitur, dabit.* *Liv.*

2. The interrogative interjection *quid?* what? depends on *ais* or *censees*. So also *quid vero?* *quid igitur?* *quid ergo?* *quid enim?* which are always followed by another question, and both questions may be united into one proposition, the first serving merely to introduce the interrogation. With *quid postea?* *quid tum?* supply *sequitur*. With *quid quod*, occurring in transitions, *dicam de eo* is omitted, but it may be rendered 'nay,' 'nay even,' 'but now,' 'moreover,' etc., without an interrogation.—*Dicam* is also to be supplied with *quid multa?* *quid plura?* *ne multa;* *ne multis;* *ne plura*. The infinitive *dicere* is also sometimes omitted; as, *Nimis multa videor de me.* *Cic.* *Perge reliqua.* *Id.*

REM. 4. The accusative is often omitted:—

1. When it is a reflexive pronoun; as, *Nox præcipitat,* scil. *se.* *Virg.* *Ann prora avertit.* *Id.* *Eo levatum,* scil. *me.* *Hor.*

The reflexives are usually wanting after *abstoleo*, *abstineo*, *accingo*, *adæquo*, *æquo*, *agglomero*, *augeo*, *cætero*, *congemino*, *continuo*, *dæclino*, *dædæquo*, *dæstino*, *diffæro*, *dæro*, *erumpo*, *flecto*, *dæfecto*, *fæcesso*, *incipio*, *inclino*, *insinuo*, *irrumpto*, *jungo*, *lævo*, *læzo*, *læno*, *mætaro*, *mollio*, *mëveo*, *mæto*, *põno*, *præcipio*, *prorumpo*, *quætio*, *remitto*, *retræcio*, *sædo*, *sisto*, *stæbilo*, *suppædio*, *tardo*, *tæneo*, *tændo*, *træfcio*, *transmitto*, *tumbo*, *værio*, *vergo*, *væro*, *dæverto*, *ræverto*, *væstio*, *vibro*; and more rarely after many others.

2. When it is something indefinite, has been previously expressed in any case, or is easily supplied; as, *Ego, ad quos scribam, nescio,* scil. *litteras.* *Cic.* *De quo et tecum ægi diligenter, et scripei ad te.* *Id.* *Bene fæcit Silius.* *Id.* *Ducæ in hostem,* scil. *exercitum.* *Liv.*

REM. 5. An infinitive, or one or more substantive clauses, may supply the place of the accusative after an active verb; as,

Da mihi fallere. Hor. *Reddes dulce loqui, reddes ridere decorum.* Id. *Capi me esse clementem.* Cic. *Athēnienses statuerunt ut naves conscenderent.* Id. *Vereor ne a doctis reprehendar.* Id. *Eucē, Bacche, sonat.* Ovid. Sometimes both constructions are united; as, *Di Iram miserantur inānem amborum, et tantos mortallibus esse labores.* Virg.—Respecting the infinitive with and without a subject-accusative after an active verb, see § 270-273; and for the subjunctive after such verbs, see § 273.

(a.) In such constructions, the *subject* of the dependent clause is sometimes put in the accusative as the *object* of the leading verb; as, *Nosti Marcellum, quam tardus sit,* for *Nosti quam tardus sit Marcellus.* Cic. *Illum, ut visat, optant.* Ter. *At te ego faciam, ut minus valeas.* Plaut.

(b.) An ablative with *de* may also supply the place of the accusative, by the ellipsis of some general word denoting *things, facts, etc.*, modified by such ablative; as, *De republicā vestrā paucis accipe.* Sall. Compare a similar omission of a *subject* modified by *de* and the ablative, § 209, R. 3, (2.)

REM. 6. The impersonal verbs of feeling, *miseret, pœnitet, pœdet, tædet, piget, miserescit, miseretur, and pertæsum est*, are followed by an accusative of the person exercising the feeling, and a genitive of the object in respect to which it is exercised. Cf. § 215, (1.); as,

Eorum nos miseret, We pity them. Cic. The impersonal *Vēritum est* also occurs with such an accusative; *Quos non est vēritum pōnere,* etc. Cic.

REM. 7. *Juvat, delectat, fallit, fugit, præterit, and decet*, with their compounds, take an accusative of the person; as,

Te hilari animo esse valde me juvat, That you are in good spirits greatly delights me. Cic. *Fugit me ad te scribere.* Cic. *Illud alterum quam sit difficile, te non fugit.* Id. *Nec vero Cæsarem fefellit.* Cæs. *Facis, ut te decet.* Ter. So also when used personally; as, *Parvum parva decet.* Hor.; but *decet* often takes the accusative of the person with the infinitive; as, *Hunc maculam nos decet effugere.* Ter.; and in comic writers a dative; as, *Vobis decet.* Ter.

For *mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra*, after *refert* and *interest*, see § 219, R. 1; and for the accusative by attraction, instead of the nominative, see § 206, (6.) (b.)

§ 230. Verbs signifying to name or call; to choose, render or constitute; to esteem or reckon, which in the passive voice have two nominatives, are followed in the active voice by two accusatives, one of the *object* and the other of the *predicate*. Cf. § 210, R. 3, (3.); as,

Urbem ex Antiōchi patris nōmine Antiōchiam vocavit, He called the city Antioch, etc. Just. *Ludos facis me,* You make game of me. Plaut. *Me consulem fecistis.* Cic. *Iram bene Ennius initium dixit insensu.* Id. *Ancum Marcium regem populus creavit.* Liv. *Sulpicium accusatorem suum numerabat, non competitorum.* Cic. *Quam vos testes habeam.* Nep.

NOTE 1. The following are among the verbs included in this rule, viz. *appello, dico, nōmino, nuncipo, perhibeo, saluto, scribo and inscribo, voco; capio, constituo, creo, decido, deligo, designo, dico, eligo, facio, efficio, instituo, lego, prodo, reddo, renuncio, dedico, dignor, existimo, habeo, iudico, numero, puto, reperto, intelligo, invenio, se præbere or præstare, etc.*

NOTE 2. An ablative with *ex* occurs, though rarely, instead of the accusative of the object; as, *Fortuna me, qui liber fueram, servum fecit, e summo infimum.* Plaut. Cf. *Qui recta præva faciunt.* Ter.

NOTE 3. An infinitive may supply the place of the objective accusative; as, *Et simul esse vocat crimen.* Ovid.—and sometimes of the predicate accusative

also; as, *Si rep̄r̄re v̄cas amittere certius; aut si scire ubi sit rep̄r̄re v̄cas.* Id. So also an adjective may supply the place of the predicate accusative; as, *Præbuit se dignum suis maj̄oribus.* Cic. *Considerem certiorē faciunt.* Cæs.

REMARK 1. After verbs signifying to esteem or reckon, one of the accusatives is often the subject, and the other the predicate, of *esse* expressed or understood; as,

Eum v̄r̄um possimus existimare. Cic. *Talem se imp̄ratorem præbuit.* Nep. *Præsta te eum, qui mihi es cognitus.* Cic. *Mercūrium omnium inventorem artium f̄erunt;* hunc *viarum atque itin̄erum dūcem arbitrantur.* Cæs.; or an adjective supplies the place of the predicate accusative; as, *Ne me existimāris ad m̄nē h̄um esse propensiorē.* Cic.

NOTE 4. Instead of the predicate accusative, (1) *pro* with the ablative sometimes follows *p̄to*, *dūco*, and *habeo*, but denotes only an approximation; as, *Aliquid pro certo habere or p̄tare.* *Ea p̄t falsis dicit.* Sall. *Aliquem pro hoste habere.* Cæs.—So also *in* with the ablative; as, *Nihil præter virtutem in bonis habere.* Cic. *Aliquem in nūm̄ro hostium dūcere.* Cic.—and the ablative without *in*; as, *Ut vos affinium loco dūcerem.* Sall.—So also *e* or *ex* with the ablative; as, *(Ut) faceret quod e rēpublicā fidēque suā dūceret.* Liv.—Sometimes (2) the genitive; as, *Officii ducit exorare filia patrem.* Suet. (See § 211, R. 8, (3).) So with a genitive or an ablative of price or value; as, *P̄tare aliquem nihilo.* Cic. *Non habeo nanci Marsum augurē.* Enn.—and sometimes (3) a dative; as, *Quando tu me habes despiciatui.* Plaut.:—or an adverb; as, *Egre habuit, filium id pro patre asum.* Liv. And (4) *ad* or *in* with the accusative; as, *Lōca ad hibernacula legere.* Liv. *Aliquem in Patres legere.* Id.: or (5) the genitive depending on the ablative of cause, manner, etc.; as, *Qui servitutē deditiōnis nōmine appellant.* Cæs.

REM. 2. Many other verbs, besides their proper accusative, take a second, denoting a purpose, time, character, etc.

Such are *do*, *tribuo*, *sūmo*, *p̄to*, *pōno*, *adjuugo*, *ascribo*, *cognosco*, *accio*, *fungo*, *significo*, etc.; as,

Quare ejus fugas cōmitem me adjugetem. Cic. *Hōminum opinio socium me ascribit tuis laudibus.* Id. *Quos ego sim toties jam dēdignāta m̄ritos.* Virg. *Hunc igitur rēgem agnoscimus, qui Philippum dēdignatur patrem?* Curt. *Filiam tuam mihi uxorem posco.* Plaut. *P̄tū hanc Saturnia m̄nus.* Ovid. Such constructions may often be referred to apposition, or to an ellipsis of *esse*.

§ 231. Verbs of asking, demanding, and teaching, and *cēlo* (to conceal), are followed by two accusatives, one of the person, the other of the thing; as,

Hoc te v̄hementer r̄go. Cic. *Illud te oro, ut,* etc. Id. *R̄go te nummos,* I ask you for money. Mart. *Posce deos v̄niam.* Ask favor of the gods. Virg. *Quem legent quis m̄sicam docuerit Ep̄aminondam,* When they shall read who taught Epaminondas music. Nep. *Antigonus iter omnes cēlat,* Antigonus conceals his route from all. Id. *Dēpr̄cari deos m̄la.* Sen. *Quōdādie Cæsar ædus fr̄umentum fl̄gitare.* Cæs. *Multa deos orans.* Virg.

REMARK 1. This rule includes the verbs of asking and demanding, *fl̄gitō*, *effl̄gitō*, *obsecro*, *oro*, *exoro*, *contendo*, *percontor*, *posco*, *r̄posco*, *consūlo*, *pr̄cor*, *dēpr̄cor*, *r̄go*, and *interrogo*, which, with the accusative of the person, take the accusative of the neuter pronouns *hoc*, *id*, *illud*, *quod*, *quid*, more frequently than that of a substantive; of teaching, *docēo*, *ed̄docēo*, *dēd̄docēo*, and *erūdo*, which last has two accusatives only in the poets. *Admōneo* and *consūlo* are rarely found with two accusatives; as, *Consūlam hanc rem amicos.* Plaut. *Eam rem nos l̄cus admōnuit.* Sall.

REM. 2. Instead of the accusative of the person, verbs of asking and demanding often take the ablative with *ab* or *ex*; as, *Non dēbēbam abs te has litt̄ras poscere.* Cic. *V̄niam or̄emus ab ipso.* Virg. *Istud v̄lēbam ex te percontari.* Plaut.

REM. 3. (a.) Instead of the accusative of the thing, the ablative with *de* is sometimes used; as, *Sic ego te eisdem de rēbus interrōgem.* Cic. *De itinere hostium senātum edōcet.* Sall. *Basius noster me de hoc libro cēlavit.* Cic. Cf. § 229 R. 5, (b.).—(b.) Sometimes also instead of the accusative of the thing an infinitive, or an infinitive or subjunctive clause is used; as, *Deos prēcāri debētis*, ut urbem dēfendant. Cic. *Ut doceam Rullum posthac tūcere.* Id. *Dōcui id non fieri posse.* Id. *Dōceant eum qui vir Sex. Roscius fuērīt.* Id.—(c.) With verbs of teaching, the instrument by means of which the art is practised is put in the ablative; as, *Aliquem fidibus dōcere.* Cic. *Dōcere aliquem armis.* Liv. *Litrā* may be used either in the accusative or in the ablative; as, *Te litrā doceo.* Cic. *Doctus Græcis litēris.* Id.

REM. 4. Some verbs of asking, demanding, and teaching, are not followed by two accusatives; as, *exigo, pēto, postūlo, quæro, scitor, sciscitor*, which, with the accusative of the thing, take an ablative of the person with the preposition *ab, de, or ex*; *imbuo, instruo, instruō*, etc., which are sometimes used with the ablative of the thing, generally without a preposition, and are sometimes otherwise construed; as, *Instituere aliquem ad dicendum.* Cic.

REM. 5. (a.) Many active verbs with the accusative of the person, take also an accusative denoting in what respect or to what degree the action of the verb is exerted.

(b.) The accusative of degree, etc., is commonly *nihil*, a neuter pronoun, or a neuter adjective of quantity; as, *Non quo me aliquid iuvare posses.* Cic. *Panca pro tempore milites hortatus.* Sall. *Id adjuva me.* Ter. *Nēque est te fallere quidquam.* Virg. Cf. § 232, (8.)

REM. 6. By a similar construction, *genus* and *seculus*, 'sex,' are sometimes used in the accusative, instead of the genitive of quality; as, *Nullas hoc genus vigiliās vigilarunt.* Gell. So, *Omnes muliebre seculis.* Suet. Cf. 211, R. 6, (4.)

§ 232. (1.) Some neuter verbs are followed by an accusative of kindred signification to their own; as,

Vitam jucundam vivere, To live a pleasant life. Plant. *Mirum somnium somnium*, I have dreamed a wonderful dream. Id. *Furere hunc furorē.* Virg. *Istam pugnam pugnabo.* Plant. *Pugnare dicenda Mūsīs proelia.* Hor. *Lūsum insolentem ludere.* Id. *Si non servitūtem servia.* Plant. *Quorū haud faciles questus.* Stat. *Juravi verissimum iusjurandum.* Cic. *Ignōtas jubet ire vias.* Val. Flacc. So, also, *Ire exsequias*, To go to a funeral. Ter. *Ire supplicias*, To go to one's assistance. *Ire infitias*, To deny. This expression is equivalent to *infittior*, and may like that take an accusative; as, *Si hoc unum adunxero*, quod nemo eat *infittias*. Nep.: or the accusative with the infinitive; as, *Nēque infittias imus Siciliam nostram provinciam esse.* Liv. *Ut suum gaudium gauderemus.* Coel. ad Cic. *Proficisci magnum iter.* Cic. *Pollus vique reditque viam.* Virg. This accusative is usually qualified by an adjective.

(2.) Verbs commonly neuter are sometimes used transitively, and are then followed by an accusative.

Accusatives are thus used with *oleo* and *sapio*, and their compounds, *redoleo, respicio*; as, *Olet unguenta*, He smells of perfumes. Ter. *Olere perēgrinum*, To have a foreign smell. Cic. *Orationes redolentes antiquitatem.* Id. *Mella herbam eam sapiunt*, The honey tastes of that herb. Plin. *Uva picem respiciens.* Id. So, *Stilio honores.* Cic. *Carnem pluit.* Liv. *Claudius aleam stichōnissime luit.* Suet. *Erumperē diu coercitam iram in hostes.* Liv. *Libros evigilare.* Ovid. *Præire verba.* Liv. *Nec vox hominem sonat.* Virg. *Sudare mella.* Id. *Morientem nomine clamat.* Id. *Quis post vina gravem militiam aut pauperiem crepat?* Hor. *Omnes una manet nox.* Id. *Ingrati animi crimen horreo.* Cic. *Ego meas quorū fortunas.* Plant. *Vivere Bacchanalia.* Juv. *Pastorem saltaret uti Cyclopa, rogabat.* Hor. So the passive; *Nunc agrestem Cyclopa moventur.* Id. *Xerxes quum mare ambulavisset, terram navigasset.* Cic. *Qui stadium currit.* Id. *Communia jura migrare.* Id. *Te volo colloqui.* Plant. *Ea disserrere malui.* Cic.

Corydon ardebat Alexin. Virg. Stygias jactatus undas. Ovid. Navi,at sequor Virg. Currimus sequor. Id. Pascuntur sylvas. Id.

NOTE 1. Accusatives are found in like manner after *ambulo, calleo, doleo, equito, fleo, gaudeo, gemo, glorior, horreo, laetor, laetro, natio, palleo, paveo, pereco, depereco, precado, quæror, video, sileo, stibilo, taceo, tremo, trepido, vado, venio, etc.*

(3.) Neuter verbs and sometimes adjectives also may be followed by an accusative denoting *in what respect*, or *to what degree*, the feeling, condition, etc., is manifested; as,

Nihil laboro. Cic. Num id lacrimat virgo? Does the maid weep on that account? Ter. *Multa Alia peccat. Cic. Quicquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi. Hor. Nec tu id indignari posses. Liv. Illud mihi lachrymum video. Cic. Illud valde tibi assentior. Id. Idem gloriari. Id. Hæc gloriari. Liv. Hoc studeat unum. Hor.—So, Id operam do, I strive for this. Ter. Consilium petis, quid tibi sim auctor. Cic. Quod quidam auctores sunt, Which is attested by some authors. Liv. Nil nostri miserere? Virg.—Nihil Römânæ plebis similis. Liv. Senatus nihil sane intentus. Sall. These limiting accusatives have commonly the force of adverbs, particularly *nihil*, which is used like an emphatic *rari* in the sense of 'in no way,' 'in no respect.' So *non nihil*, 'to some extent,' 'in some measure.'*

NOTE 2. In the above and similar examples, the prepositions *ob, propter, per, ad, etc.*, may often be supplied. This construction of neuter verbs is most common with the neuter accusatives *id, quid, quidquam, aliquid, quicquid, quod, nihil, nonnihil, idem, illud, tantum, quantum, unum, multa, pauca, alia, cætera, omnia, etc.* Cf. § 256, R. 16, N.

§ 233. Many verbs are followed by an accusative depending upon a preposition with which they are compounded.

(1.) Active verbs compounded with *trans, ad, and circum*, have sometimes two accusatives, one depending upon the verb, the other upon the preposition; as,

Omnen equitatum pontem transducit, He leads all the cavalry over the bridge. Cæs. Agessillaus Hellespontum copias trajecit. Nep. Petreus jusjurandum ad totum Afranjum. Cæs. Roscillum Ponnæus omnia sua præstidia committit. Id. So, Pontus scopulos superjacet undam. Virg. So, also, adverto and induco with animum; as, Id animum advertit. Cæs. Id quod animum inducerat paulisper non tenuit. Cic. So, also, injicio in Plautus—Ego te mænum injiciam.

(2.) Some other active verbs take an accusative in the passive voice depending upon their prepositions; as,

Magicas accingier artes, To prepare oneself for magic arts. Virg. In prose writers the ad is in such cases repeated; as, accingi ad consulatum. Liv. Classis circumvehitur arcem. Id. Quod anguis dõmi vectem circumjectus fuisset. Cic. Iocum prætervectus sum. Id.

(3.) Many neuter verbs, especially verbs of motion, or of rest in a place, when compounded with prepositions which govern an accusative, become transitive, and accordingly take an accusative; as,

Gentes quæ mære illud adjacent, The nations which border upon that sea. Nep. Obsequitare agmen. Curt. Incedunt mæstos locos. Tac. Transilui flammæ. Ovid. Succedere tecta. Cic. Ladorum diebus, qui cognitiõnem intervenerant. Tac. Adire provinciam. Suet. Caveat ne proclium ineat. Cic. Ingrèdi iter pedibus Cic. Epituri horti quos modo præteribamus. Id.

NOTE. To this rule belong many of the compounds of *ambulo, cædo, curro, eo, equito, fuso, gradior, labor, no and natio, repo, salio, scando, vado, vehor, venio, vado;—natio jaro, sedes, sisto, sto, etc.*, with the prepositions included in § 224, and with *ex*.

REMARK 1. Some neuter verbs compounded with prepositions which govern an ablative, in like manner become transitive, and are followed by an accusative; as,

Nēmīnem convēni, I met with no one. Cic. *Qui societatem coiēris*. Id. *Aversari* honores. Ovid. *Ursi arborem aversi dērepunt*. Plin. *Edormi* crāpulam. Cic. *Egressus* exsiliū. Tac. *Evaditque cēter ripam*. Virg. *Excēdere* nūmērū. Tac. *Exire* limen. Ter. *Tibur aque fertile praefluunt*. Hor.

REM. 2. After verbs both active and neuter, compounded with prepositions which take an accusative, the preposition is often repeated, or one of similar signification is used; as,

Cæsar se ad nēmīnem adiunxit. Cic. *Multi tudinē* trans Rhēnum in Galliam transducere. Cæs.—In Galliam invāsit Antōnius. Cic. Ad me adire quosdam mēni. Id. *Orator peragrat* per animos hōmīnum. Id. *Ne in senātum accēderem*. Id. *Rēgina ad templum incessit*. Virg. *Juxta gēntiorem adstat Lavinia*. Id. *Fines extra quos egrēdi non possim*. Cic. A dative instead of the accusative, often follows such compounds, according to § 224. *Circum* is not repeated.

NOTE. Some verbal nouns and verbal adjectives in *bundus* are followed by an accusative, like the transitive verbs from which they are derived; as,

Quid tibi huc rēceptio ad te est meum virum? Wherefore do you receive my husband hither to you? Plaut. *Quid tibi, mālum*, me, aut quid ego āgam, cūrātio 'st? Id. *Quid tibi hanc actio est?* Id. *Quid tibi hanc nōtio est, inquam*, amicam meam? *Quid tibi hanc digito tactio* 'st? Id. *Hanno vitābundus castra hostium consulesque*. Liv. *Mithridātes Rōmānum mēditābundus bellum*. Just. *Mirābundū vānam spēcīem*. Liv. *Pōpūlābundus agros*. Sisenn. *Carnificem imāgnābundus*. App.

§ 234. A verb in the passive voice has the same government as in the active, except that the accusative of the active voice becomes the nominative of the passive.

NOTE 1. The accusative of the person with the infinitive, after verbs of saying and commanding, may become the subject of the passive voice; as, Active, *Dico rēgem esse justum*;—Passive, *Rex dicitur justus esse*. Act. *Jūdeo te rēdire*;—Pass. *Jūberis rēdire*: the construction in the passive being the same as though *rēgem* and *te* had depended immediately upon *dico* and *jūdeo*.—So, also, when the accusative of the person is the object of the verb and the infinitive stands as the accusative of the thing. Cf. § 270, N.

I. When a verb, which in the active voice takes an accusative both of the person and of the thing, is changed to the passive form, the accusative of the person becomes the nominative, and the accusative of the thing is retained; as,

Rōgātus est sententiam, He was asked his opinion. Liv. *Interrogātus causam*. Tac. *Sēgētes alimētāque debita dives poscebātur hūmus*. Ovid. *Mōtus doceri gaudet lōntcos mātūra virgo*. Hor. *Omnes belli artes edoctus*. Liv. *Nome hoc veltōs tam diu?* Ter. *Multi in extis mōnēmur*. Cic.

NOTE 2. The accusative of the thing after *doctus* and *ēdoctus* is rare; and after *cēlari* it is generally a neuter pronoun; as *hoc* or *id cēlābar*; of this I was kept in ignorance; but it is found also with the person in the dative; as, Id. *Alcibiādī diūtius cēlari non pōtuit*. Nep. Alcib. 5. *Cēlo*, and especially its passive, generally takes *de* with the ablative.

REMARK 1. (*a.*) *Induo* and *exuo*, though they do not take two accusatives in the active voice, are sometimes followed by an accusative of the thing in

the passive; as, *Indūtur ātras vestes*, She puts on sable garments. Ovid. *Thōrāca indātus*. Virg. *Exūta est Rōma sēnectam*. Mart. *So indūcor* and *cingor*; as, *Ferrum cingitur*. Virg. *So rēcingitur* anguem. Ovid.

(b.) When two accusatives follow an active verb compounded with *trans* the passive retains that which depends upon the preposition; as, *Belys Rhēnūz antiquitus transducti*. Cæs.

REM. 2. The future passive participle in the neuter gender with *est*, is sometimes, though rarely, followed by an accusative; as, *Multa nobis rēbus quum sit agendum*. Lucr. *Quam (viam) nobis ingrediendum est*. Cic.

II. Adjectives, verbs, and perfect participles, are sometimes followed by an accusative denoting the *part* to which their signification relates; as,

Nūdus mēbra, Bare as to his limbs. Virg. *Os hūmērosque deo similis*. Id. *Clārī gēnus*. Tac. *Tribūni suam vicem anxii*. Liv. *Trēmīt artus*. Virg. *Cētera parce puer bello*. Id. *Sibila colla timentem*. Id. *Explēri mentem nēquit*. Id. *Grīncus ēratūz oculos*. Ovid. *Picti scūta Libici*. Virg. *Ollis frontem leniter stigātus*. Cæs. *Animum incensus*. Liv. *Oblātus faciēz suo crudre*. Tac.

REMARK 1. In this construction an ablative is often joined with the perfect participle; as, *Miles fractus mēbra lābore*. Hor. *Dextērum gēnu lapide ictus*. Suet. *Adversum fēmur trāgūlā grāviter ictus*. Liv.

REM. 2. This is a Greek construction, and is usually called the *limiting* or *Greek accusative*. It is used instead of an ablative of limitation, (§ 250,) and occurs most frequently in poetry.

REM. 3. A limiting accusative instead of the ablative is found also in a few ordinary expressions, as in *partim* (for *partem*), *vicem*, *magnum* and *maximam partem*, instead of *magno* or *maximā ex parte*, or the adverb *fere*; as, *Maximam partem lacte vivunt*. Cæs. *Magnam partem ex iambus nostra constat oratio*. Cic. Livy has *magna pars*, viz. *Nūmidæ*, *magna pars agrestes*.—So *cētera* and *relīqua* are joined to adjectives in the sense of *cēteris*, 'for the rest,' 'in other respects'; as, *Proximum regnum, cētera ēgrēgium, ab unā parte haud satis prosperum fuit*. Liv. *So cētera similis, cētera bonus*. *A te his terre summum lūcras accēpi*. Cic.—So, also, in the expressions *id temporis*; *id, hoc* or *idem cōtātis, illud hōræ*, for *eo tempore, eā cōtātē*, etc.; *id gēnus, omne gēnus, quod gēnus*.

III. Some neuter verbs which are followed by an accusative, are used in the passive voice, the accusative becoming the subject, according to the general rule of active verbs; as,

Tertia vivitur ætas. Ovid. *Bellum militabitur*. Hor. *Dormitur hiems*. Mart. *Multa peccantur*. Cic. *Aditur Gnossius Minos*. Sen. *Ne ab omnibus circumstiteretur*. Cæs. *Hostes invadi posse*. Sall. *Campus obitur aqua*. Ovid. *Plures tantur gratia*. Cic. *Ea res siletur*. Id.

ACCUSATIVE AFTER PREPOSITIONS.

§ 235. (1.) Twenty six prepositions are followed by the accusative.

These are *ad*, *adversus* or *adversum*, *anti*, *apud*, *circā* or *circum*, *circiter*, *cis* or *extra*, *contra*, *ergā*, *extra*, *infra*, *inter*, *intra*, *iuxta*, *ob*, *pēnēs*, *pēz*, *post*, *pōnē*, *præter*, *præpē*, *propter*, *secundum*, *suprà*, *trans*, *ultrā*; as,

Ad templum non æquæ Palladis ibant,—to the temple. Virg. *Adversus hostes*, Against the enemy. Liv. *Germāni qui cis Rhēnum incolunt*,—this side the Rhine. Cæs. *Quum tantum rēsideat intra muros mli*. Cic. *Principio rerum impērium pēnes rēges erat*. Just. *Templum pōnam propter aquam*. Virg. *Inter agendum*. Id. *Ante dōnandum*. Id. Respecting the signification of some of the preceding prepositions see § 195, R. 5, etc.

REMARK 1. *Cis* is generally used with names of places; *citra* with other words also; as, *Cis Taurum*. Cic. *Cis Padum*. Liv. *Paucos cis menses*. Plaut. *Citra Vellam*. Cic. *Citra satiētatem*, Not to satiety. Col. *Citra jātigationem*. Cels. *Citra Trōjāna tempora*. Ovid.

REM. 2. *Inter*, signifying *between*, applies to two accusatives jointly, and sometimes to a single plural accusative; as, *Inter me et Scipionem*. Cic. *Inter natos et parentes*. Id. *Inter nos*, Among ourselves. Id. *Inter falcārios*, Among the scythe-makers. Cic. When it denotes time it signifies *during*, and *rarely at*; as, *Inter ipsum pugna tempus*. Liv. *Inter cenam*. Cic.

REM. 3. *Ante* and *post* are commonly joined with concrete official titles, when used to indicate time, rather than with the corresponding abstract nouns; as, *ante* or *post Cicerōnem consulem*, rather than *ante* or *post consulatū Cicerōnis*.

(2.) *In* and *sub*, denoting *motion* or *tendency*, are followed by the accusative; denoting *situation*, they are followed by the ablative; as,

Via dūcit in urbem, The way conducts into the city. Virg. *Noster in te amor*. Cic. *Cullimachi epigramma in Cleombrotum est*—on or concerning Cleombrotus. Id. *Exercitus sub jūgum missus est*, The army was sent under the yoke. Cæs. *Magna mei sub terras ibit imāgo*. Virg. *Mediā in urbe*, In the midst of the city. Ovid. *In his fuit Ariovistus*. Cæs. *Bella sub Ildcis mœnibus gerere*, To wage war under the Trojan walls. Ovid. *Sub nocte silenti*. Virg.

REM. 4. The most common significations of *in*, with the accusative, are, *into*, *to*, *towards*, *until*, *for*, *against*, *about*, *concerning*,—with the ablative, *in*, *on*, *upon*, *among*. In some instances, *in* and *sub*, denoting tendency, are followed by the ablative, and, denoting situation, by the accusative; as, *In conspectu meo audet venire*. Phæd. *Nationes quæ in amicitiam populi Rōmāni, ditionemque essent*. Id. *Sub jūgo dictātor hostes misit*. Liv. *Hostes sub montem concessisse*. Cæs.

REM. 5. *In* and *sub*, in different significations, denoting neither tendency nor situation, are followed sometimes by the accusative, and sometimes by the ablative; as, *Amor crescit in horas*. Ovid. *Hostilem in modum*. Cic. *Quod in bono servo dici posset*. Id. *Sub eā conditione*. Ter. *Sub pœnā mortis*. Suet.

REM. 6. In expressions relating to time, *sub*, denoting *at* or *in*, usually takes the ablative; as, *Sub adventu Rōmānorum*. Liv. *Sub luce*. Ovid. *Sub tempore*. Lucan. Denoting *near*, *about*, *just before* or *just after*, it takes the accusative; as, *Sub lucem*. Virg. *Sub lūmina prima*. Hor. *Sub hoc hœrus inquit*. Id.

REM. 7. *In* is used with neuter adjectives in the accusative in forming adverbial phrases; as, *In universum*, In general. *In idem*, Wholly. So, *in plenum*; *in incertum*; *in tantum*; *in quantum*; *in majus*; *in melius*; *in omnia*, in all respects, etc.

(3.) *Sūper*, when denoting place or time, is followed by the accusative, and sometimes poetically by the ablative; but when it signifies *on*, *about*, or *concerning*, it takes the ablative. With the accusative *sūper* signifies *over*, *above*, *besides* or *in addition to*; with numerals, *more than*; as,

Sūper labentem culmina terti, Gliding over the top of the house. Virg. *Sūper tres mōdios*. Liv. *Sūper morbum etiā fāmes affecit exercitum*. Id. *Sūper tenero prosternit gramine corpus*, He stretches his body on the tender grass. Virg. *Multa sūper Priāmo rōgitans sūper Hectōre multa*, concerning Priam, etc. Id.

REM. 8. The compound *dēsūper* is found with the accusative, and *insūper* with the accusative and the ablative.

(4.) *Subter* generally takes the accusative, but sometimes, in poetry, the ablative; as,

Subter terras, Under the earth. Liv. *Subter densā testudinē*. Virg.

(5.) *Clam* is followed by either the accusative or the ablative; as,

Clam vos, Without your knowledge. Cic. *Clam patrem*. Ter. *Clam matrem suam*. Plaut. *Clam vobis*. Cæs. *Negue potest clam me esse*. Plaut. *Clam uxore meâ*. Id. Its diminutive *clancûlum* is once followed by the accusative, *clancûlum patres*. Ter.

REM. 9. The adverbs *versus* or *versum* and *usque* are sometimes annexed to an accusative, principally of place, which depends on *ad* or *in*, and sometimes the preposition is omitted; as, *Ad Oceânus versus proficisci*. Cæs. *Fugam ad se verum*. Sall. *In Galliam versus castra mōvere*. Id.—*Usque ad Numantiam*. Cic. *Usque in Pamphylia*. Id. *Ad noctem usque*. Plaut.—*Brundisium versus*. Cic. *Terminos usque Libya*. Just. *Usque Ennam profecti*. Cic. *Versus* is always placed after the accusative.—*Usque* occurs more rarely with *sub* and *trans* with the accusative; as, *Trans Alpes usque transfertur*. Cic. *Usque sub extrēmum brūm imbre*.—*Versus* also rarely follows *ab*, and *usque* either *ab* or *ex* with the ablative; as, *Ab septemtrione versus*. Varr. *A fundamento usque mōvisti mēre*. Plaut. *Usque ex ultimâ Syria*. Cic. *Usque a puertitiâ*. Ter. *Usque a Romulo*. Cic. *Usque a mātne ad vespērum*. Plaut.

REM. 10. Prepositions are often used without a noun depending upon them out such noun may usually be supplied by the mind; as, *Multis post unis*, i. e. *post id tempus*. Cic. *Circum Concordia*, scil. *ædem*. Sall.

REM. 11. The accusative, in many constructions, is supposed to depend on a preposition understood; as, *Quid opus est plura?* i. e. *propter quid?* why? i. q. *cur?* or *quāre?* Cic. So, *Quid me ostentem?* Id. But it is not easy, in every case, to say what preposition should be supplied. For the accusative without a preposition after neuter verbs, see § 232. For the accusative of limitation, see § 234, II.

ACCUSATIVE OF TIME AND SPACE.

§ 236. Nouns denoting duration of time, or extent of space, are put, after adjectives and verbs, in the accusative, and sometimes after verbs in the ablative; as,

ACC. *Appius cæcus multos annos fuit*, Appius was blind many years. Cic. *Biduam Lædæcæ fuit*. Id. *Dies tōtos de virtute disserunt*. Id. *Te jam annum audientem Cratippum*. Id.—*Decrevērunt intercālarium quinque et quadrāginta dies longum*. Id.—*Quum abessem ab Amāno iter unius diē*. Id. *Tres piteat cœli spātium non amplius ulnas*. Virg. (Cf. § 256, B. 6.) *A portis stadia centum e viginti processimus*. Cic.—*Duas fossas quindēcim pēdes lātas perduxit*,—two ditches fifteen feet broad. Cæs. *Fossæ quinos pēdes altæ*. Id. *Fōrāmina longa pēdes tres sēmis*. Cato. *Orbem oleārium crassum digitos sex fācto*. Id.—ABL. *Vixit annis undētrīginta*. Suet. *Quātuordēcim annis exsiliū tolerāvit*. Tac. *Trīginta annis vixit Panætius*. Cic.—*Exercitus Rōmānus tridū itinēre abfuit ab annē Tānā*. Tac. *Æsculāpij templum quinque millibus passuum distans*. Liv.

NOTE 1. The ablative denoting extent of time and space is rarely used by Cicero, and less frequently than the accusative by other writers.

NOTE 2. The accusative denoting extent of space sometimes follows the adverbs *longe*, *alte*, etc.; as, *Campestris locus alte duos pēdes et sēmsem infōdiendus est*. Colum. *Vercingētōrix locum castris dēligit ab Ava. ico longe millia passuum sēdēcim*. Cæs.

NOTE 3. (a.) *Old*, in reference to the time which a person has lived, is expressed in Latin by *nātus*, with an accusative of the time; as, *Decessit Alexander mensem unam, annos tres et trīginta nātus*. Just. (b.) A person's age may also be expressed without *nātus* by a genitive of the time closely connected with his name, according to § 211, R. 6; as, *Alexander annōrum triūm et trīginta decessit*. (c.) *Older* or *younger* than a certain age is expressed by prefixing to the accusative or genitive of the definite age the ad-

verbs *plus* or *minus*, or the adjectives *major* or *minor*, either with or without *quam*. See § 256, R. 6 and 7.—Sometimes, also, the ablative depends on the comparative; as, *Minor viginti quinque annis natus*. Nep. *Minor triginta annis natu*. Cic. *Biennio quam nos major*. Id. Cf. § 256, R. 16. (1.)

REMARK 1. Nouns denoting time or space, used to limit *other nouns*, are put in the genitive or ablative. See § 211, R. 6.

REM. 2. A term of time not yet completed may be expressed by an ordinal number; as, *Nos vicēsimum jam diem patimur hēbecere aciem hōrum auctōritātis*. Cic. *Pūico bello duodēcimum annum Rālia arēbātur*. Liv. Hence in the passive, *Nunc tertia vivitur ætas*. Ovid.

REM. 3. The accusative or ablative of space is sometimes omitted, while a genitive depending on it remains; as, *Castra quæ abērant bidui*, scil. *spātium* or *spātio*. Cic.

REM. 4. To denote a place by its distance from another, the ablative is commonly used; as, *Millibus passuum sex a Cæsaris castris consēdit*. Cæs.; but sometimes the accusative; as, *Tria passuum millia ab ipsā urbe castra posuit*. Liv. The only words used for this purpose in the ablative alone are *spātio* and *intervallo*; as, *Quindēcim ferme millium spātio castra ab Tarento posuit*. Id.

NOTE 4. For *abhinc* and a cardinal number, with the accusative or ablative of past time, see § 253, R. 2. For the ablative denoting difference of time or space, see § 256, R. 16.

REM. 5. A preposition is sometimes expressed before an accusative of time or space, but it generally modifies the meaning; as, *Quem per decem annos alutus*, during ten years. Cic.

REM. 6. When the place from which the distance is reckoned is not mentioned, *ab* is sometimes placed before the ablative of distance, as if this depended on the preposition; as, *A millibus passuum duobus castra posuerunt*, Two miles from the place, or, Two miles off. Cæs.

REM. 7. An accusative of weight also occurs when expressed by *libram* or *libras* in connection with *pondo*. Cf. § 211, R. 6. (4.)

ACCUSATIVE OF PLACE.

§ 237. After verbs expressing or implying motion, the name of the town in which the motion ends is put in the accusative without a preposition; as,

Régulus Carthāginem rediit, Regulus returned to Carthage. Cic. *Capuam flectit iter*, He turns his course to Capua. Liv. *Calpurnius Rōmam proficiet*. Sall. *Rōmam erat nunciātum*. Cic.

REMARK 1. The accusative, in like manner, is used after *iter* with *sum*, *habeo*, etc.; as, *Iter est mihi Lānūvium*. Cic. *Cæsarem iter habere Capuam*. Id. And even after *sum* alone; as, *Omnia illa munitipia, quæ sunt a Vibōne Brundisium*. Cic. So with a verbal noun; as, *Adventus Rōmam*. Liv. *Reditus Rōmam*. Cic.

REM. 2. (a.) The preposition to be supplied is *in*, denoting *to* or *into*, which is sometimes expressed; as, *In Ephēsum abiit*. Plaut. *Ad*, before the name of a town, denotes direction towards it; as, *Iter dirigere ad Mātīnam*. Cic.; and also its vicinity; as, *Adolescentulus miles profectus sum ad Capuam*; i. e. *in castra ad Capuam*. Id. So, *Lælius cum classe ad Brundisium venit*. Cæs. *Cæsar ad Gēnevā pervēnit*. Id. *Quum ego ad Hērāclēam accēderem*. Cic.

(b.) When *urbis*, *oppidum*, *locus*, etc., follow the names of towns as appositions, they generally take a preposition; as, *Dēmāritus se contulit Targuinios, in urbem Etrūriæ florētissimam*. Cic. *Ad Cirtam oppidum iter constituunt*. Sall.—So also when the name of the town is qualified by an adjective; as, *Magnum*

tion ad doctas *prōficiisci cōgor* Athēnas. Prop. But the poets and later writers sometimes omit the preposition; as, Ovid, Her. 2, 83.

REM. 3. Instead of the accusative, a dative is sometimes, though rarely, used; as, Carthāgīni *nuncios mittam*. Hor. Cf. § 225, IV. and R. 2.

REM. 4. *Dōmus* in both numbers, and *rus* in the singular, are put in the accusative, like names of towns; as,

Re dōmum, Go home. Virg. *Gallī dōmos abierant*,—had gone home. Liv. *Rus ibo*. I will go into the country. Ter.

NOTE. (a.) When *dōmus* is limited by a genitive or a possessive adjective pronoun, it sometimes takes a preposition: with other adjectives, the preposition is generally expressed; as, *Non introto in nostram dōmum*. Plaut. *Vēnisse in dōmum* Leccæ. Cic. *Ad eam dōmum prōfecti sunt*. Id. *In dōmos supēras scandere cūra fuit*. Ovid. Rarely, also, when not limited; as, *Sōcrātes philōsophiam in dōmos intrōduxit*. Cic. So, *lārem suum*. App., or *ad lārem suum*. Cic. *Cārticus in Albense rus inferre*. Plin. *Quum in sua rūra vērērunt*. Cic. With the possessor's name in the genitive, either *dōmum* or *in dōmum* is used; as, *Pompōnii dōmum vēnisse*. Cic. *In dōmum Mælii tela infēruntur*. Liv.

(b.) *Dōmus* is sometimes used in the accusative after a verbal noun; as, *Dōmum rēditionis spe sublātā*. Cæs. So, *Itio dōmum*. Cic. *Concursus dōmum*. Cæs. Cf. R. 1.

REM. 5. (a.) Before the names of countries and of all other places in which the motion ends, except those of towns, and *dōmus* and *rus*, the preposition is commonly used; as, *Ex Asiā transis in Eurōpam*. Curt. *Te in Epīrum vēnisse gaudeo*. Cic. But it is sometimes omitted; as, *Dēveniunt spēluncam*. Virg. *Lēvērere lōcos*. Id. *Tūmulum antiquæ Crēris sēdemque sacrātā vēnimus*. Id. *Ibis Cēcrōpius portus*. Ovid. So, also, before names of countries, especially those ending in *us*; as, *Ægyptus*, *Bospōrus*, *Chersōnēsus*, *Epīrus*, *Pēlōpōnnēsus*, etc. So, also, *Illyricum prōfectus*. Cæs. *Mæcēdōniam pervēnit*. Liv. *Africam transiturus*. Id. So, Tacitus construes even names of nations, when used, as they often are, for those of countries; as, *Ductus inde Cangos exercitus*. Ibēros *ad putrium regnum pervādūt*. So, Virgil, *Nos ibimus Afros*.—Pliny has, *Insūlas Rubri Māris nāvitant*.

(b.) Before the names of small islands the preposition is frequently omitted; as, *Pausānam cum classe Cyprum misērunt*. Nep.: but rarely before the names of the larger islands; as, *Sardīnia*, *Britannia*, *Crēta*, *Eubœa*, *Sciālia*.

(c.) Before accusatives of any words denoting locality after verbs of motion, the poets omit the preposition; as, *Itāliam—Lātinīdque vēnit litōra*. Virg.—The old accusative *fōras* is used, like names of towns, to denote the place *whither*, while *fōris* denotes the place *where*; as, *Vāde fōras*. Mart. *Exi: fōras*. Plaut.

ACCUSATIVE AFTER ADJECTIVES, ADVERBS, AND INTERJECTIONS.

§ 238. 1. (a.) The adjectives *prōpior* and *proxīmus*, with their adverbs *prōpius* and *proxīme*, like their primitive *prōpe*, are often joined with the accusative; as,

Ipse prōpior montem suos collocat. Sall. *Crassus proxīmus märe Oceānum hiēmārat*. Cæs.—*Libyes prōpius märe Africū agitābant*. Sall. *Proxīme Hispaniam Mauri sunt*. Id.

(b.) The adverbs *prīdie* and *postriēdie* are also often followed by the accusative; as, *Prīdie eum diē*. Cic. *Prīdie idus*. Id. *Postriēdie ludos*. Id.—(c.) An accusative sometimes follows *intus* and *cōminus*; as, *Intus dōmum*. Plaut. *Agyestes cōminus tre sues*, scil. *in*. Prop.

REMARK 1. The accusative with *pridie* and *postidie* is by *acc.* referred to *ante* and *post* understood. For the genitive after these words, see § 212, R. 4, N. 6.—Respecting *versus*, *usque*, *exadversus* (*-um*) and *sécus* with the accusative, see § 195, R. 3: and § 235, R. 3.

REM. 2. The adverb *béne*, by the elipsis of *vállere júbeo*, is sometimes followed by the accusative in forms of drinking health; as, *Béne vcs, béne nos, béne te, béne me, béne nostram etiam Stéphanium!* Plaut. *Béne Messalam*, a health to Messala. Tibull. It is also construed with the dative. See § 228, 1.

2. In exclamations, the noun or pronoun which marks the *object of the feeling* is put in the accusative either with or without the interjections, *O! ah! heu! eheu! ecce! en! hem! pro! or vae! as,*

En quítuor aras! ecce duas tibi Daphni! Behold four altars! lo, two for thee, Daphnis! Virg. *Eccum! eccos! ecillum!* for *ecce eum! ecce eos! ecce illum!* Plaut. *O præclárum custódem!* Cic. *Heu me infélícem!* Ter. *Pro Deúm homínunqve fidem!* Cic. *Ah me, me!* Catull. *Eheu me misérum!* Ter. *Hem astútias!* Id. *Væ te!* Plaut. *Væ me!* Sen. *Misérám me!* Ter. *Hómínem grávem et civem égrégium!* Cic. Cf. § 228, 3.

NOTÉ. The accusative after interjections is supposed to depend on some verb of emotion to be supplied.

SUBJECT-ACCUSATIVE.

§ 239. The subject of the infinitive mood is put in the accusative; as,

Móleste Pompeium id ferre constábat, That Pompey took that ill, was evident. Cic. *Eos hoc nómine appellári fas est.* Id. *Míror te ad me nihíl scribère*, I wonder that you do not write to me. Cn. Mag. in Cic. *Campos júbet esse párentes.* Virg.

NOTÉ 1. In historical writing the present infinitive has sometimes its subject in the nominative. Cf. § 209, R. 5.

REMARK 1. The subject of the infinitive is omitted when it precedes in the genitive or dative case; as, *Est adólescentis májores nátu vèrèri*, scil. *eum*. Cic. *Expédit bonas esse vóbis*, scil. *vos*. Ter.; and rarely when it precedes in the accusative; as, *Ea pópulus latári et mérito dicere fíeri*; and also when its place is supplied by a possessive pronoun expressed or understood; as, *Non fui consílium* (meum)—*servílibus officiis intentum atátem ágère* (scil. *me*). Sal.

REM. 2. A substantive pronoun is also sometimes omitted before the infinitive, when it is the subject of the preceding verb; as, *Pollicitus sum susceptúrum (esse)*, scil. *me*, I promised (that I) would undertake. Ter. *Sed reddère posse négábat*, scil. *se*. Virg.

REM. 3. The subject of the infinitive is often omitted, when it is a general word for person or thing; as, *Est aliud irácundum esse, aliud trárum*, scil. *hómínem*. Cic. See § 269, R. 1.

REM. 4. The subject-accusative, like the nominative, is often *wanting*. See § 209, R. 3. The subject of the infinitive may be an infinitive or a clause. See § 269, R. 3.

NOTÉ 2. For the verbs after which the subject-accusative with the infinitive is used see § 212. For the accusative in the predicate after infinitives neuter and passive, see § 210.

VOCATIVE.

§ 240. The vocative is used, either with or without an interjection, in addressing a person or thing.

REMARK 1. The interjections *O*, *heu*, and *pro* (*proh*), also *ah*, *as* (*hau*), *ehem*, *eho*, *ehodum*, *eia* (*heia*), *hem*, *heus*, *hui*, *io*, and *ohé*, are followed by the vocative; as,

O formōse puer! *O* beautiful boy! Virg. *Heu virgo!* Id. *Pro sancte Jūpiter!* Cic. *Ah stultus!* Ter. *Heus Sīre!* Id. *Ohe libelle!* Mart. *Ehodum bone vir.* Ter.—*Urbem, mi Rūfe, cōle.* Cic. Quinctili Vare, *Rēgiones redde.* Suet. *Quo mōritūre ruis!* Hor. *Macte virtūte esto.* Cic.

REM. 2. The vocative is sometimes omitted, while a genitive depending upon it remains; as, *O miseræ sortis!* scil. *hōmīnes.* Lucan.

NOTE. The vocative forms no part of a proposition, but serves to designate the person to whom the proposition is addressed.

ABLATIVE.

The ablative denotes certain relations of nouns and pronouns, all of which are expressed in English by means of prepositions. In Latin this case is sometimes accompanied by a preposition, and sometimes stands alone. Cf. § 37, 6.

ABLATIVE AFTER PREPOSITIONS.

§ 241. Eleven prepositions are followed by the ablative.

These are *ā*, (or *āb*, *abs*), *absquē*, *dē*; *cōram*, *pālam*, *cum*, *ex*, (*ē*); *sīnē*, *tēnūs*, *prō*, and *præ*; as,

Ab illo tempore, From that time. Liv. *A scribendo*, From writing. Cic. *Cum exercitu*, With the army. Sall. *Certis de causis*, For certain reasons. Cic. *Ex fugā*, From flight. Id. *Pālam populo*. Liv. *Sine lābōre*. Cic. *Cāpulo tēnus*. Virg. *Cantābit vācuis cōram lātōne viātor*. Juv. cf. § 195, 5.

NOTE. Of the prepositions followed by the ablative, five signify removal or separation, viz. *ā* (*āb* or *abs*), *dē*, *ē* (or *ex*), *absquē* and *sīnē*.

REMARK 1. *Tēnus* is always placed after its case. It sometimes takes the genitive plural. See § 221, III.—*Cum* is always appended to the ablative of the personal pronouns *me*, *te*, *se*, *nōbis*, and *vōbis*, and commonly to the ablatives of the relative pronoun, *quo*, *quā*, *quibus*, and *quī*. Cf. § 133, 4, and § 186, R. 1.

REM. 2. The adverbs *prōcul* and *simul* are sometimes used with an ablative, which depends on the prepositions *a* or *ab*, and *cum* understood; as, *Prōcul mārī*, Far from the sea. Liv. *Simul nōbis hābitat*. Ovid. *Prōcul dūbio*. Suet. The prepositions are frequently expressed; as, *Frōcul a terrā*. Cic. *Prōcul a patriā*. Virg. *Tēcum simul*. Plaut. *Vōbiscum simul*. Cic.—So, rarely, *æque*. *Quī me in terrā æque fortunātus erit*. Plaut. Cf. *Nōci æque omnia tēcum*. Id.

REM. 3. Some of the above prepositions, like those followed by the accusative, are occasionally used without a noun expressed; as, *Quum cōram sīnūis*. Cic. *Cum frātē an sine*. Id. Cf. § 235, R. 10.

REM. 4. The ablative follows also the prepositions *in* and *tub*, when they answer to the question 'where?' *super*, when it signifies 'on' or 'concerning', and sometimes *clam* and *subter*. Cf. § 235, (2).—(5.)

REM. 5. *In* is generally joined with the ablative after verbs of placing, as, *pōno*, *lōco*, *collōco*, *statuo*, *constituo*, and *consido*; as, *Et sālē tābentes artus in lītore pōnunt*. Virg.—So, also, after verbs signifying to have, hold, or regard

as, *habeo, duo, número*, etc.—After verbs of *assembling, concealing, and including*, *in* is followed by either the accusative or the ablative.—After *dēfigo, inscribo, insculpo, incido*, and *insēro*, *in* is usually joined with the ablative.

§ 242. Many verbs compounded with *āb, dē, ex*, and *sūper* are followed by an ablative depending upon the preposition; as,

Abesse urbe, To be absent from the city. Cic. *Abire sēdibus*, To depart from their habitations. Tac. *Ut se maledictis non abstineant*. Cic. *Detrahunt naves scopulo*, They push the ships from the rock. Virg. *Nāvi egressus est*. Nep. *Excēdere finibus*. Liv. *Cæsar prælio supersēdere statuit*. Cæs. *Tributo ac delictu supersessum est*. Cic. So the adjective *extorris*; as, *Extorris patriā, domo*. Sall. And so the verbal *eruptio*, as, *Mutinā eruptio*. Cic.

REMARK 1. The preposition is often repeated, or one of similar signification is used; as, *Detrahēre de tuā famā numquam cōgitāvi*. Cic. *Ex oculis abierunt*. Liv. *Exire a patriā*. Cic. *Exire de vīā*. Id. Cf. § 224, R. 4.

REM. 2. These compound verbs are often used without a noun; but, in many cases, it may be supplied by the mind; as, *Equites dēgressi ad pēdes* scil. *equis*. Liv. *Abire ad Deos*, scil. *vītā*. Cic.

REM. 3. Some verbs compounded with *ab, de*, and *ex*, instead of the ablative, are sometimes followed by the dative. See § 224, R. 1 and 2. Some compounds, also, of neuter verbs, occur with the accusative. See § 233, R. 1.

ABLATIVE AFTER CERTAIN NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, AND VERBS.

§ 243. *Opus* and *ūsus*, signifying *need*, usually take the ablative of the thing needed; as,

Auctoritāte tuā nobis opus est, We need your authority. Cic. *Nunc animis opus, nunc pectore firmo*. Virg. *Naves, quibus consūli ūsus non esset*, Ships, for which the consul had no occasion. Liv. *Nunc viribus ūsus, nunc manibus raptis*. Virg.

REMARK 1. (a.) *Opus* and *ūsus* are sometimes followed by the ablative of a perfect participle; as, *Mātūrāo opus est*, There is need of haste. Liv. *Ūsus factus est mihi*. Ter. *Ubi summus impērator non adest ad exercitum, citius, quod non factus est ūsus, fit, quam quod factus est opus*. Plaut. After *opus*, a noun is sometimes expressed with the participle; as, *Opus fuit Hirtio convento*,—of meeting or, to meet, § 274, R. 5. Cic. *Opus sibi esse dōmīno ejus invento*. Liv.—or a *scipine* is used; as, *Ita dictu opus est*, It is necessary to say, I must say. Ter.—Instead of the ablative with *opus est*, an infinitive, either alone or with a subject accusative, or *ut* with a subjunctive clause, sometimes occurs; as, *Opus est te animo valēre*. Cic. *Mihi opus est, ut lāvem*. Id.

(b.) *Opus* and *ūsus*, though nouns, are seldom limited by the genitive. In a few passages they are construed with the accusative. See § 211, R. 11.

REM. 2. *Opus* is sometimes the subject and sometimes the predicate of *est*; *ūsus*, which seldom occurs except in ante-classic poets, is, with only rare exceptions, the subject only. The person to whom the thing is needful is put in the dative; (§ 226.) With *opus* the thing needed may either be the subject of the verb in the nominative or accusative, or follow it in the ablative; as, *Dux nobis opus est*. Cic. *Verres multa sibi opus esse aiebat*. Id.; or, *Duce nobis opus est*. The former construction is most common with neuter adjectives and pronouns; as, *Quod non opus est, asse carum est*. Cato apud Sen.—In the predicate *opus* and *ūsus* are commonly translated 'needful' or 'necessary'. Cf. § 210, R. 1.

NOTE For the ablative of character, quality, etc., limiting a noun, see § 211, R. 6.

§ 244. *Dignus, indignus, contentus, præditus, and fîtus*, are followed by the ablative of the object; as,

Dignus laude, Worthy of praise. Hor. *Vox pöpuli majestate indigna*, A speech becoming the dignity of the people. Cæs. *Bestia eo contenta non querunt amplius*. Cic. *Homo scèlere præditus*. Id. *Plèrique ingènio frèti*. Id.—*Sq æquum est me atque illo*. Plaut.

REMARK 1. The adverb *digne*, in one passage, takes the ablative; *Peccat itèr nostrum cruce dignus*. Hor.—*Dignor*, also, both as the passive of the obsolete *digno*, and as a deponent verb, is followed by an ablative of the thing. As a deponent it takes also an accusative of the person; as, *Haud equidem tali me hönöre dignor*. Virg.—*Pass. Qui tali hönöre dignati sunt*. Cic. *Conjûgio, Anchisa, Vèneris dignate* stîperbo. Virg.—Sometimes as a deponent, instead of the ablative of the thing, it is followed by an infinitive clause; as, *Non ego grammidicus ambire tribus et pulpita dignor*. Hor. And both *dignor* and *dèdignor* are followed by two accusatives, one of the object the other of the predicata. See § 230, R. 2.

REM. 2. (a.) *Dignus* and *indignus* are sometimes followed by the genitive; as, *Sustipe cõglatîonem dignissimam tuæ virtûtis*. Cic. *Indignus avörum*. Virg.; and *dignus* sometimes takes a neuter pronoun or adjective in the accusative; as, *Non me censes scire quid dignus siem?* Plaut. *Frètus* is in Livy construed with the dative. Cf. § 222, R. 6, (b.)

(b.) Instead of an ablative, *dignus* and *indignus* often take an infinitive, especially in the passive; as, *Erat dignus amâri*. Virg.; or a subjunctive clause, with *qui* or *ut*; as, *Dignus qui impèret*. Cic. *Non sum dignus, ut figam pälum in parietem*. Plaut.; or the supine in *u*; as, *Digna atque indigna relätu vociferans*. Virg. *Contentus* is likewise joined with the infinitive; as, *Non hæc artes contenta päternas edidicisse fuit*. Ovid.—So, *Naves pontum irrumpère frètas*. Stat.

§ 245. I. *Utor, fruor, fungor, pötior, vescor*, and their compounds, are followed by the ablative; as,

Ad quem tum Jîno supplex his vöclibus *æsa est*,—addressed these words. Virg. *Fruî völuptâte*, To enjoy pleasure. Cic. *Fungitur officio*, He performs his duty. Id. *Oppido pötius sunt*. Liv. *Vescitur aurâ*. Virg. *His rebus perfruor*. Cic. *Lægibus abütî*. Id. *Dèfuncti* império. Liv. *Grävi opère perfungimur*. Cic. *O tandem magnis pèlîgi dèfuncti pèriclis*. Virg.

The compounds are *abutor, deutor, perfruor, defungor*, and *perfungor*.

NOTE. *Utor* may take a second ablative, as an apposition or a predicate, like the predicate accusative, (§ 230, R. 2), and may then be translated by the verb *to have*; as, *Ille faciê me ütetur patre*, He shall have in me an indulgent father. Ter.

REMARK. In early writers these verbs sometimes take an accusative; as, *Quam rem mædici ütuntur*. Varr. *Ingénium frui*. Ter. *Datâmes militâre mînus fungens*. Nep. *Gentem aliquam urbem nostram pötüram pütem*. Cic. *Sacras lauros vescar*. Tibull. *In prológis scribendis opëram abütitur*. Ter.—*Pötior* is, also, found with the genitive. See § 220, 4.

II. 1. *Nitor, innitor, fido* and *confido*, may be followed by the ablative without a preposition; as, *Hastâ innixus*. Liv. *Fidère cursu*. Ovid. *Natürâ loci confidébani*. Cæs.

2. *Misceo* with its compounds takes, with the accusative of the object, the ablative of the thing mingled with; as, *Miscère pábula sæle*. Coll. *Aquas nec-täre*. Ovid. *Aër multo calöre admixtus*. Cic.

3. *Assuesco, assuefacio, consuesco, insuesco*, and sometimes *acquiesco*, take either the dative or the ablative of the thing; as, *Aves sanguine et prædâ assuetæ*. Hor. *Nullo officio aut disciplinâ assuefactus*. Cæs. . Cf. § 224.

4. *Vite*: and *epulor*, 'to live or feast upon,' are followed by the ablative; as *Dāpibus epulāmur optimis*. Virg. *Lacte atque pecōre vivunt*. Cæs.

5. *Sto* signifying 'to be filled or covered with,' and also when signifying 'to coast,' is followed by the ablative without a preposition; when signifying 'to persevere in, stick to, abide by,' 'to rest or be fixed on,' it is followed by the ablative either with or without *in*; as, *Jam pulvère cælum stare vident*. Virg.—*Multo sanguine ac vulneribus ea Pēnis victōria stetit*. Liv. *Stare conditionibus*. Cic. *Omnia in Ascānio stat cūra parentis*. Virg.—*Consist*, 'to consist of' or 'to rest upon,' is followed by the ablative either alone or with *ex*, *de*, or *in*; as *Obstat mātēries sōlido corpore*. Lucr. *Homo ex ānimo constat et corpore*. Cic.

REMARK 1. *Fido*, *confido*, *misceo*, *admisceo*, *permisceo*, and *assuesco* often take the dative.

REM. 2. When a preposition is expressed after the above verbs, *sto*, *fido*, *confido*, *mitor*, *inmitor*, and *assuesco* take *in* or *ad*; *acquiesco*, *in*; and *misceo* with its compounds, *cum*.

§ 246. Perfect participles denoting *origin* are often followed by the ablative of the *source*, without a preposition.

Such are *nātus*, *prōgnātus*, *sātus*, *crētus*, *crētus*, *ēditus*, *gēnitus*, *gēnērātus*, *ortus*; to which may be added *oriundus*, descended from.

Thus, *Nāte ded!* O son of a goddess! Virg. *Tantālo prōgnātus*, Descended from Tantalus. Cic. *Sātus Nēreide*, Sprung from a Nereid. Ovid. *Crētus rēge*. Id. *Alcānore crētū*. Virg. *Edite rēgibus*. Hor. *Dūs gēnīte*. Virg. *Argōlīco gēnērātus Alcēmōne*. Ovid. *Ortus nullis mājoribus*. Hor. *Czlesti sēmine oriundū*. Lucr.

REMARK 1. The preposition is also rarely omitted after the verbs *creo*, *gēnēro*, and *nascor*; as, *Ū patre certo nascērēre*. Cic. *Fortes creantur fortibus*. Hor.

REM. 2. After participles denoting origin, the preposition *ex* or *de* is usually joined to the name of the mother; and in a few passages *ex* or *ab* is joined to the name of the father; as, *Prōgnātū ab Dite patre*. Cæs. In speaking of one's ancestors *ab* is frequently used; as, *Plēroque Belgas esse ortos a Germānia*. Id.

REM. 3. Origin from a place or country is generally expressed by a patril adjective; as, *Thrāsýbulus Athēniensis*, Thrasybulus of Athens. Livy often uses *ab*; as, *Turnus Herdōnius ab Ariciā*. Cæsar prefers the ablative alone; as, *On. Magius Crēmōnā*; and in this manner is expressed the tribe to which a person belongs; as, *Q. Verrea Rōmiliā*,—of the Roman tribe.

ABLATIVE OF CAUSE, ETC.

§ 247. Nouns denoting the *cause*, *manner*, *means*, and *instrument*, after adjectives and verbs, are put in the ablative without a preposition.

NOTE. The English prepositions with the ablative of cause, manner, means, and instrument are *by*, *with*, *in*, etc.

1. The *cause*. (1.) Adjectives which have a passive signification, as denoting a state or condition produced by some external cause, may take such cause in the ablative; as,

Campāni fuerunt siperbi bōnitāte agrōrum. Cic. *Animal pābulo latum*. Sen. *Prelīo fessi lassique*, Weary and faint with the battle. Sall. *Hōmīnes agrī grāvi morbo*. Cic.

(2.) Neuter verbs expressing an action, state or feeling of the subject originating in some external cause, may take that cause in the ablative; as,

Intērit fāme, He perished with hu-ger. Laude āliēnā dōlet. Cic. Latro tuā dignitāte. Id. Gaude tuo bōno. Id. Suā victoriā glōriārī. Cæs. Agellōnibus lāborant quercēta. Hor.—So with bene est and the dative; as, Mihi bene erat non piscibus urbe pētītis, sed pullo atque hædo. Hor. Ubi illi bene sit ligno, aquā cālidā, cibo, vestimentis, etc. Plaut.

NOTE 1. After such adjectives and neuter verbs, a preposition with its case often supplies the place of the simple ablative.

NOTE 2. In exclamations of encouragement or approbation, the defective adjective *macte, macti*, either with or without the imperative of *esse* (*esto, este, estote*,) is joined with an ablative of cause, especially with *virtute*.

NOTE 3. After neuter verbs and adjectives denoting emotions, especially those of *care, grief, and sorrow*, the accusative *vicem*, with a genitive or a possessive pronoun, is used, instead of the ablative *vice*, to signify 'for' or 'on account of'; as, *Rēmittimus hoc tibi, ne nostram vicem irascāris*. That you may not be angry on our account. Liv. *Tuam vicem sæpe dōleo, quod*, etc. Cic. *Suam vicem magis anxius, quam ejus, cui auxilium ab se pētibatur*. Liv.

REMARK 1. When the cause is a voluntary agent, it is put in the accusative with the preposition *ob, propter*, or *per*; as, *Non est æquum me propter vos decipi*. Ter. These prepositions, and *a, or ab, de, e* or *ex*, and *præ*, are also sometimes used when the cause is not a voluntary agent; as, *Ob adultērium cæsi*. Virg. *Nec loqui præ mœrōre potuit*. Cic.

REM. 2. (a.) After active verbs, the cause, unless expressed by an ablative in *u* from substantives having no other case; as, *Jussu, rogātō and admōnitū*, is seldom expressed by the simple ablative, but either by a preposition, or by *causā, gratiā, ergo*, etc., with a genitive; as, *Lēgibus propter mētum paret. Cic. Ne ob eam rem ipsos despiceret. Id. Dōnāri virtutis ergo. Id. Si hoc hōnōris mei causā suscepēris. Id. But with causā, etc., the adjective pronoun is commonly used for the corresponding substantive pronoun; as, *Te ābessē meā causā, mōlestē fēro. Cic. Cf. § 211, R. 3, (b.)**

(b.) When the cause is a state of feeling, a circumlocution is often used with a perfect participle of some verb signifying 'to induce'; as, *Cupiditātē ductus, inductus, incitātus, incensus, inflammātus, impulsus, mōtus, captus*, etc. *Mihi bēnēvolentiā ductus tribuēbat omnia. Cic. Livy frequently uses ab in this sense; as, Ab irā, a spe, ab odio*, from anger, hope, hatred.

2. The manner. *Cum* is regularly joined with the ablative of manner, when expressed simply by a noun, not modified by any other word; and also when an adjective is joined with the noun, provided an additional circumstance, and not merely an essential character of the action, is to be expressed. Thus:

Cum vōluptātē āliquē audire. Verres Lampsācum vēnit cum magnā cālāmitātē civitātis. Cic. Hence also when the connection between the subject and the noun denoting the attribute is only external; as, *Procedere cum veste purpureā*; in distinction from *Nūdis pēdibus incēdere*; *Aperto capite sedere*, etc., which express circumstances or attributes essential to the subject.

But *mōdus, ratiō, mos, ritus*, etc., signifying manner, never take *cum*, and it is omitted in some expressions with other substantives; as, *Hoc mōdo scripsi; Constituerunt quā ratiōne agerētur; Mōre bestiārum vagāri; Latrōnum ritu vivere; Equo ānlino fēro; Maximā fide amicitias coluit. Summā æquitātē res constituit; Viam incēdibili celeritātē confēcūt; Librum inagnā cūrā diligentiāque scripsit*; the action of the verb being intimately connected with the circumstance expressed by the ablative. So in some expressions with substantives alone; as, *Silentio præterire or facere āliquīd; Lēge agere; Jūre and injuriā facere; Magistrātus vitio creatus; Recte et ordine fit*.

REM. 3. The manner is also sometimes denoted by *de* or *ex* with the ablative as, *De or ex industriā*. On purpose. Liv. *Ex integro*. Anew. Qui. t.

3. The *means* and *instrument*. An ablative is joined with verbs of every kind, and also with adjectives of a passive signification, to express the means or instrument; as,

Amicos observantiā, rem parsimoniā retinuit, He retained his friends by attention, his property by frugality. Cic. *Auro ostrūque decōri*. Virg. *Ægrescū mēdendo*. Id. *Cornibus lauri, apri dentibus, morsu leōnes se tūtantur*. Cic. *Cæcis est virgis*. Id. *Trabs saucia sēcūri*. Ovid. For the ablative of the means after verbs of *filling*, etc., see § 249, I.

REM. 4. When the means is a person, it is seldom expressed by the simple ablative, but either by *per*, or by the ablative *opérā* with a genitive or a possessive pronoun; as, *meā, tuā, suā, opérā*, which are equivalent to *per me, per te, per se*, and denote both good and bad services. *Bénéficio meo*, etc., is used of good results only; as, *Bénéficio meo patres sunt*. Sall. But persons are sometimes considered as involuntary agents, and as such expressed by the ablative without a preposition; as, *Servos, quibus silvas publicas depopulātus erat*. Cic.—When *per* is used to express the means, it is connected with external concurring circumstances, rather than with the real means or instrument. Hence we always say *vi oppidum cepit*, but *per vim ei bona eripuit*.

REM. 5. The material instrument is always expressed by the ablative without a preposition; as, *Conficere cervum sagittis; gladio aliquem vulnerare; trahere pectus ferro*.

§ 248. The ablative is used with passive verbs to denote the *means* or *agent* by which any thing is effected, and which in the active voice is expressed by the nominative. This ablative is used either with *ab* or without it, according as it is a person or a thing.

I. The *voluntary agent* of a verb in the passive voice is put in the ablative with *a* or *ab*; as,

(In the active voice,) *Clodius me diligit*, Clodius loves me (Cic.); (in the passive,) *A Clodio diligor*, I am loved by Clodius. *Laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis*. Hor.

REMARK 1. (1.) The general word for persons, after verbs in the passive voice, is often understood; as, *Próbítus laudatur*, scil. *ab hominibus*. Juv. So after the passive of neuter verbs; as, *Discurritur*. Virg. *Toto certatum est corpore regni*. Id. Cf. § 141, R. 2.

(2.) The agent is likewise often understood, when it is the same as the subject of the verb, and the expression is then equivalent to the active voice with a reflexive pronoun, or to the middle voice in Greek; as, *Quam omnes in cuncti genere scelerum voluntentur*, scil. *a se*. Cic.

REM. 2. Neuter verbs, also, are sometimes followed by an ablative of the voluntary agent with *a* or *ab*; as,

M. Marcellus perit ab Annibale, M. Marcellus was killed by Hannibal. Plin. *Ne vir ab hoste cūdat*. Ovid.

REM. 3. The preposition is sometimes omitted; as, *Nec conjūge captus*. Ovid. *Cōlitur linigēra turbā*. Id. *Pōreat meis excisus Argivis*. Hor.

For the dative of the agent after verbs in the passive voice, and participles in *dus*, see § 225, II. and III.

II. The *involuntary agent* of a verb in the passive voice, or of a neuter verb, is put in the ablative without a preposition, as the cause, means, or instrument; as, *Maximo dōlōre conficior*. Cic. *Frangi cupiditate*. Id. *Æacides tālo jacet*. Bector. Virg.

NOTE. The involuntary agent is sometimes personified, and takes *a* or *ab*; as, *A voluptatibus deseri.* Cic. *A naturâ datum homini vivendi curriculum.* Id. *Vici a voluptate.* Id. *Victus a labore.* Id.

§ 249. I. A noun denoting the means, by which the action of a verb is performed, is put in the ablative after verbs signifying to affect in any way, to fill, furnish, load, array, equip, endow, adorn, reward, enrich, and many others.

REMARK 1. This rule includes such verbs as *afficio, aspergo, conspergo, inspergo, respergo, compleo, expleo, impleo, oppleo, repleo, suppleo, cûmulo, farcio, refercio, edisio, exaltio, satûro, stipio, consitipo, obruo, onero, augeo, induo, vestio, armo, orno, circumdo, circumfundo, mactio, decuplito, instruo, imbuo, dono, impertio, remanero, honesto, honoro, etc.*; as,

Terrora implentur Africa, Africa is filled with terror. Sil. *Instruere epulis mensas,* They furnished the tables with food. Ovid. *Ut ejus animum his opinionibus imbueret,* That you should imbue his mind with these sentiments. Cic. *Naves onerant auro,* They load the ships with gold. Virg. *Cumulat altaria donis* He heaps the altars with gifts. Id. *Terra se gramine vestit,* The earth clothes itself with grass. Id. *Mollibus ornabat cornua sertis.* Id. *Multo cibo et potione completi.* Cic. *Libros puerilibus fabulis referebat.* Id. *Satiari delectatione non possum.* Id. *Homines saturati honoribus.* Id. *Senectus stipita studiis juventutis.* Id. *Me tanto honore honestas.* Plaut. *Equis Africam decuplavit.* Colum. *Studium tuum nulla me nova voluptate affecit.* Cic. *Terram nox obruit umbra.* Lucr.

REM. 2. Several verbs denoting to fill, instead of the ablative, sometimes take a genitive. See § 220, 3.

REM. 3. The active verbs *induo, dono, impertio, aspergo, inspergo, circumdo, and circumfundo,* instead of the ablative of the thing with the accusative of the person, sometimes take an accusative of the thing, and a dative of the person; as, *Cui quum Deianira tunicam induisset.* Cic. *Donare munera civibus.* In the earliest writers *dono*, like *condono*, has sometimes two accusatives or an accusative of the person with the infinitive.

II. A noun denoting that in accordance with which any thing is, or is done, is often put in the ablative without a preposition; as,

Nostro more, According to our custom. Cic. *Instituto suo Cæsar copias suas eduxit,* According to his practice. Cæs. *Id factum consilio meo,*—by my advice. Ter. *Pacem fecit his conditionibus,*—on these conditions. Nep.

NOTE. The prepositions *de, ex, pro,* and *secundum* are often expressed with such nouns; as, *Næque est facturus quidquam nisi de meo consilio.* Cic. *Ex consuetudine aliquid facere.* Plin. Ep. *Decet quidquid agas, agere pro viris.* Cic. *Secundum naturam vivere.* Id.

III. The ablative denoting accompaniment, is usually joined with *cum*; as,

Vagantur Igentes cum conjugibus et liberis, Needy, we wander with our wives and children. Cic. *Sæpe admirari soleo cum hoc C. Lælio.* Id. *Jilium cum his ad te literis misi.* Id. *Ingressus est cum gladio.* Id. *Romam veni cum febris.* Cum occasu solis copias educere,—as soon as the sun set.

REMARK. But *cum* is sometimes omitted before words denoting military and naval forces, when limited by an adjective; as, *Ad castra Cæsaris omnibus copiis contenderunt.* Cæs. *Inde toto exercitu profectus.* Liv. *Eodem decem navibus C. Furius venit.* Liv. And sometimes in military language *cum* is omitted, when accompanying circumstances are mentioned, and not persons; as *Castra clamore incendunt.*

§ 250. 1. A noun, adjective, or verb, may be followed by the ablative, denoting in what respect their signification is taken; as,

Pietate filius, consilio parens, In affection a son, in counsel a parent. Cic. *Reges nomine magis quam imperio*, Kings in name rather than in authority. Nep. *(Pyrridum nomine Bibraz)*. Cæs.—*Jure peritus*, Skilled in law. Cic. *Anxius animo*, Anxious in mind. Tac. *Pedibus ager*, Lane in his feet. Sall. *Crine ruber, nigro ore*. Mart. *Fronte latus*. Tac. *Majore natu*. Cic. *Prudentia non inferior, sed vero etiam superior*. Id. *Maximus natu*. Liv.—*Animo angus*, To be troubled in mind. Cic. *Contrémisco tota mente et omnibus artibus*, I am agitated in my whole mind and in every limb. Id. *Captus mente*, Affected in mind, i. e. deprived of reason. Id. *Altro oculo capitur*. Liv. *Ingenii laude floruit*. Cic. *Illere nobilitate*. Tac. *Animoque et corpore torpet*. Hor.

REMARK. This may be called the *ablative of limitation*, and denotes the relation expressed in English by 'in respect of,' 'in regard to,' 'as to,' or 'in.'—Respecting the genitive of limitation after adjectives, see § 218;—after verbs, § 220, 1; and respecting the accusative of limitation, see § 231, R. 5; § 232, (3.); and § 234, II.

2. (1.) Adjectives of plenty or want are sometimes limited by the ablative; as,

Domus plena servis, A house full of servants. Juv. *Dives agris*, Rich in land. Hor. *Ferox sæculum bonis artibus*. Plin.—*Inops verbis*, Deficient in words. Cic. *Orba fratribus*, Destitute of brothers. Ovid. *Viduum artibus solum*. Colum. *Nudus agris*. Hor. For the genitive after adjectives of plenty and want, see § 218, R. 3-5.

(2.) Verbs signifying to abound, and to be destitute, are followed by the ablative; as,

Scântem belluis pontum, The sea abounding in monsters. Hor. *Urbs redundat militibus*, The city is full of soldiers. Auct. ad Her. *Villa abundat porco, hædo, agno, gallinâ, lacte, cæseo, melle*. Cic.—*Virum qui pecuniâ egeat*, A man who is in want of money. Id. *Cærere culpâ*, To be free from fault. Id. *Mea adolescentia indiget illorum bonâ existimatione*. Id. *Abundat audaciâ, consilio et ratione deficitur*. Id.

REMARK 1. To this rule belong *abundo, exabero, redundo, scæteo, affluo, circumfluo, diffluo, superfluo, suppedito, valeo, vigeo*;—*cæreo, egeo, indigeo, vaco, deficior, destitutor*, etc.

REM. 2. The *genitive*, instead of the ablative, sometimes follows certain verbs signifying to abound or to want. See § 220, 3.

REM. 3. To do any thing with a person or thing, is expressed in Latin by *facere* with *de*; as, *Quid de Tulliolâ meâ fiet?* Cic; and more frequently by the simple ablative, or the dative; as, *Quid hoc homine or huic homini faciatis?* What can you do with this man? Cic. *Nescit quid faciat auro*,—what he shall do with the gold. Plaut. *Quid me fiat parvi pendis*, You care little what becomes of me. Ter.—*Sum* is occasionally used in the same manner; as, *Mitum ceperunt quidnam se futurum esset*,—what would become of them. Liv.

✱ § 251. A noun denoting that of which any thing is deprived, or from which it is freed, removed, or separated, is often put in the ablative without a preposition.

This construction occurs after verbs signifying to *deprive, free, deliver, drive away, remove, depart*, and others which imply *separation*.

NOTE. The principal verbs of this class are *arceo*, *pello*, *dēpello*, *expello*, *ab-āco*, *interdico*, *dēfendo*, *dēturbo*, *dēficio*, *ēficio*, *absterreo*, *dēterreo*, *mō. eo*, *āmōreo*, *dēmōreo*, *rēmōreo*, *sēcerno*, *prōhibeo*, *sēpāro*, *exclūdo*, *interclūdo*, *ādeo*, *ezeo*, *cēdo*, *dēcēdo*, *discēdo*, *dēsisto*, *ēvādō*, *abstīneo*, *spoliō*, *privo*, *orbo*, *libēro*, *expēdiō*, *luzo*, *nūdo*, *solvō*, *exsolvo*, *exōnēro*, *lēvo*, *purgo*, to which may be added the adjectives *liber*, *immānis*, *pārus*, *vācuus*, and *aliēnus*; as,

Nūdantur arbōres fōliis. The trees are stripped of leaves. Plin. *Hoc me libēra metu*. Free me from this fear. Ter. *Tūne eam philōsophiam sēquere, quæ spoliāt nos iūdicio, privāt approbātiōne, orbat sensibus?* Cic. *Solvit se Teucria luctu*. Virg. *Te illis sēdibus arcēbit*. Cic. *Q. Varium pellere possessiōnibus cōnātus est*. Id. *Omnes tribu rēmōti*. Liv. *Lēvare se sere aliēno*. Cic. *Me lēves chōri sēcernunt pōpulo*. Hor. *Antinus omni libēr cūrā et angōre*. Cic. *Utrūque hōmīne aliēnissimum*. Id. When *aliēnus* signifies 'averse' or 'hostile to,' it takes the ablative with *ab*, or rarely the dative; as, *Id dicit, quod illi causæ maxime est aliēnum*. Id. In the sense of 'unsuited,' it may also be joined with the genitive; as, *Quis aliēnum patet ejus esse dignitātis?* Id.—*Alius* too, in analogy with adjectives and verbs of separation, sometimes takes an ablative; as, *Nēve patēs aliū sapiente bōnōque beatū*. Hor.; but this may also be referred to the ablative after comparatives. Cf. § 256, R. 14.

REMARK 1. Most verbs of depriving and separating are more or less frequently followed by *ab*, *de*, or *ex*, with the ablative of the thing, and always by *ab* with the ablative of the person; as, *Tu Jūpter, hunc a tuis āris arcēbis*. Cic. *Præsidium ex arce pēpulerunt*. Nep. *Aquam de agro pellere*. Plin. *Ex ingrātā civitatē cēdere*. Cic. *Arcem ab incendio libēravit*. Id. *Solvēre belluam ex cātēnis*. Auct. ad Her.—*Sēdes rēmōtas a Germānis*. Cæs. *Se ab Etruscis sēcernere*. Liv.

REM. 2. *Arceo*, in the poets, sometimes takes the dative, see § 224, R. 2, and sometimes an infinitive; as, *Plāgamque sēdere cēdendo arcēbat*. Ovid.—*Prōhibeo* and *dēfendo* take either the accusative of the person or thing to be defended, with the ablative of the thing to be warded off—or the reverse—*āliquem* or *āliquid a pēriculo*, or *pēriculum ab āliquo*. They are also sometimes construed with the dative, see § 224, R. 2, and sometimes with infinitive or subjunctive clauses. *Prōhibeo* has rarely two accusatives; as, *Id te Jūpter prōhibessit*. Plaut.; or poetically the accusative and genitive; as, *Captos prōhibere Penos āquillæ*. Sil.—*Interdico* takes the person either in the accusative or the dative, and the thing in the ablative, *āliquem* or *ālicui* aliqūā re; as, *Quibus quum āquā et igni interdixissent*. Cæs.—Instead of the ablative, a subjunctive clause with *ne*, and more rarely with *ut*, sometimes follows *interdico*.—*Absum*, in like manner, takes the ablative with *ab*, and sometimes the dative; as, *Curtas nescio quā semper ābest rei*. Hor. Cf. § 224, R. 1.—*Abdico* takes sometimes an ablative, and sometimes an accusative of the thing renounced; as, *Abdicōre se māgistrātū*. Cic. *Abdicōre māgistrātū*. Sall. In Plautus, *circumdico*, to cheat, takes the ablative of the thing. *Interclūdo*, instead of an ablative of the thing with an accusative of the person, sometimes takes an accusative of the thing and a dative of the person; as, *Itinērum angustia multitudine fugam interclūserant*. Cæs.: and, instead of the ablative of the thing, a subjunctive clause with *quōminus* occurs: *Interclūdō dōlōre, quōminus ad te plūra scribam*. Cic.

REM. 3. Verbs which signify to *distinguish*, to *differ*, and to *disagree*, are generally construed with *ab*, but sometimes, especially in the poets, with the ablative alone.

NOTE. Verbs signifying to distinguish, etc., are *distinguo*, *discerno*, *sēcerno*, *diffēro*, *discrepo*, *dissideo*, *disto*, *dissentio*, *discorbo*, *āshorreo*, *aliēno*, and *abaliēno*.—*Dissentio*, *dissideo*, *discrepo*, and *discordo* are also construed with *cum*.—The verbs which signify to *differ* are sometimes construed with the dative; as, *Distat infido scurræ amicus*. Hor., and in like manner the adjective *dīversus*; as, *Nihil est tam Lysiae dīversum, quam Isocrātes*. Quint.

ABLATIVE OF PRICE.

§ 252. The *price* or *value* of a thing is put in the ablative, when it is a definite sum, or is expressed by a substantive; as,

Quum te trécentis talentis régi Cotto vendidisses. When you had sold yourself to king Cottus for three hundred talents. Cic. *Vendidi hic auro patriam.* This one sold his country for gold. Virg. *Cibus uno asse vendis.* Plin. *Constitit quadringentis millibus.* Varr. *Denis in diem assibus cœnæ et corpus (milium) aestimari.* Tac. *Lævi mōmento aestimare.* Cæs. *Istuc verbum vile est viginti minis.* Plaut. *Asse cærum est.* Sen. Ep.

REMARK 1. The verbs which take an ablative of price or value are (1) *aestimo, dūco, facio, fio, habeo, pendo, puto, deputo, taxo*: (2) *emo, mercor, vendo, do, venio, sto, consto, prosto, conduco, loco, edeo, luo, and liceo*.—To these must be added others, which express some act or enjoyment for which a certain price is paid; as, *Lavor quadrante. Triginta millibus Cælius habitat.* Cic. *Vix drachmis est obœnatus decem.* Ter. *Dœco talento,* etc. So *esse* in the sense 'to be worth'; as, *Sextante sal in Italiâ erat.*

REM. 2. Respecting the genitive of price or value, when expressed in a general or indefinite manner, see § 214.

REM. 3. The price of a thing, contrary to the general rule, is often expressed indefinitely by a neuter adjective; as, *magno, permagno, parvo, tantulo, plure, minimo, plurimo, vili, viliori, vilissimo, nimio,* etc.; as, *Plure venit.* Cic. *Conduxi non magno domum.* Id. These adjectives refer to some noun understood, as *pretio, ære,* and the like, which are sometimes expressed; as, *Parvo pretio ea vendidisse.* Cic.—The adverbs *bene, pulchre, recte, male, cære,* etc., sometimes take the place of the genitive or ablative of price; as, *Bene emere; recte vendere; optime vendere,* etc.

REM. 4. Varro has used *valeo* with the accusative; as, *Denarii cæti, quod denos aris valebant.*

REM. 5. *Muto* and its compounds, *commuto* and *permuto*, are commonly construed like verbs of selling, the thing parted with being put in the accusative, and the thing received in exchange for it, in the ablative; as, *Chœniam glandem pingui mutavit aristâ.* Virg. But these cases are often reversed, so that the thing received is put in the accusative and the thing given for it in the ablative; as, *Cur valle permutem Sabina divitias operosiores?* Hor.—Sometimes in this construction *cum* is joined with the ablative.

ABLATIVE OF TIME.

§ 253. A noun denoting the *time at* or *within* which any thing is said to be, or to be done, is put in the ablative without a preposition; as,

Die quinto accessit. He died on the fifth day. Nep. *Hoc tempore.* At this time. Cic. *Tertiâ vigiliâ eruptionem fecerunt.* They made a sally at the third watch. Cæs. *Ut hieme naviges.* That you should sail in the winter. Cic. *Proximo triennio omnes gentes subegit.* Nep. *Agamemnon cum universâ Græciâ vis decem annis unam cepit urbem.* Nep.

NOTE 1. The English expression 'by day' is rendered in Latin either by *interdiu* or *die*; 'by night,' by *noctu* or *nocte*; and 'in the evening,' by *vespere* or *vesperi*; see § 82, Exc. 5, (a.) *Ludis* is used for *in tempore ludorum*; and *Saturnaliibus, Lutinis, gladiatoriibus,* for *ludis Saturnaliibus,* etc. Other nouns not properly expressing time are used in that sense in the ablative either with or without *in*, as *initio, principio, adventu* and *discessu alcæjus, comitiis, iudicio, bello, pace,* etc.; or *in initio,* etc. But *bello* is more common without *in*, if it is

joined with an adjective or a genitive; as, *Bello Punico secundo, bello Lattinorum*; and so, also, *pugna Cannensi*. So we say in *pueritiâ*, but omit in with an adjective; as, *extrēmâ pueritiâ*. *In* is very rarely used with nouns expressing a certain space of time; as, *annus, dies, hōra*, etc., for the purpose of denoting the time of an event. *In tempore* signifies either 'in distress,' or 'in time,' i. e. 'at the right time'; but in both cases *tempore* alone is used, and *tempore* in the sense of 'early' has even become an adverb, an earlier form of which was *tempori* or *tempēri*, whose comparative is *tempērius*.

REMARK 1. When a period is marked by its distance before or after another fixed time, it may be expressed by *ante* or *post* with either the accusative or the ablative.—(a.) The preposition is regularly placed before the accusative, but after the ablative. If an adjective is used, the preposition is often placed between the adjective and the noun. In this connection the ordinal as well as the cardinal numbers may be used. Hence the English phrase 'after three years,' or 'three years after,' may be expressed in these eight ways; *post tres annos, tribus annis post; post tertium annum, tertio anno post; tres post annos, tribus post annis; tertium post annum, tertio post anno*.

(b.) When *ante* or *post* stands last, an accusative may be added to denote the time before or after which any thing took place; as, *Multis annis post decemviro*. Cic. *So Consul factus est annis post Rōmam conditam trēcentis duobus*.

NOTE 2. *Post* and *ante* sometimes precede the ablatives, as *ante annis octo; post paucis diebus*; and also before such ablatives as are used adverbially, as *post aliquanto; ante paulo*.

NOTE 3. *Quam* and a verb are sometimes added to *post* and *ante* in all the forms above specified; e. g. *tribus annis postquam vēnerat; post tres annos quam vēnerat; tertio anno postquam vēnerat; post annum tertium quam vēnerat*, etc.; all of which expressions signify 'three years after he had come.' Sometimes *post* is omitted; as, *tertio anno quam vēnerat*.

NOTE 4. Instead of *postquam*, 'after,' we may use *ex quo, quum*, or a relative agreeing with the preceding ablative; as, *Ipse octo diebus, quibus has līteras dābam, cum Lēpidi cōpias me conjungam*; i. e. in eight days after the date of this letter. Planc. in Cic. Fam. *Mors Sex. Rosci quatrīdūo, quo is occisus est, Chrysoḡono nuntiātur*,—four days after he had been killed. Cic. *Quem trīdūo, quum has dābam līteras, expectābam*,—three days after the date of this letter. Planc. in Cic. In such cases *in* is sometimes joined with the ablative; as, *In diebus paucis, quibus hæc acta sunt, moritur*. Ter.

REM. 2. The length of time before the present moment may be expressed by *abhinc* with the accusative, and, less frequently, the ablative; as, *Quæstor fuisti abhinc annos quatuordecim*. Cic. *Cōmītis jam abhinc triginta diebus habētis*. Id. The same is also expressed by *ante* with the pronoun *hic*; as, *ante hos sex menses maledixisti mihi*,—six months ago. Phæd. *Ante* is sometimes used instead of *abhinc*: and the length of time before is sometimes expressed by the ablative joined with *hic* or *ille*; as, *Paucis his diebus, or paucis illis diebus*,—a few days ago.

REM. 3. The time at which any thing is done, is sometimes expressed by the reuter accusative *id*, with a genitive; as, *Venit id temporis*. Cic. So with a preposition; *Ad id diēi*. Gell. See § 212, R. 2.

REM. 4. (a.) The time at or within which any thing is done, is sometimes, with personal subjects, expressed by *de*, with the ablative; as, *De tertiâ vigiliâ ad hostes contendit*,—in the third watch. Cæs. *Ut jugulent homines surgunt de nocte lūtrōnes*. Hor. So, also, with *sub*; as, *Ne sub ipsâ præfectione milites oppidum irrumperent*,—at the very time of his departure. Cæs. *Sub adventu Romanorum*, While the Romans were arriving. Id.

(b.) The time within which any thing occurs, is also sometimes expressed by *intra* with the accusative; as, *Dimidiam partem nationum subegit intra viginti dies*. Plaut. *Intra decimum diem, quam Phēras vēnerat*. In less than ten days after. Liv

REM. 5. The time within which a thing happens, is often expressed by the ablative with *in*; especially (a) in connection with numerals; as, *Bis in diē aditūrum fieri*; *vix ter in anno nuntium audire*; and (b), as in the use of *intra*, to denote that the event happened before the time specified had fully expired.

REM. 6. Instead of *in pueritiā, adolescentiā, iuventute, senectute*, etc., in stating the age at which a person performed any action, the concretes *puer, adolescens, iuvenis, senex*, etc., are commonly joined to the verb; as, *Cn. Pompeius, adolescens se et patrem consilio servavit*.—So, also, adjectives ending in *enarius* are sometimes used in stating the number of years a person has lived; as, *Cicero sexagēnarius*.

For the ablative denoting duration of time, see § 236.

ABLA TIVE OF PLACE.

§ 254. The name of a town *in which* any thing is said to be, or to be done, if of the third declension or plural number, is put in the ablative without a preposition; as,

Alexander Bābylōne est mortuus, Alexander died at Babylon. Cic. *Interritus mēlum*.—*Thēbis nutritus an Argis*,—whether brought up at Thebes or at Argos. Hor. *Nātus Tibūre vel Gābiis*. Id.

REMARK 1. 'In the country' is expressed by *rūre*, or more commonly by *rūri*, without a preposition; as, *Pater filium rūri habitare iussit*. Cic. With an adjective only *rūre* is used; as, *Interdum nāgāris rūre pāterno*. Hor. Cf. § 221, N.

REM. 2. (a.) The preposition *in* is sometimes expressed with names of towns; as, *In Philippis quidam nunciavit*. Suet.

(b.) Names of towns of the first and second declension, and singular number, and also *dōmus* and *hūmus*, are in like manner sometimes put in the ablative without *in*. See § 221, R. 2 and R. 3.—So, also, *terrā mārīque*, by land and by sea. *In* is also frequently omitted with *lōco* and *lōcis*, especially when joined with an adjective and having the meaning of 'occasion'; as, *Hoc lōco, multis lōcis*, etc.—*Libro* joined with an adjective, as *hoc, primo*, etc., is used without *in* when the whole book is meant, and with *in* when only a portion is referred to. An ablative of place joined with *tōto, tōtā, tōtis*, is generally used without *in*; as, *Urbe tōtā gemitus fuit*. Cic. *Tōtā Asiā vagatur*. Id. *Tōto mārī*. Id. But in such cases *in* is sometimes used. So *cunctā Asiā*. Liv.

REM. 3. Before the names of countries, of nations used for those of countries, and of all other places in which any thing is said to be or to be done, except those of towns, and excepting also the phrases specified in the first and second remarks, the preposition *in* is commonly used; as, *Iphicrātes in Thrāciā vixit*, Chares in Sigēo. Nep. *Rūre ego viventem, tu dicis in urbe beatum*. Hor. *Asio hoc fieri in Græciā*. Plaut. In Bactriānis Sogdiānisque urbes condidit. *Lacus in urbe fuit*. Virg. But it is sometimes omitted by writers of every class and period; as, *Mīlites stātois castris habēbat*. Sall. *Magnis in laudibus fuit tōtā Græciā*. Nep. *Populi sensus maxime theātro et spectāculis perspectus est*. Cic. *Pompeius se oppido tenet*. Id. In the poets and later prose writers this omission is of very frequent occurrence not only with names of towns but with ablatives of all nouns answering to the question, where? as, *Nāvita puppe sedens*. Ovid. *Ibam forte Viā Sacrā*. Hor. *Silvisque agrisque viscae corpōra fada jacent*. Ovid. *Mēdio alveo concursus est*. Liv.—*Fōris*, out at the door, abroad, is properly an ablative of place; as, *Fōris cenat*. Cic. Cf. § 237, R. 5, (c.)

§ 255. 1. After verbs expressing or implying motion, the name of a town *whence* the motion proceeds, is put in the ablative, without a preposition; as,

Brundisio *præfecti sumus*, We departed from Brundisium. Cic. *Diogenes tyrannus Syracusis expulsus Corinthi pueros docebat*. Id. *Demétratus Tarquinio Corintho fugit*. Id. *Accēpi tuas litéras dātas Placentiā*. Id. *Interim Rōmā pō. litéras certior fit*; scil. *dātas* or *missas*. Sall. J. 82. So, also, after a verbal noun; as, *Narbōne rēditus*. Cic.

REMARK 1. The ablatives *dōmo*, *hūmo*, and *rūre* or *rūri*, are used, like names of towns, to denote the place whence motion proceeds. as,

Dōmo præfectus, Having set out from home. Nep. *Surgit hūmo iuēnis*, The youth rises from the ground. Ovid. *Rūre huc advēnit*. Ter. *Si rūrī sēnit*. Id. Virgil uses *domo* with *unde*; as, *Qui gēnus? unde dōmo?* and Livy instead of *dōmo abesse*, has *esse ab dōmo*. With an adjective, *rūre*, and not *rūri*, must be used.

REM. 2. With names of towns and *dōmus* and *hūmus*, when answering the question 'whence?' *ab*, *ex*, or *de*, is sometimes used; as, *Ab Alexandrii præfectus*. Cic. *Ex dōmo*. Id. *De vitifera vēnisse Viennā*. Mart. *Ab hūmo*. Virg.

REM. 3. (a.) With other names of places whence motion proceeds, *ab*, *ex*, or *de*, is commonly expressed; as, *Me a portu præmisit*. Plaut. *Ex Asiā transis in Europam*. Curt. *Ex castris præfiscuntur*. Cæs. *De Pomptino*, scil. *prædio*. Cic.—So, also, before names of nations used for those of countries; as, *Ex Mēdis ad adversariōrum hibernacula pervēnit*. Nep.

(b.) But the preposition is sometimes omitted; as, *Litræ Mæcēdoniā allata*. Liv. *Classis Cypro advēnit*. Curt. *Cessissent loco*. Liv. *Ni cte vicis et castellis proximis subvenitum foret*. Id. *Ite sacris, præpērate sacris, laurumque capillis pōnte*. Ovid. *Finibus omnes præstluere suis*. Virg. *Advolvunt ingentes montibus ornos*. Id. This omission of the preposition is most common in the poets and later prose writers.

2. The place *by*, *through*, or *over* which, after verbs of motion, commonly follows *per*; but frequently also it is put in the ablative without a preposition; as,

Per Thēbas iter fēcit. Nep. *Exercitum vādo transducit*. Cæs. *His pontibus pābūlatum mittēbat*. Id. *Tribūni militum portā Collinā urbem intrāvēre sub signis, mediāque urbe agmine in Aventinum pergunt*. Liv. *Lēgiōnes Penninis Cottianisque Alpibus, pars monte Graio, trādūcuntur*. Tac. *Equites viā breviorē præmisi*. Cic.

ABLATIVE AFTER COMPARATIVES.

§ 256. 1. When two objects are compared by means of the comparative degree, a conjunction, as *quam*, *atque*, etc., is sometimes expressed, and sometimes omitted.

2. The comparative degree, when *quam* is omitted, is followed by the ablative of that with which the comparison is made; as,

Nihil est virtūte formōsius, Nothing is more beautiful than virtue. Cic. *Quis C. Lælio cōmior?* Who is more courteous than C. Lælius? Id.

REMARK 1. The person or thing with which the subject of a proposition is compared, is usually put in the ablative; as,

Sidēre pulchrior ille est, tu levior cortice. Hor. *Vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum*. Id. *Tullus Hostilius ferocior Rōmulo fuit*. Liv. *Lacrimā nihil citius arescit*. Cic. *Quid magis est durum saxo, quid mollius undā?* Ovid. *Hoc nemo fuit minus ineptus*. Ter. *Albanum, Macēnas, sive Falerium te magis apollitis delectat*. Hor.

REM. 2. An object with which a person or thing addressed is compared, is also put in the ablative; as, *O fons Bandusia splendidiôr vitro!* Hor.

REM. 3. Sometimes the person or thing with which the subject of a proposition is compared, instead of following it in the ablative, is connected with it by *quam*, and it is then put in the same case as the subject, whether in the nominative or the accusative; as, *Oratio quam hâbitus fuit miserabiliôr.* Cic. *Affirmo nullam esse laudem ampliorem quam eam.* Id. So, also, when an ablative in the case absolute takes the place of the subject; as, *Eodem* (scil. *dâce*) *plura, quam grægario milite, tolerante.* Tac.

REM. 4. If the person or thing which is compared with any object is neither the subject of the sentence nor the person addressed, *quam* is commonly used, and the object which follows it is then put in the nominative with *sum*, and sometimes in an oblique case to agree with the object with which it is compared; as, *Meliorem, quam ego sum, suppono tibi.* Plaut. *Ego hominem callidorem vidi neminem quam Phormionem.* Ter. *Adventus hostium fuit agris, quam urbi terribiliôr.* Liv. *Omnes fontes aestate, quam hieme, sunt gelidiores.* Plin. *Themistoclis nomen, quam Solonis, est illustrius.* Cic.—The following example illustrates both the preceding constructions:—*Ut tibi multo majori, quam Africanus fuit, me non multo minorem quam Lælium facile et in republicâ et in civitâ adjunctione esse patiâre.* Cic.

REM. 5. (a.) The person or thing with which the object of an active verb is compared, though usually connected with it by *quam*, (R. 4.) is sometimes put in the ablative, especially in the poets, and frequently also even in prose, if the object is a pronoun, particularly a relative pronoun; as, *Attalo, quo graviorem inimicum non habui, sororem dedit.* He gave his sister to Attalus, than whom, etc. Curt. *Hoc nihil gratius facere potes.* Cic. *Causam enim suscepisti antiquiorem memoriâ tuâ.* Id. *Ezegi monumentum ære perennius.* Hor. *Cur olim sanguine viperino cautius vitas?* Id. *Quid prius dicam solitis parentis laudibus?* Id. *Majora viribus audes.* Virg. *Nullam sacrâ vite prius severis arborem.* Hor. *Nullus his mallem ludos speciosius.* Id. § 178, 8.

(b.) The ablative instead of *quam* is never used with any other oblique case except the accusative, but *quam* is sometimes found, even where the ablative might have been used; as, *Melior tutiorque est certa pax quam sperata victória.* Liv. After *quam*, if the verb cannot be supplied from the preceding sentence, *est, fuit*, etc., must be added; as, *Hæc verba sunt M. Varronis, quam fuit Claudius, doctioris.* Gall. *Drusum Germanicum minorem natu, quam ipse erat, fratrem amavit.* Sen.

REM. 6. (a.) *Minus, plus*, and *amplius* with numerals, and with other words denoting a certain measure or a certain portion of a thing, are used either with or without *quam*, generally as indeclinable words, without influence upon the construction, but merely to modify the number; as, *Non plus quam quatuor millia effugerunt, not effugit.* Liv. *Pictores antiqui non sunt usi plus quam quatuor coloribus, not pluribus.* Cic.

(b.) *Quam* is frequently omitted with all cases; as, *Minus duo millia hominum ex tanto exercitu effugerunt.* Liv. *Milites Romani sæpe plus dimidiati mensis cibaria ferebant.* Cic. *Quam plus annum cæger fuisset.* Liv. *Sedecim non amplius eo anno legionibus defensus imperium est.* Id.

(c.) These comparatives, as in the preceding example, are sometimes inserted between the numeral and its substantive, and sometimes, when joined with a negative, they follow both, as a sort of apposition; as, *Quinque millia armatorum, non amplius, relictum erat præsidium*,—a garrison of five thousand soldiers, not more. Liv. So, also, *longius*; *Cæsar certior est factus, magnas Gallorum copias non longius millia passuum octo ab hibernis suis abfuisse.* Cæs. See § 236.

(d.) The ablative is sometimes used with these as with other comparatives; as, *Dies triginta aut plus eo in navi fui.* Ter. *Triennio amplius.* Cic. *Horâ amplius moriebantur.* Id. *Ne longius triduo ab castris abest.* Cæs. *Apud Sæuros non longius anno remanere uno in loco incolende causâ licet.* Id. *Quam initio non amplius duobus millibus habuisset.* Sall.

REM. 7. *Quam* is in like manner sometimes omitted, without a change of case, after *māior*, *minor*, and some other comparatives; as, *Obiides ne minores octōnum dēnum annōrum neu māiores quīnum quādrāgēnum*,... of not less than eighteen, nor more than forty-five years of age. Liv. *Ex urbēno exercitu, qui minores quīngue et trīginta annis erant, in naves impositi sunt.* The genitive and ablative, in these and similar examples, are to be referred to § 211, R. 6. *Longius ab urbe mille passuum.* Liv. *Annos nātas māgis quādrāginta.* Cic.

REM. 8. When the second member of a comparison is an infinitive or a clause, *quam* is always expressed; as, *Nihil est in dicendo mājus quam ut faveat frātōri auditor.* Cic.

REM. 9. Certain nouns, participles, and adjectives,—as *opiniōne*, *spe*, *expectatiōne*, *fide*,—*dicto*, *sōlto*,—*æquo*, *crēdibili*, *necessario*, *vēro*, and *iusto*,—are used in a peculiar manner in the ablative after comparatives; as, *Opiniōne cēlērūs ventūrus esse dicitur*,—sooner than is expected. Cæs. *Dicto citius tāmēda æquōra plācat*, Quicker than the word was spoken. Virg. *Injūrias grāvius æquo habēre.* Sall.

(a.) These ablatives supply the place of a clause; thus, *grāvius æquo* is equivalent to *grāvius quam quod æquum est.* They are often omitted; as, *Tēmistocles libērūs vivēbat*, scil. *æquo*. Nep. In such cases, the comparative may be translated by the positive degree, with *too*, *quite*, or *rather*, as in the above example,—‘He lived too freely,’ or ‘rather freely.’ *Volūptas quum māior est atque longior, omne animi lūmen exstinguit*,—when it is too great, and of too long continuance. Cic. So *tristior*, scil. *sōlto*, rather sad.

(b.) The English word ‘still,’ joined with comparatives, is expressed by *ētiam* or *vel*, and only in later prose writers by *adhuc*; as, *Ut in corpōribus magnæ dissimilitūdines sunt, sic in animis existunt māiores ētiam variētates.* Cic.

REM. 10. (a.) With *infērior*, the dative is sometimes used, instead of the ablative; as, *Vir nullā arte cuiquam infērior.* Sall. The ablative is also found; as, *Ut hūmānos cāsus virtūte infēriōres pūtes.* Cic. But usually *infērior* is followed by *quam*; as, *Timōtheus bellī laude non infērior fuit, quam pāter.* Cic. *Gratiā non infērior, quam qui unquam fuerunt amplissimi.* Id.

(b.) *Qualis*, ‘such as,’ with a comparative, occurs poetically instead of the relative pronoun in the ablative; as, *Nardo perunctum, quāle non perfectius meæ lāborārēt mānus*; instead of *quo*. Hor. Epod. 5, 59. *Animas quāles nēque candidiōres terra tūti*; for *quibus*. Id. Sat. 1, 5, 41.

REM. 11. *Quam pro* is used after comparatives, to express disproportion; as, *Prælium atrocius quam pro nūmēro pugnantium,* The battle was more severe than was proportionate to the number of the combatants. Liv. *Minor, quam pro tūmultu, cædes.* Tac.

REM. 12. When two adjectives or adverbs are compared with each other, both are put in the comparative; as, *Triumphus clārior quam grātor*, A triumph more famous than acceptable. Liv. *Fortius quam felicius bellum gesserunt.* So, also, when the comparative is formed by means of *māgis*; as, *Māgis audacter quam pārâte ad dicendum veniēbat.* Cic.—Tacitus uses the positive in one part of the proposition; as, *Spēciem excelēs glōriæ vēhēmentius quam caute appetēbat*; or even in both; as, *Clāris mājōribus quam vētustis.*

REM. 13. (a.) *Pōtius* and *māgis* are sometimes joined pleonastically with *mallo* and *præstāre*, and also with comparatives; as, *Ab omnibus se dēsertos pōtius quam abs te dēfensos esse mālunt.* Cic. *Qui māgis vēre vincēre quam diu impērāre mālūt.* Liv. *Ut emōri pōtius quam servīre præstāret.* Cic. *Mihi quavis fūga pōtius quam ulla prōvincia esset optātior.* Id. *Quis māgis queat esse beātior?* Virg.

(b.) So, also, the prepositions *præ*, *ante*, *præter*, and *supra*, are sometimes used with a comparative; as, *Unus præ cētēris fortior exurgit*, Apul. *Scēlēs ante ālios immānior omnes.* Virg. They also occur with a superlative; as, *Ante ālios carissimus.* Nep. As these prepositions, when joined with the positive, denote comparison, they seem in such examples to be redundant. See § 127.

REM. 14. *Alius* is sometimes in poetry treated as a comparative, and construed with the ablative instead of *atque* with the nominative or a cusative; as, *Nève putes alium sapiente bonoque beatum*. Hor. *Alius Lysippo*. Id. But compare § 251, N.

REM. 15. By the poets *ac* and *atque* are sometimes used instead of *quam* after comparatives; as, *Quanto constantior idem in vitiis, tanto levius miser ac prior ille, qui*, etc. Hor. *Arctius atque hederā procerā adstringitur ilex*. Id.

REM. 16. The degree of difference between objects compared is expressed by the ablative:—

(1.) Of substantives; as, *Minor uno mense*, Younger by one month. Hor. *Sesquipedē quam tu longior*, Taller than you by a foot and a half. Plaut. *Hibernia dimidio minor quam Britannia*. Cæs. *Dimidio minoris constabit*, It will cost less by half. Cic. *Quam molestum est uno digito plus habere*!...to have one finger more, i. e. than we have, to have six fingers. Id.—but the expression is ambiguous, as it might mean ‘to have more than one finger.’ *Superal capite et cervicibus altis*. Virg.

(2.) Of neuter adjectives of quantity and neuter pronouns, in the singular number. Such are *tanto*, *quanto*, *quo*, *eo*, *hoc*, *multo*, *parvo*, *paulo*, *nimio*, *aliquanto*, *tantulo*, *altero tanto* (twice as much); as, *Multo doctor es pater*, Thou art (by) much more learned than thy father. The relative and demonstrative words, *quanto*—*tanto*, *quo*—*eo*, or *quo*—*hoc*, signifying ‘by how much—by so much,’ are often to be translated by an emphatic *the*; as, *Quanto sumus superiores*, *tanto nos submissius geramus*, The more eminent we are, the more humbly let us conduct ourselves: lit. by how much—by so much—. Cic. *Eo gravior est dolor, quo culpa est maior*. Id. But the relative word generally precedes the demonstrative; as, *Quo difficilius, hoc præclarius*. Id. Poetically, also, *quem magis—tam magis* are used instead of *quanto magis—tanto magis*. Virg. *Æn.* 7, 787: and *quam magis—tanto magis*. Lucr. 6, 459.—*Iter multo facilius*,—much easier. Cæs. *Parvo brevius*, A little shorter. Plin. *Eo magis*, The more. Cic. *Ec minus*. Id. *Istoc magis vipulabis*, So much the more. Plaut. *Via altero tanto longior*,—as long again. Nep. *Multo id maximum fuit*. Liv.

(3.) The ablative of degree is joined not only with comparatives but with verbs which contain the idea of comparison; as, *maior, præsto, supero, excello, antecello, antecedo*, and others compounded with *ante*; and also with *ante* and *post*, in the sense of ‘earlier’ and ‘later’; as, *Multo præstat*. Sall. *Post paulo*, A little after. Id. *Multo ante lucis adventum*, Long before—. Id. *Multis partibus* is equivalent to *multo*; as, *Número multis partibus esset inferior*. Cæs.

NOTE. The accusatives *multum*, *tantum*, *quantum*, and *aliquantum*, are sometimes used instead of the corresponding ablatives; as, *Aliquantum est ad rem detrior*. Ter. *Multum improbius sunt*. Plaut. *Quantum domo inferior, tantum gloriæ superior evasis*. Val. Max. Cf. § 282, (3.)—So *longe*, ‘far,’ is frequently used for *multo*; as, *Longe melior*. Virg. *Longe et multum antecellere*. Cic. *So, pars pedis sesqui major*,—longer by one half. Id.

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

§ 257. A noun and a participle are put in the ablative, called *absolute*, to denote the time, cause, means, or concomitant of an action, or the condition on which it depends; as,

Pythagoras, Tarquinio regnante, in Italiam venit, Pythagoras came into Italy, in the reign of Tarquin. Cic. *Lepus, stimulante fame, capta: ovile*, Hunger inciting, the wolf seeks the fold. Ovid. *Miles, pecore e longinquioribus viciis lucto, extremam famem sustentant*. Cæs. *Hac oratione habita, concilium amisi*. Id. *Galli, re cognita, obsequium relinquunt*. Id. *Virtute excepta, nihil civitatis præstabilis patetis*. Cic.

NOTE 1. The Latin ablative absolute may be expressed in English by a similar construction, but it is commonly better to translate it by a clause connected by *when*, *since*, *while*, *although*, *after*, *as*, etc., or by a verbal substantive; as, *Te adiuvante*, With thy assistance. *Non—nisi te adiuvante*, Only with thy assistance, or not without thy assistance. *Te non adiuvante*, Without thy assistance. Cf. § 274, R. 5, (c.)

REMARK 1. This construction is an abridged form of expression, equivalent to a dependent clause connected by *quum*, *si*, *etsi*, *quamquam*, *quamvis*, etc.

Thus, for *Tarquinio regnante*, the expression *dum Tarquinius regnabat* might be used; for *hac oratione habita*;—*quum hanc orationem habuisset*, or *quum hac oratio habita esset*,—*concilium dimisit*. The ablative absolute may always be resolved into a proposition, by making the noun or pronoun the subject, and the participle the predicate.

REM. 2. This construction is common only with present and perfect participles. Instances of its use with participles in *rus* and *dus* are comparatively rare; as,

Cæsare venturo, *Phosphore*, *redde diem*. Mart. *Irupturis tam infestis nationibus*. Liv. *Quum concio plausum*, *meo nomine recitando, dedisset*,—when my name was pronounced. Cic. *Quum immolanda Iphigeniâ Iphigeniâ tristis Calchas esset*. Id. *Quis est enim, qui, nullis officiis præceptis tradendis, philosphum se audeat dicere*—without propounding any rules of duty. Cic. Cf. § 274, R. 5, (c.) and R. 9.

REM. 3. (a.) A noun is put in the ablative absolute, only when it denotes a different person or thing from any in the leading clause. Cf. § 274, 3, (a.)

(b.) Yet a few examples occur of a deviation from this principle, especially with a substantive pronoun referring to some word in the leading clause; as, *Se audiente, scribit Thucydides*. Cic. *Legio ex castris Varronis, adstante et inspectante ipso, signa sustulit*. Cæs. *Me duce, ad hunc ubi finem, me milite, veni*. Ovid. *So M. Porcius Cato, vivo quoque Scipione, allatrare ejus magnitudinem solitus erat*. Liv.

NOTE 2. Two participles must not be put together in the ablative absolute agreeing with the same noun. Thus, we may say *Porcia sæpe maritum cogitantem invenerat*, but not, *Porcia marito cogitante invento*.

NOTE 3. Instead of the ablative absolute denoting a cause, an accusative with *ob* or *propter* occurs in Livy and in later writers; as, *Cinõpum condidit Spartani*, *ob sepultum illic rectorem navis Cinõpum*. Tac. *Decemviri liberos Sibyllinos inspicere jussi sunt propter terribiles homines novis prodigiis*. Liv.

REM. 4. The ablative absolute serves to mark the time of an action, by reference to that of another action. If the present participle is used, the time of the action expressed by the participle, is the same as that of the principal verb. The perfect participle and the future in *rus*, denote respectively an action as prior or subsequent to that expressed by the principal verb.

Thus in the preceding examples—*Pythagoras*, *Tarquinio regnante*, *in Italiam venit*, Pythagoras came into Italy during the reign of Tarquinius. *Galli, re cognita, obsidionem relinquunt*, The Gauls, having learned the fact, abandon the siege. So, *Res æquum non nisi migraturo examine foras procedit*, The king-bee does not go abroad, except when a swarm is about to emigrate. Plin.

NOTE 4. *Non prius quam, non nisi, ut, velut, and tamquam*, &c sometimes joined with the participle; as, *Tiberius excessum Augusti non prius palam fecit, quam Agrippa iuvēne intempto*, —not until. Suet. *Galli lēti, ut explorāta victriciā, ad castra Rōmānōrum pergunt*. Cæs. *Antiochus, tamquam non transiret in Asiā Rōmānis*, etc. Liv.

REM. 5. (a.) The construction of the ablative absolute with the perfect passive participle, arises frequently from the want of a participle of that tense in the active voice.

Thus, for Cæsar, having sent forward the cavalry, was following with all his forces,' we find, '*Cæsar, equitātū prēmiso, subsequēbātur omnibus cōptis*.'

(b.) As the perfect participle in Latin may be used for both the perfect active and the perfect passive participles in English, its meaning can, in many instances, be determined only by the connection, since the agent with *a* or *ab* is generally not expressed with this participle in the ablative absolute, as it is with other parts of the passive voice. Thus, *Cæsar, his dictis, concilium dimisit*, might be rendered, '*Cæsar, having said this, or this having been said* (by some other person), dismissed the assembly.'

(c.) As the perfect participles of deponent verbs correspond to perfect active participles in English, no such necessity exists for the use of the ablative absolute with them; as, *Cæsar, hæc locūtus, concilium dimisit*. In the following example, both constructions are united: *Itaque....agros Rēmōrum depopulati, omnibus victis, ædificiisque incensis*. Cæs.

REM. 6. The perfect participles of neuter deponent verbs, and some also of active deponents, which admit of both an active and a passive sense, are used in the ablative absolute; as, *Ortā luce*. Cæs. *Vel extincto vel elapso animo, nullum rēdēre sensum*. Cic. *Tam multis glōriam ejus adeptis*. Plin. *Litēras ad exercitū, tamquam adeptō principatū, misit*. Tac.

REM. 7. (a.) As the verb *sum* has no present participle, two nouns, or a noun and an adjective, which might be the subject and predicate of a dependent clause, are put in the ablative absolute without a participle; as,

Quid, adōlescentūlo dūce, efficere possent, What they could do under the guidance of a youth. Cæs. *Me suāsore atque impulsore, hoc factum*, By my advice and instigation. Plaut. *Hannibale vivo*, While Hannibal was living. Nep. *Invitū Minervā*, in opposition to one's genius. Cic. *Celo serēno*, when the weather is clear. Virg. *Me ignāro*, without my knowledge. Cic. With names of office, the concrete noun is commonly used in the ablative absolute, rather than the corresponding abstract with *in* to denote the time of an event; as, *Rōmam vēnit* Mārio consule, He came to Rome in the consulship of Marius. Cic.

(b.) The nouns so used as predicates are by some grammarians considered as supplying the place of participles by expressing in themselves the action of a verb. Such are *dux, cōmes, adjutor* and *adjutrix, auctor, testis, jūdex, interpres, māgister* and *māgistra, præceptor* and *præceptoris*; as, *dūce naturā*, in the sense of *dūcente naturā*, under the guidance of nature; *jūdice Pōlybio*, according to the judgment of Polybius.

REM. 8. A clause sometimes supplies the place of the noun; as, *Nondum comperto* quam in rēgiōnem vēnisset rex. Liv. *Audito* vēnisse nūncium. Tac. *Vale dicto*. Ovid. This construction, however, is confined to a few participles; as, *audito, cognito, comperto, explorato, desperato, nunciato, dicto, edicto*. But the place of such participle is sometimes supplied by a neuter adjective in the ablative: as, *Incerto prae tenebris quid pēterent*. Liv. Cf. R. 7, (a.) *Haud exiguam dubio* quin hostium essent. Id. *Juxta periculoso* vērā an ficta prōmēret. Tac.

REM. 9. (1.) The noun in the ablative, like the subject nominative, is sometimes wanting; (a) when it is contained in a preceding clause; as, *Atticus Serviliam, Pruti autem, non minus post mortem ejus, quam florēte, coluit*, scil. eo,

i. e. Brūto. Nep. (b) When it is the general word for person or persons followed by a descriptive relative clause; as, *Hannibal Ibērum cōpās trājēcit, præmissis, qui Alpium transitus spēcūlārentur*. Liv. (c) When the participle in the neuter singular corresponds to the impersonal construction of neuter verbs in the passive voice; as, *In amnis transgressu, multum certāto, Bardesines vicit*. Tac. *Mihi, errāto, nulla vēnia, recte facto, exiguū laus prōponitur*. Cic. *Quum, nondum palam facto, vivi mortuūque prōmiscue complōrērentur*. Liv. *Nam jam etate eā sum, ut non siet, peccāto, mi ignosci æquum; i. e. si peccātum fuērit*. Ter. Cf. § 274, R. 5, (b.)

(2.) So in descriptions of the weather; as, *Tranquillo, scil. mārī, the sea being tranquil*. Liv. *Sereno, scil. celo, the sky being clear*. Id. *Arānei sereno texunt, nūbilo texunt*,—in clear and in cloudy weather. Plin. Substantives when used thus are to be considered as ablatives of time; as, *Cōmitiis, ludis, Circensibus*. Suetonius has used *proscriptiōe* in the sense of ‘during the proscription.’ So *pāce et Principē*. Tac. *Impērio pōpuli Rōmāni*. Cæs.

REM. 10. This ablative is sometimes connected to the preceding clause by a conjunction; as, *Cæsar, quamquam obsidiōe Massiliæ rētardante, brevī tamen omnia subēgit*. Suet. *Dēcemviri non ante, quam perlātis lēgibus, dēpositūros impērium esse aīebant*. Liv.

REM. 11. A predicate ablative is sometimes added to passive participles of naming, choosing, etc. § 210, (8.); as, *Hasdrūbale impērātore successo*. Liv.

CONNECTION OF TENSES.

§ 258. Tenses, in regard to their connection, are divided into two classes—*principal* and *historical*.

A. The principal tenses are, the *present*, the *perfect definite*, and the *two futures*.

B. The historical, which are likewise called the *preterite* tenses (§ 145, N. 2.), are the *imperfect*, the *historical perfect*, and the *pluperfect*.

I. In the connection of leading and dependent clauses, only tenses of the same class can, in general, be united with each other. Hence:—

1. A *principal* tense is followed by the *present* and *perfect definite*, and by the periphrastic form with *sim*. And:—

2. A *preterite* tense is followed by the *imperfect* and *pluperfect*, and by the periphrastic form with *essem*.

NOTE. The periphrastic forms in each class supply the want of subjunctive futures in the regular conjugation.

The following examples will illustrate the preceding rules:—

(a.) In the first class. *Scio quid āgas. Scio quid ēgēris. Scio quid actūrus sis.—Audī quid āgas, I have heard what you are doing. Audī quid ēgēs Audī quid actūrus sis.—Audīam quid āgas, etc.—Audīvēro quid āgas, etc.*

(b.) In the second class. *Sciēbam quid āgēres. Sciēbam quid ēgisses. Sciēbam quid actūrus esses.—Audīvi quid āgērēs, I heard what you were doing. Audīvi quid ēgisses. Audīvi quid actūrus esses.—Audīvēram quid āgēres, etc.*

The following may serve as additional examples in the first class; viz. of *principal* tenses depending on,

(1.) The **PRESENT**; as, *Non sum ita hēbes, ut istuc dicam*. Cic. *Quantum dōlōrem accēpērim, tu existimāre pōtes*. Id. *Nec dubito quin rēditus ejus respōdēre salūtrīs futūrus sit*. Id.

(2.) The PERFECT DEFINITE; as, *Satis prōvisum est, ut ne quid igne periret.* Id. *Quis musicis, quis huic studio librārum se dēdidit, quin omnia illarum artium vim comprehēderit.* Id. *Dēfectiones solis prædictæ sunt, quæ, quanta, quando futuræ sint.* Id.

(3.) The FUTURES; as, *Sic facillime, quanta oratorum sit, semperque fuerit paucitas, iudicabit.* Id. *Ad quos dies rediturus sim, scribam ad te.* Id. *Si scieris aspidem litere uspiam, et velle aliquem imprudentem super eam assidere, cuius mors tibi emolumentum factura sit, improbe feceris, nisi monueris, ne assideat.* Id.

The following, also, are additional examples in the second class, viz. of *preterite tenses* depending on,

(1.) The IMPERFECT; as, *Unum illud extimescebam, ne quid turpiter facerem, vel jam effecissem.* Cic. *Non enim dubitabam, quin eas libenter lecturus eses.* Id.

(2.) The HISTORICAL PERFECT; as, *Veni in ejus villam ut libros inde promerem.* Id. *Hæc quum essent nuntiata, Valerius classem ex templo ad ostium fluminis duxit.* Liv.

(3.) The PLUPERFECT; as, *Pavor cepērat milites, ne mortiferum esset vulnus.* Liv. *Ego ex ipso audieram, quam a te liberatius esset tractatus.* Cic. *Non satis mihi constiterat, cum aliquāne animi mei molestia, an potius libenter te Athenis videri essem.* Id.

REMARK 1. (a.) When the present is used in narration for the historical perfect, it may, like the latter, be followed by the imperfect; as, *Légatos mittunt, ut pacem impetrarent.* Cæs.

(b.) The present is also sometimes followed by the perfect subjunctive in its historical sense; as, *Pandite nunc Hælicōna, deæ, cantusque movete, Qui bello exciti reges, quæ quemque secuta Complērint campos acies.* Virg.

REM. 2. The perfect definite is often followed by the imperfect, even when a present action or state is spoken of, if it is possible to conceive of it in its progress, and not merely in its conclusion or result; and especially when the agent has an intention accompanying him from the beginning to the end of the action; as, *Feci hoc, ut intelligeres, I have done this that you might understand; i. e. such was my intention from the beginning.* *Sunt philosophi et fuerunt, qui omnino nullam habere censērent humanarum rerum procuratorem deos.* Cic.

REM. 3. (a.) The historical perfect is not regularly followed by the perfect subjunctive, as the latter is not, in general, used in reference to past action indefinite.

(b.) These tenses are, however, sometimes used in connection, in the narrative of a past event, especially in Livy and Cornelius Nepos; as, *Factum est ut plus quam collēgæ Miltiades valuērit.* Nep.

(c.) The imperfect and perfect are even found together after the historical perfect, when one action is represented as permanent or repeated, and the other simply as a fact; as, *Adeo nihil miseriti sunt, ut incursiones facerent et Vēos in animo habuērint oppugnare.* Liv.

(d.) The historical perfect may even be followed by the present, when a general truth is to be expressed, and not merely one which is valid for the time indicated by the leading verb; as, *Antiocho pacem petenti ad priores conditiones nihil additum, Africano prædicante, neque Rōmānis, si vincantur, animos minus, neque, si vincant, secundis rebus insolescere.* Just.

REM. 4. (a.) As present infinitives and present participles depend for their time upon the verbs with which they are connected, they are followed by such tenses as those verbs may require; as, *Apelles pictōres quoque eos peccare dicebat, qui non sentirent, quid esset satis.* Cic. *Ad te scripsi, te leviter accusans in eo, quod de me cito credidisses.* Id.

(b.) In like manner the tense of the subjunctive following the infinitive future is determined by the verb on which such infinitive depends; as, *Sol Phaëthonti filio factūrum se esse dixit quicquid optasset.* Cic.

REM. 5. (a.) The perfect infinitive follows the general rule, and takes after it a principal or a preterite tense, according as it is used in the definite or in the historical sense; as, *Arbitramur nos ea præstitisse, quæ ratio et doctrina præscripsērit.* Cic. *Est quod gaudeas te in ista lōca vēnisse, ubi aliquid scēpere viderēre.* Id.

(b.) But it may sometimes take a different tense, according to Rem. 2; as, *Ita mihi videor et esse Deos, et quales essent satis ostendisse.* Cic.

II. Tenses belonging to different classes may be made dependent on each other, when the sense requires it.

(a.) Hence a present or perfect definite may follow a preterite, when the result of a past action extends to the present time; as, *Ardebat autem Hortensius cupiditate dicendi sic, ut in nullo umquam flagrantius studium viderim;* i. e. that up to this time I have never seen. Cic. And, on the other hand, a preterite may follow a present to express a continuing action in the past; as, *Scitote oppidum esse in Sicilia nullum, quo in oppido non isti delecta mulier ad libertatem esset:* (esset here alludes to the whole period of Verres' prætorship.) Cic.

(b.) But without violating the rule which requires similar tenses to depend upon each other, the hypothetical imperfect subjunctive, may be followed by the present or perfect subjunctive, since the imperfect subjunctive refers to the present time; as, *Membrare possem quibus in locis maximas hostium copias populus Romanus parva manu fuderit.* Sall. *Possem* here differs from *possum* only by the hypothetical form of the expression.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

§ 259. The indicative is used in every proposition in which the thing asserted is represented as a reality.

NOTE. Hence it is used even in the expression of conditions and suppositions with *si*, *nisi*, *etsi*, and *etiamsi*, when the writer, without intimating his own opinion, supposes a thing as actual, or, with *nisi*, makes an exception, which, only for the sake of the inference, he regards as actual; as, *Mors aut plane negligenda est, si omnino exstinguit animum, aut etiam optanda, si aliquo eum deducit, ubi sit futurus æternus.* Cic. *Adhuc certe, nisi ego insānio, stulte omnia et incaute fiunt.* Id.—It is likewise used in interrogations.

REMARK 1. The several tenses have already been defined, and their usual significations have been given in the paradigms. They are, however, sometimes otherwise rendered, one tense being apparently used with the meaning of another, either in the same or in a different mood. Thus,

(1.) (a.) The present is often used for the historical perfect in narration, see § 145, I. 3.—(b.) It is sometimes used also for the future to denote the certainty of an event, or to indicate passionate emotion. So, also, when the leading sentence contains the present imperative, *si* is often joined with the present instead of the future; as, *défende si pōtes.*—(c.) The present is also used for the imperfect or perfect, when it is joined with *dum* 'while'; as, *Dum ego in Sicilia sum, nulla stitua dejecta est.* Cic. It is even so used by Livy in transitions from one event to another; as, *Dum in Asia bellum geritur, ne in Ætolis quidem quiesce res fuerant.* But the preterites are sometimes used with *dum* 'while'; and *dum* 'as long as' is regularly joined with the imperfect.

(2.) (a.) The perfect, in its proper signification, i. e. as a perfect definite, denotes an act or state terminated at the present time. Thus Horace, at the close of a work, says, *Exegi monumentum ære perennius;* and Ovid, in like circumstances, *Jamque opus exegi.* So, also, Panthus in Virgil, in order to de-

note the utter ruin of Troy, exclaims, Fulmus *Trōes*, fuit *Ilium* i. e. we are no longer Trojans, Ilium is no more.—(b.) The perfect *indefinite* or *historical* perfect is used in relating past events, when no reference is to be made to the time of other events; as, *Cæsar Rubicōnem transit*, Cæsar crossed the Rubicon. (c.) As in the epistolary style the imperfect is used instead of the present, when an incomplete action is spoken of, § 145, II. 3), so the historical perfect is in like circumstances employed instead of the present, when speaking of a completed action. With both the imperfect and perfect, when so used, however, the adverbs *nunc* and *etiamnunc* may be used instead of *tunc* and *etiamtum*.

(d.) The historical perfect is sometimes used for the pluperfect in narration; as, *Sed postquam aspexi, illuc cognovi*, But after I (had) looked at it, I recognized it immediately. Ter.—This is the usual construction after *postquam* or *posteaquam*, *ubi*, *ubi primum*, *ut*, *ut primum*, *quum primum*, *simul*, *simul ut*, *simul ac*, or *simul atque*, all of which have the signification of 'as soon as,' and sometimes after *præquam*. But when several conditions are to be expressed in past time, the pluperfect is retained after these particles; as, *Idem simulac se remisserat, neque causa suberat, quare animi laborem perferret, luctuosius reperebatur*. Nep. So, also, *postquam* is joined with the pluperfect, when a definite time intervenes between events, so that there is no connection between them; as, *Hannibal anno tertio, postquam domo profugerat, cum quinque navibus Africam accessit*. Id.—In a very few passages the imperfect and pluperfect *subjunctive* are joined with *postquam*.

(3.) The pluperfect sometimes occurs, where in English we use the historical perfect; as, *Dixerat, et spissis noctis se condidit umbris*, She (had) said, and hid herself in the thick shades of night. Virg. Sometimes, also, it is used for the historical perfect to express the rapidity with which events succeed each other; so, also, for the imperfect, to denote what had been and still was.

(4.) The future indicative is sometimes used for the imperative; as, *Valebis*, Farewell. Cic. And:—

(5.) The future perfect for the future; as, *Alio loco de fratrum animo et injuriis vidéro*, I shall see (have seen).... Cic. This use seems to result from viewing a future action as if already done, and intimates the rapidity with which it will be completed.

REM. 2. When a future action is spoken of either in the future, or in the imperative, or the subjunctive used imperatively, and another future action is connected with it, the latter is expressed by the *future* tense, if the actions relate to the same time; as, *Naturam si sequemur ducem, numquam aberrabimus*. Cic.; but by the future perfect, if the one must be completed before the other is performed; as, *De Carthagine vereri non ante desinam, quam illam excisam esse cognovéro*. Cic. In English the present is often used instead of the future perfect; as, *Faciam si potéro*, I will do it, if I can. *Ut sementem feceris, ita metes*, As you sow, so you will reap. Cic.

REM. 3. In expressions denoting the propriety, practicability or advantage of an action not performed, the indicative of the preterites (§ 145, N. 2.) is used, where the English idiom would have led us to expect the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive.

(a.) This construction occurs with the verbs *oportet*, *necesse est*, *debeo*, *convenit*, *possum*, *décet*, *licet*, *reor*, *puto*; and with *par*, *fas*, *cópia*, *æquum*, *justum*, *consentaneum*, *satis*, *satius*, *æquius*, *melius*, *utilius*, *optabilis*, and *optimum*—*est*, *erat*, etc.

(b.) In this connection the imperfect indicative expresses things which are not, but the time for which is not yet past; the historical perfect and the pluperfect indicative, things which have not been, but the time for which is past; as, *Ad mortem te duci jam pridem oportebat*, i. e. thy execution was necessary and is still so; hence it ought to take place. Cic.—*Longe Attilius fuit angustius ductus occipere*, It would have been much better to occupy the pass. Curt. *Attilina eripit e senatu triumphans gaudio, quem omnino vivum illinc exire non oportuerat*. Cic.

(c.) In both the periphrastic conjugations, also, the preterites of the indicative have frequently the meaning of the subjunctive; as, *Tam boni constanter præda tēnenda fuit*,—ought to have been kept. Ovid. This is more common in hypothetical sentences than in such as are independent.

(d.) The indicative in such connections is retained, even when a hypothetical clause with the imperfect or pl. perfect subjunctive is added, and it is here in particular that the indicative preterites of the periphrastic conjugations are employed; as, *Quas si dābia aut præcul essent, tamen omnes bonos reipublicæ consilire dēcēbat*. Sall. *Quodsi Cn. Pompeius prius esset hoc tempore, tamen erat mittendus*. Cic.—*Dēleri totus exercitus pōtuit, si fugientes persecuti victores essent*. Liv. *Quas nisi mōnāmisset, tormentis etiam dedendi fuērunt*. Cic. *Si te non invēnissem, peritūrus per præcepta fui*. Petr. But the subjunctive also is admissible in such cases in the periphrastic conjugations.

REM. 4. (1.) The preterites of the indicative are often used for the pluperfect subjunctive, in the conclusion of a conditional clause, in order to render a description more animated. They are so used,

(a.) When the inference has already partly come to pass, and would have been completely realized, if something else had or had not occurred, whence the adverb *jam* is frequently added; as, *Jam fāmes quam pestilentia tristior erat; nī annōna foret subventum*,—would have been worse. Liv. The same is expressed by the verb *capi* instead of *jam*; as, *Britanni circumire terga vincētium cōpērant, nī, etc.* Tac. And without *jam*; *Effigies Pisonis traxerant in Gemonias ac divellēbant* (would have entirely destroyed them) *nī, etc.* Id.

(b.) The perfect and pluperfect are likewise used in this sense, and a thing which was never accomplished is thus, in a lively manner, described as completed; as, *Et peractum erat bellum sine sanguine, si Pompeium opprimere Brundisii (Cæsar) pōtuisset*. Hor.—The imperfect indicative is rarely used, also, for the imperfect subjunctive when this tense is found in the hypothetical clause; as, *Stultum erat mōnēre, nisi fieret*. Quint.—Sometimes, also, the preterites of the indicative are thus used in the condition; as, *At fuerat melius, si te puer iste tēnēbat*. Ovid. See § 261, R. 1.

(2.) 'I ought' or 'I should,' is expressed by the indicative of *dēbeo*, and *possum* is in like manner often used for *possem*; as, *Possum persequi multa oblectamenta rerum rusticarum, sed, etc.*, I might speak of the many pleasures of husbandry, but, etc.; and it is usual in like manner to say, *difficile est, longum est, infinitum est, a. g. narrāre, etc.*, for, 'it would be difficult,' 'it would lead too far,' 'there would be no end,' etc.

(3.) The indicative is used in like manner after many general and relative expressions, especially after the pronouns and relative adverbs which are either doubled or have the suffix *cumque*; as, *quisque, quotquot, quicumque, ubique, etc.*, see §§ 189. 5. (3.) and 191, I. R. 1. (b.); as, *Quidquid id est, timeo Dānos et dōna ferentes*. Virg. *Quem sors cumque dabit, lucro appōne*. Hor. *Sed quōquo mōdo sese illud habet*. But however that may be. Cic.—In like manner sentences connected by *sive*—*sive* commonly have the verb in the indicative, unless there is a special reason for using the subjunctive; as, *Sive verum est, sive falsum, mihi quidem ita rēnūciātum est*. Later writers however use the subjunctive both with general relatives, etc., and with *sive*—*sive*.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

§ 260. The subjunctive mood is used to express an action or state simply as conceived by the mind.

NOTE. The subjunctive character of a proposition depends, not upon its substance, but upon its form. 'I believe,' 'I suppose,' are only conceptions, but my believing and supposing are stated as facts, and, of course, are expressed by means of the indicative. When, on the other hand, I say, 'I should be

lieve,' 'I should suppose,' the acts of believing and supposing are represented not as facts, but as mere conceptions. Hence the verb that expresses the purpose or intention for which another act is performed, is put in the subjunctive, since it expresses only a conception; as, *Edo ut vivam*, I eat that I may live. This mood takes its name from its being commonly used in *subjoined* or dependent clauses attached to the main clause of a sentence by a subordinate connective. In some cases, however, it is found in independent clauses, or in such, at least, as have no obvious dependence.

I. The subjunctive, in some of its connections, is to be translated by the indicative, particularly in *indirect questions*, in clauses expressing a result, and after *adverbs of time*; as,

Rōgas me quid tristis sim,—why I am sad. Tac. *Stellārum tanta est multitudo, ut nūmerārī non possint*,—that they cannot be counted. *Quum Cæsar esset in Galliā*, When Cæsar was in Gaul. Cæs.

II. The subjunctive is used to express what is contingent or hypothetical, including *possibility, power, liberty, will, duty, and desire*.

REMARK 1. The tenses of the subjunctive, thus used, have the significations which have been given in the paradigms, and are, in general, not limited, in regard to time, like the corresponding tenses of the indicative. Thus,

(1.) The present may refer either to present or future time; as, *Mēdōcribus et quis ignoscas vitiiis teneor*, I am subject to moderate faults, and such as you may excuse. Hor. *Orat a Cæsare ut det sibi vēniam*, He begs of Cæsar that he would give him leave. Cæs.

(2.) The imperfect may relate either to past, present, or future time; as, *Si fāta fuissent ut cādērem*, If it had been my fate that I should fall. Virg. *Si possem, sānior essem*, I would be wiser, if I could. Ovid. *Cēteros rāpērem et prosternērem*, The rest I would seize and prostrate. Ter.

(3.) The perfect subjunctive has always a reference to present time, and is equivalent to the indicative present or perfect definite; as, *Errārim fortasse*, Perhaps I may have erred. Plin.—When it has a future signification it is not to be accounted a perfect, but the subjunctive of the future perfect. See Rem 4 and 7, (1.) But compare § 258, R. 1, (b.) and R. 3, (b.)

(4.) The pluperfect subjunctive relates to past time, expressing a contingency, which is usually future with respect to some past time mentioned in connection with it; as, *Id responderunt se factūros esse, quum ille vento Aquilōna vēnisset Lemnum*.... when he should have come.... Nep.

REM. 2. The imperfects *vellem, nollem, and mīllem*, in the first person, express a wish, the non-reality and impossibility of which are known; as, *vellem*, I should have wished.—In the second person, where it implies an indefinite person, and also in the third when the subject is an indefinite person, the imperfect subjunctive is used in the sense of the pluperfect, and the condition is to be supplied by the mind. This is the case especially with the verbs, *dico, puto, arbitror, crēdo*; also with *video, cerno, and discerno*; as, *Mæstique (crēdēres victos) rēdeunt in castra*,—one might have thought that they were defeated. Liv. *Pecūniæ an fāmæ minus parcēret, haud facile discernēres*. Sall. *Qui videret equum Trojānum introductum, urbem captam dicēret*. Cic. *Quis unquam crēderet?* Id. *Quis putāret?* Id.—The imperfect subjunctive is frequently used, also, for the pluperfect in interrogative expressions; as, *Socrātes quum rogārētur cuiātem se esse dicēret, Mundānum, inquit. Id. Quod si quis deus dicēret, numquam putārem me in Acadēmiā tamquam philosophum disputātūrum*, If any god had said....I never should have supposed. Cic.

REM. 3. The subjunctive in all its tenses may denote a supposition or concession; as, *Vendat aedes vir bonus*, Suppose an honest man is selling a house. Cic. *Dixērit Epicūrus*, Grant that Epicurus could have said. Id. *Vērūm anceps pugna fuērat fortuna*.—Fuisse, Grant that it might have been. Virg. *Mālus civis Ch. Carbo fuit. Fuērit aliis*, He may have been to others. Cic.—This concessive subjunctive is equivalent to *esto ut*.

REM. 4. The present and perfect subjunctive are used in independent propositions to soften an assertion. When so used, they do not differ essentially from the present and future indicative; as, *Forſitan quaerātis*, You may perhaps ask. *Velim ſic exiſtītes*, I would wiſh you to think ſo. *Nemo iſtud tibi concedat*, or *conceſſerit*, No one will grant you that. *Hoc ſine ullā dubitatione confirmāverim*, *eloquentiam rem eſſe omnium difficillimam*, This I will unheſitatingly affirm. Cic. *Nū ego contulērim iucundo ſānus amico*, Hor. The form which is called the perfect subjunctive, when thus uſed for the future, ſeems to be rather the subjunctive of the future perfect: ſee Rem. 7, (1.) *Volo* and its compounds are often ſo uſed in the preſent; as, *Velim obvias mihi litteras crebro mittas*, I wiſh that you would frequently ſend, etc. Cic. The perfect subjunctive is alſo rarely uſed in the ſenſe of a ſoftened perfect indicative; as, *Forſitan temere fecerim*, I may have acted inconſiderately.

REM. 5. The subjunctive is uſed in all its tenses, in independent ſentences, to expreſs a doubtful queſtion implying a negative answer; as, *Quo eam?* Whither ſhall I go? *Quo irem?* Whither ſhould I go? *Quo irem?* Whither was I to have gone? *Quo triſſem?* Whither ſhould I have gone? The answer implied in all theſe caſes is, 'nowhere.' So, *Quis dubitet quin in virtute divitiæ ſint?* Who can doubt that riches conſiſt in virtue? Cic. *Quisquam nāmen Jūnōis adorēt præſerea?* Virg. *Quidni, inquit, meminērim?* Cic. *Quis vellet tanti nuntius eſſe mālī?* Ovid.

REM. 6. The preſent subjunctive is often uſed to expreſs a wiſh, an exhortation, aſſeveration, request, command, or permiſſion; as,

Mōriar, ſi, etc. May I die, if, etc. Cic. *Peream, ſi non*, etc. May I periſh, if, etc. Ovid. So, *Ne ſim ſalvus*. Cic. *In media arma ruāmus*, Let us ruſh.... Virg. *Ne me attingas, ſcēleſte!* Do not touch me, villain! Ter. *Fāciat quod labet*, Let him do what he pleaſes. Id. The perfect is often ſo uſed; as, *Ipe vidērit*, Let him ſee to it himſelf. Cic. *Quam id recte fāciam*, vidērint ſāpientes. Id. *Meminērimus, etiā adverſus infimos juſtitiam eſſe ſervandam*. Id. *Nihil incommōdo vilitudinis tuæ feceris*. Id. *Emas, non quod opus eſt, ſed quod necēſe eſt*. Sen. *Dōnis impīi ne placēre audeant deos; Plūtōnem audiant*. Cic. *Nātūram expellas furca, tamen uſque rēurret*. Hor.

(a.) The examples ſhow that the preſent subjunctive, in the firſt perſon ſingular, is uſed in aſſeverations; in the firſt perſon plural, in requests and exhortations; in the ſecond and third perſons of the preſent and ſometimes of the perfect, in commands and permiſſions, thus ſupplying the place of the imperative, eſpecially when the perſon is indefinite.

(b.) With theſe subjunctives, as with the imperative, the negative is uſually not *non* but *ne*; as, *ne dicas*; *ne dicat*; *ne dicāris*. So, alſo, *ne fuerit*, for *licet ne fuerit*.

(c.) The subjunctive for the imperative occurs moſt frequently in the third perſon. In the ſecond perſon it is uſed principally with *ne*; as, *ne dicas*. In the latter caſe the perfect very frequently takes the place of the preſent; as, *ne dicāris*. The subjunctive is alſo uſed in the ſecond perſon, inſtead of the imperative, when the perſon is indefinite.

(d.) In precepts relating to paſt time, the imperfect and pluperfect, alſo, are uſed for the imperative; as, *Forſitan non nemo vir fortis dicārit*, reſtiſſiſſes, *mortem pugnans oppetīſſes*,—you ſhould have reſiſted. Cic.

REM. 7. In the regular paradigms of the verb, no future subjunctive was exhibited either in the active or paſſive voice.

(1.) When the expreſſion of futurity is contained in another part of the ſentence, the future of the subjunctive is ſupplied by the other tenses of that mood, viz. the future subjunctive by the preſent and imperfect, and the future perfect by the perfect and pluperfect. Which of theſe four tenses is to be uſed depends on the leading verb and on the completeness or incompleteness of the action to be expreſſed. The perfect subjunctive appears to be alſo the subjunctive of the future perfect, and might not improperly be ſo called; as,

Tantum moneo, hoc tempus si amisēris, te esse nullum unquam magis idoneum rēperturum, I only warn you, that, if you should lose this opportunity, you will never find one more convenient. Cic.

(2.) If no other future is contained in the sentence, the place of the future subjunctive active is supplied by the participle in *rus*, with *sim* and *essem*; as, *Non dubitat quin brevi Trōja sit peritura*, He does not doubt that Trōy will soon be destroyed. Cic. In hypothetical sentences the form with *fuērim* takes the place of a pluperfect subjunctive; as, *Quis enim dubitat, quin, si Sāguinis impigre tūlissetus opem, totum in Hispaniam āversuri bellum fuērimus*. Liv. The form in *fuissem* occurs also, but more rarely; as, *Appāruit, quoniam excitātura mōlem vērā fuisset clādes, quum*, etc. See *Periphrastic Conjugation*, § 162, 14.

(3.) The future subjunctive passive is supplied, not by the participle in *da*, but by *fiātūrum sit* or *esset*, with *ut* and the present or imperfect of the subjunctive; as, *Non dubito quin futūrum sit, ut laudētur*, I do not doubt that he will be praised.

PROTASIS AND APODOSIS.

§ 261. In a sentence containing a *condition* and a *conclusion*, the former is called the *protasis*, the latter the *apodosis*.

1. In the *protasis* of conditional clauses with *si* and its compounds, the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive imply the *non-existence* of the action or state supposed, the imperfect, as in English, implying present time. In the *apodosis* the same tenses of the subjunctive denote what the result would be, or would have been, had the supposition in the *protasis* been a valid one; as,

Nisi te attis incitatum esse confidērem, scribērem plūra, Did I not believe that you have been sufficiently incited, I would write more (Cic.); which implies that he *does* believe, and therefore *will not* write. *Si Neptūmus, quod Thēseos prōmiserat, non fecisset, Thēseus filio Hippolyto non esset orbatus*. Id.

2. The present and perfect subjunctive in the *protasis*, imply the *real or possible existence* of the action or state supposed; as,

Si vult, if he wishes, or, should wish, implying that he either does wish, or, at least, may wish. In the *apodosis* the present or perfect either of the subjunctive or of the indicative may be used.

REMARK 1. The tenses of the *indicative* may also be used in the *protasis* of a conditional sentence with *si*, etc.; as, *Si vāles, bene est*. Cic. *Si quis antea mirābātur quid esset, ex hoc tempore mirētur potius*.... Id.—The conjunction *si* in the *protasis* is often omitted; as, *Lībet agros emi. Primum quero quos agros?* If you will buy lands, I will first ask, etc. But the *protasis* may be rendered without *if*, and either with or without an interrogation, as, *You will buy lands, or, Will you buy lands?* The future perfect often occurs in the *protasis* of such sentences; as, *Cūsus mēdicusve levārit agrum ex praecepti, mātēr dēlira nēcabit*, (Hor.) Should chance or the physician have saved him, the silly mother will destroy him. *Si* is in like manner omitted with the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive, in supposing a case which is known not to be a real one; as, *Abesque te esset, hōdie nunquam ad sōlem occidūm viderem*. Plant.

REM. 2. The present and perfect subjunctive differ but slightly from the indicative, the latter giving to a sentence the form of reality, while the subjunctive represents it as a conception, which, however, may at the same time be a reality. The second person singular of the present and perfect subjunctive often occurs in addressing an indefinite person, where, if the person were definite, the indicative would be used; as, *Mēmōria mīmatur, nisi eam exerceas*. Cic. When the imperfect or pluperfect is required to denote a past action,

the indicative must be used, if its existence is uncertain, as those tenses in the subjunctive would imply its non-existence. In the *oratio obliqua*, when the leading verb is a present or a future the same difference is observed between the tenses of the subjunctive as in hypothetical sentences; but when the leading verb is a preterite the difference between possibility and impossibility is not expressed.

REM. 3. The present and perfect subjunctive are sometimes used, both in the *protasis* and *apodosis* of a conditional sentence, in the sense of the imperfect and pluperfect; as, *Tu, si hic sis, dñter sentias*, If you were here, you would think otherwise. Ter. *Quos, ni mea cara résistat, jam flammæ tulerint*. Virg.

REM. 4. The *protasis* of a conditional sentence is frequently not expressed, but implied; as, *Magno mercentur Atrida, i. e. si possint*. Virg.; or is contained in a participial clause; as, *Agis, etsi a multitudine victus, gloriâ tñmen omnes scit*. Just. So, also, when the participle is in the ablative absolute; as, *Dendrem tripódas—divite me scñlacet artium, quas aut Parrhásius prótithi, aut Scòpas*. Hor. *C. Múcius Porénam interficere, propóalã sibi morte, cónatus est*. Cic. It is only in later writers that the concessive conjunctions *etsi*, *quamquam*, and *quomvis* are expressed with the participle, but *tñmen* is often found in the *apodosis*, even in the classic period, when a participial clause precedes as a *protasis*.

REM. 5. In hypothetical sentences relating to past time, the actions seem often to be transferred in a measure to the present by using the imperfect, either in the *protasis* or the *apodosis*, instead of the pluperfect; as, *Quod certe non fécisset, si suum númèrum (navilárum) náves hábèrent*. Cic. *Cimbri si státim infesto agmine urbem pétissent, grande dñcrimen esset*. Flor. Sometimes the imperfect, although the actions are completed, appears both in the *protasis* and the *apodosis*.

REM. 6. *Nisi, nisi vèro*, and *nisi forte* are joined with the indicative, when they introduce a correction. *Nisi* then signifies 'except'; as, *Nescio; nisi hoc video*. Cic. *Nisi vèro*, and *nisi forte*, 'unless perhaps,' introduce an exception, and imply its improbability; as, *Nemo fere salút sobrius, nisi forte insánit*. Cic. *Nisi forte* in the sense of 'unless you suppose,' is commonly used ironically to introduce a case which is in reality inadmissible.

SUBJUNCTIVE AFTER PARTICLES.

A. SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES.

§ 262. A clause denoting the purpose, object, or result of a preceding proposition, takes the subjunctive after *ut, ne, quo, quin*, and *quóminus*; as,

Ea non, ut te instituèrem, scripsi, I did not write that in order to instruct you. Cic. *Irritant ad pugnandum, quo fiant acríores*, They stimulate them to fight, that they may become fiercer. Varr.

REMARK 1. *Ut* or *úti*, signifying 'that,' 'in order that,' or simply 'to' with the infinitive, relates either to a purpose or to a result. In the latter case it often refers to *sic, ita, adeo, tam, talis, tantus, is, ejusmódi*, etc., in the preceding clause; as,

Id mihi sic érit grátum, ut grátius esse nihil possit, That will be so agreeable to me, that nothing can be more so. Cic. *Non sum ita hères, ut istuc dicam*. Id. *Nèque tam éramus ámentes, ut exploráta nobis esset victória*. Id. *Tantum indulsit ð lóri, ut eum piétas vincèret*. Nep. *Ita* and *tam* are sometimes omitted; as, *Epáminondas fuit étiam dísertus, ut nemo Thébánuis ei par esset éloquentiã*, instead of *tam dísertus*. Id. *Esse ópriet ut vivas, non vivère ut édas*. Auct. ad Her. *Sol efficit ut omnia flóreant*. (c.

REM. 2. *Ut*, signifying 'even if' or 'although,' expresses a supposition merely as a conception, and accordingly takes the subjunctive as,

Ut dēsint vires, tūmen est laudanda vōluntas, Though strength be wanting, yet the will is to be praised. Ovid. *Ut*, in this sense, takes the negative *ne*; as, *Exercitus si pācis nōmen audierit*, ut non rēferat pēdem (even if it does not withdraw) *insistet certe*. Cic.

REM. 3. *Ut*, with the subjunctive denoting a result, is used with impersonal verbs signifying *it happens, it remains, it follows*, etc.; as,

Qui fit, ut nēmo contentus vivat? How does it happen that no one lives contented? Hor. *Huic contigit, ut patriam ex servitūte in libertatem vindicāret*. Nep. *Sēquitur igitur, ut etiam vitia sint parca*. Cic. *Rēliquum est, ut egēmat mihi consilam*. Nep. *Restat igitur, ut mōtus astrōrum sit vōluntārius*. Cic. *Extremum illud est, ut te ōrem et obsecrem*. Id.

NOTE 1. To this principle may be referred the following verbs and phrases signifying 'it happens,' viz. *fit, fieri non pōtest, accidit, incidit, contingit, evenit, seu veni, occurrit* and *est* (it is the case, or it happens, and hence *esto*, be it that);—and the following, signifying 'it remains,' or 'it follows,' viz. *futurum, extremum, prope, proximum, and reliquum—est; relinquitur, sequitur, restat*, and *superest*; and sometimes *accedit*.

NOTE 2. *Contingit* with the dative of the person is often joined with the infinitive, instead of the subjunctive with *ut*; as, *Non cuius homīni contingit dātre Chrinthum*. Hor. And with *esse* also and other verbs of similar meaning, the predicate (as in the case of *habet*) is often found in the dative.—*Sēquitur* and *efficitur*, 'it follows,' have sometimes the accusative with the infinitive and sometimes the subjunctive; and *nascitur*, in the same sense, the subjunctive only.

NOTE 3. *Mos* or *mōris est, consuetudo* or *consuetudinis est*, and *nātūra* or *consuetudo fert*, are often followed by *ut* instead of the infinitive.—*Ut* also occurs occasionally after many such phrases as *nōvum est, rārum, nātūrāle, necesse, usitatum, mirum, singulāre—est*, etc., and after *equum, rectum, vērū, ūtile, cōrismile*, and *integrum—est*.

For other uses of *ut*, with the subjunctive, see § 273.

REM. 4. *Ut* is often omitted before the subjunctive, after verbs denoting willingness and permission; also after verbs of asking, advising, reminding, etc., and the imperatives *dic* and *fac*; as,

Quid vis faciā? What do you wish (that) I should do? Ter. *Insāni fōriant sine litōra fluctus*. Virg. *Tentes dissimulāre rōgat*. Ovid. *Id sinas ōro*. Id. *Se suādere, dixit, Pharnabāzo id nēgōtū dāret*. Nep. *Accēdat ōportet actio vāria*. Cic. *Fac cōgites*. Sall. So, *Vide ex nāvī efferantur, quæ*, etc. Plaut

Verbs of willingness, etc., are *cōlo, mōlo, permitto, concedo, pōtior, sīno, hēet, vōto*, etc.; those of asking, etc., are *rōgo, ōro, quæso, mōneo, admōneo, jūdeo, mando, pēto, pēcor, censeo, suādeo, ōportet, necesse est, postūlo, hortor, cōro, dēcerno, opto, impēro*.

REM. 5. *Nē*, 'that not,' 'in order that not,' or 'lest,' expresses a purpose negatively; as,

Cūra ne quid ei dēsit, Take care that nothing be wanting to him. Cic. *Nēmo prudēs pūnit, ut ait Plātō, quia peccātum est, sed ne peccētur*. Id. *Ut* ne is frequently used for *ne*, especially in solemn discourse, and hence in laws; as, *Opēra dētur, ut iudicia ne fiant*. Id. *Quo ne* is used in the same manner in one passage of Horace. *Missus ad hoc—quo ne per vācūm Rōmāno incurreret hōis*.—On the other hand *ut non* is used when a simple result or consequence is to be expressed, in which case *ita, sic, tam* are either expressed or understood as, *Tum forte agrōtābam, ut ad nuptias tuas vēire non possem*. In a few cases, however, *ut non* is used for *ne*.—*Ut* non is further used, when the negation re-

fers to a particular word or to a part only of the sentence, as in similar cases *si non* must be used, and not *nisi*; as, *Confer te ad Manlium, ut a me non ejectus ad dñenos, sed invitatus ad tuos isse videāris.* Cic.

REM. 6. *Nē* is often omitted after *cave*; as,

Cave putes, Take care not to suppose. Cic. Compare § 267, R. 3.

REM. 7. After *mēto*, *timeo*, *vēreor*, and other expressions denoting fear or caution, *nē* must be rendered by *that* or *lest*, and *ut* by *that* not.

NOTE 3. To the verbs *mēto*, *timeo*, and *vēreor* are to be added the substantives expressing fear, apprehension or danger, and the verbs *terreo*, *conterreo*, *deterreo*, *caveo*, to be on one's guard, *video* and *obsero* in requests (as, *vide, videte* and *videndum est*), in the sense of 'to consider'; as,

Milo mētuebatur, ne a servis indicārētur, Milo feared that he should be betrayed by his servants. Cic. *Vēreor, ne, dum minūre velim laborem, augeam.* Id. *Pavor erat, ne castra hostie aggrēdērētur.* Liv. *Ille duo vēreor, ut tibi possim concedere,* I fear that I cannot grant.... Cic. *Obvendum est ne assentatōribus patēficiāmus aures, ne adulāri nos sināmus.* Cic. *Vide ne hoc tibi obsit.* *Terruit gentes, grāve ne rēdiret scūlum Pyrrhæ.* *Multitudinem dēterrent, ne frumentum confērant.* Cæs. *Me misērum! ne prona cādas.* Ovid.

NOTE 4. *Nēve* or *neve* is used as a continuative after *ut* and *ne*. It is properly equivalent to *aut ne*, but is also used for *et ne* after a preceding *ut*; as, on the other hand, *et ne* is used after a negation instead of *aut ne*; as, *Lēgem tulit, ne quis ante actūrum rerū accusārētur, nēve multārētur.* Nep. *Cæsar milites non longiore oratōne cōhortātus, quam uti suæ pristinæ virtutis mēmōriam retinērent, ne perturbārēntur animo—prælii committendī signum dedit.* Cæs. *Nēque*, also, is sometimes used for *et ne* after *ut* and *ne*; as, *Ut ea prætermittam, nēque eos appelem.* Cic. *Cur non sanctis ne vicinus patricio sit plēbeius, nec eodem itinere eat.* Liv.—*Ne non* is sometimes used for *ut* after verbs of fearing; as, *Timeo ne non impetrem,* I fear I shall not obtain it.

REM. 8. The proposition on which the subjunctive with *ut* and *nē* depends, is sometimes omitted; as, *Ut ita dicam.* Cic. *Ne singulos nōminem.* Liv.

NOTE 5. *Nedum*, like *ne*, takes the subjunctive; as, *Optimis temporibus clārisimæ viri vim tribuniciam sustinere non potuerunt: nedum his temporibus sine iudiciōrum remēdiis salvi esse possimus,—still less, etc.* Cic. *Ne* is sometimes used in the sense of *nedum*; as, *Nōram eam potestatem (scil. tribunōrum plēbis) eripere patribus nostris, ne nunc dulcedine sēmel capti fērant dēsiderium.* Liv.—*Nedum* without a verb has the meaning of an adverb, and commonly follows a negative; as, *Ægre inermis tanta multitudo, nedum armata, sustineri potest.* Liv. *Ne*, also, is used in the same manner in Cic. Fam. 9, 26.

REM. 9. *Quō*, 'that,' 'in order that,' or, 'that by this means,' especially with a comparative; *non quō*, or *non quod*, 'not that,' 'not as if'; *non quin*, 'not as if not'; which are followed in the apodōsis by *sed quod*, *sed quia*, or *sed* alone; and *quōminus*, 'that not,' after clauses denoting hinderance, take the subjunctive; as,

Ajūta me, quo id fiat facilius, Aid me, that that may be done more easily. 137. *Non quo rēpublicā sit mihi quicquam cārius, sed desperātis etiā Hippocrātes vult dādhēre medicinam.* Cic. *Non quod sōla ornament, sed quod excellant.* Id. *Nēque recusāvit, quo minus lēgis penam subiret.* Nep. *Ego me dūcem in civili bello nēgāvi esse, non quin rectum esset, sed quia,* etc. Cic. And instead of *non quin* we may say *non quō non*, *non quod non*, or *non grā non*; and for *non quod*, *non eo quod*, or *non ideo quod*.

REM. 10. *Quin*, after negative propositions and questions with *quis* and *quid* implying a negative takes the subjunctive. *Quin* is used,

1. For a relative with *non*, after *nemo*, *nullus*, *nihil*....*est*, *repperitur invenitur* etc., *vix est, aegre reperitur*, etc.; as, *Messanam nemo venit, quin viderit*, i. e. *qui non viderit*, No one came to Messana who did not see. Cic. *Nego ullam pietatam fuisse....quin conquiescerit*, i. e. *quam non*, etc. Id. *Nihil est, quin male narrando possit depravari*. Ter. *Quis est, quin cernat, quanta vis sit in sensibus*! Cic.

NOTE 6. When *quin* is used for the relative it is commonly equivalent to the nominative *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, but it is sometimes used in prose instead of the accusative, and sometimes after *dies* for *quo*, as the ablative of time; as, *Dies ferre nullus est, quin hic Satrius domum meam ventitet*, i. e. *quo—non ventitet*. Cic.—*Qui non* is often used for *quin*; as, *Quis enim erat, qui non sciret*. Id.; and when *quin* stands for *qui non* or *quod non*, *is* and *id* are sometimes added for the sake of emphasis; as, *Cleanthes negat ullam cibum esse tam græcem, quin is die et nocte concuatur*. Cic. *Nihil est quod sensum habeat, quin id intreat*. Id.—So, also, the place of *quin* is supplied by *ut non*; as, *Augustus numquam filios suos populo commendavit ut non adjiceret* (without adding) *si miterentur*. Suet. And if no negation precedes, or if *non* belongs to a particular word, and not to the verb, *qui non* and *ut non* must of course be used and not *quin*.

2. For *ut non*, 'that not,' or 'without' with a participle, especially after *facere non possum*, *ferri non potest*, *nulla causa est, quid causa est? nihil causa est*; as, *Facere non possum quin ad te mittam*, i. e. *ut non*, etc. Cic. *Numquam tam male est Sciciliæ, quin aliquid facere et commode dicant*. Cic. *Numquam accedo, quin ab te abeam doctior*,—without going from you wiser. Ter.

NOTE 7. *Quin* takes the subjunctive also after the negative expressions *non dubito*, *non est dubium*, *non ambigo*, I doubt not; *non dæbet*; *nihil, paulum, non procul, haud multum dæbet*; *non, vix, aegre abstinere; tenere me, or temperare mihi non possum*; *non impedio, non recuso, nihil prætermitto*, and the like. In these cases, however, the negation in *quin* is superfluous, and it is generally translated into English by 'that,' 'but that,' or 'to' with an infinitive; as, *Non subito quin domi sit*, that he is at home. *Non multum dæbet, quin miserrimus sim*. Not much is wanting to make me most wretched. Cic. Hence, as *quin* is not in such cases regarded as a negative, *non* is superadded when a negative sense is required; as, *In quibus non dubito quin offensionem negligentia vitare atque effugere non possim*. Cic. *Dubitandum non est quin numquam possit utilitas cum honestate contendere*. Id.

NOTE 8. In Nepos, *non dubito*, in the sense of 'I do not doubt,' is always followed by the infinitive with the accusative, and the same construction often occurs in later writers but not in Cicero: in the sense of to scruple or hesitate, when the verb following has the same subject, *dubito* and *non dubito* are generally followed by the infinitive; as, *Cicero non dubitabat confutatos supplicio afficere*.—It may be added that 'I doubt whether' is expressed in Latin by *dubito si ne, dubito utrum—an, dubito si ne—an, or dubito num, numquid, for dubito an*, and *dubium est an* are used, like *nescio an* with an affirmative meaning.

NOTE 9. *Quin* signifies also 'why not?' being compounded of the old ablative *qui* and *ne*, i. e. *non*, and in this sense is joined with the indicative in questions implying an exhortation; as, *Quin conscendamus equos?* Why not mount our horses? In this sense it is also joined with the imperative; as, *Quin dic statim*, Well, tell me: or with the first person of the subjunctive. Hence without being joined to any verb it signifies 'even' or 'rather.'

REM. 11. The principal verbs of hinderance, after which *quominus* occurs, and after which *ne*, and, if a negative precedes, *quin* also may be used, are *deterreo, impedio, intercedo, obisto, obsto, officio, prohibeo, recuso, and repugno*. It occurs also after *stat* or *fit per me*, I am the cause, *non pugno, nihil moror, non contineo me*, etc.

NOTE. *Impedio, deterreo*, and *recuso* are sometimes, and *prohibeo* frequently followed by the infinitive. Instead of *quominus*, *quo secius* is sometimes used.

§ 263. The particles specified in this section always introduce a sentence containing only a conception of the mind, and are hence joined with the subjunctive.

1. The subjunctive is used after particles of wishing, as *utinam*, *ut*, *O!* and *O' si*; as,

Utinam minus vitæ capiti fuissēmus! O that we had been less attached to life! Cic. *O si solita quicquam virtutis adesset!* Virg.

REMARK. The present and perfect tenses, after these particles, are used in reference to those wishes which are conceived as possible; the imperfect and pluperfect are employed in expressing those wishes which are conceived as wanting in reality. Cf. § 261, 1 and 2.—'Would that not' is expressed in Latin both by *utinam ne* and *utinam non*. *Utinam* is sometimes omitted; as, *Tecum ludere sicut ipse possem!* Catull.

B. ADVERBIAL CLAUSES.

2. (1.) *Quamvis*, however; *licet*, although; *tamquam*, *tamquam si*, *quasi*, *ac si*, *ut si*, *vclut*, *vclut si*, *vcluti*, *sicuti*, and *ceu*, as if; *mōdo*, *dum*, and *dummōdo*, provided,—take the subjunctive; as,

Quamvis ille felix sit, tamen, etc. However happy he may be, still, etc. Cic. *Veritas licet nullum defensorem obtineat*, Though truth should obtain no defender. Id. *Tamquam clausa sit Asia, sic nihil perfertur ad nos*. Id. *Sed quid ego his testibus ator, quasi res dubia aut obscura sit?* Id. *Me omnibus rebus, iuxta ac si meus frater esset, sustentavit*, He supported me in every thing, just as though he were my brother. Id. *Similiter facere eos*,—*ut si navis certarent, ator*, etc. Id. *Absentis Arianisti crudelitatem, vclut si coram adesset, horrerent*. Cæs. *Inque unus caros, vcluti cognosceret, ibat*. Ovid. *Sicuti jurgum laceratus foret, in senatum venit*. Sall. *Hic vero ingentem pugnam, ceu cetera nusquam bella forent*. Virg. *Odrint dum metuunt*. Att. in Cic. *Mānent ingēnia senibus, mōdo permāneat stūdiū et industria*. Cic. *Omnia honesta negligunt dummōdo potentiam consequantur*, They disregard every honorable principle, provided they can obtain power. Id.

NOTE. *Mōdo*, *dum*, and *dummōdo*, when joined with a negation, become *mōdo ne*, *dum ne*, and *dummōdo ne*.

(2.) *Quamvis* (although) is in Cicero joined with a principal tense of the subjunctive; as, *Quamvis non fuēris suātor, approbator certe fuisti*. Cic. In later writers it is often used with the indicative; as, *Felicem Nibben, quamvis tot funera vidit*. Ovid. So also once in Cicero, *Quamvis patrem suum numquam viderat*. Rab. Post. 2.

(3.) *Quamvis*, as a conjunction, in the sense of 'however much,' is joined with the subjunctive. So also when its component parts are separated; as, *C. Gracchus dixit, sibi in somnis Ti. fratrem visum esse dicere*, quam vellet cunctaretur, tamen, etc.—*Quamvis* 'however much,' as an adverb, governs no particular mood.

(4.) *Etsi*, *tāmeti*, even if, although, and *quamquam*, although, commonly introduce an indicative clause:—*Etiam* is more frequently followed by the subjunctive. In later prose writers, and sometimes in Cicero and Sallust as well as in the poets, *quamquam* is joined with the subjunctive; as, *Quamquam presente Lucullo loquar*. Cic. *Vi regere patriam quamquam possis*. Sall. Jug. 8. *Filius quamquam Thēodos mārinas Dardānas turres quātēret*. Hor.

REMARK. The imperfect subjunctive with *ac si*, etc., is used after the present, to denote that in reality the thing is not so, but in that case a hypothetical subjunctive must be supplied; as, *Egnatii rem ut tuere æque a te peto, ac si nec negotia essent, i. e. ac peterem, si mea negotia essent*, as I would pray if, etc. Cic.

3. After *antèquam* and *priusquam*, the imperfect and pluperfect tenses are usually in the subjunctive; the present and perfect may be either in the indicative or subjunctive. The present indicative is commonly used when the action is to be represented as certain, near at hand, or already begun; the subjunctive is used when the thing is still doubtful, and also in general propositions; as,

Ea causa ante mortua est, quam tu natus esses, That cause was dead before you were born. *Cic. Avertit equos, priusquam pabula gustassent Trója, Xanthumque bibissent. Virg. Priusquam incipias, consulto opus est*, Before you begin there is need of counsel. Sall.

4. (1.) *Dum*, *dñec*, and *quoad*, signifying *until*, are followed by the subjunctive, if they refer to the attainment of an object; as,

Dum hic veniret, locum relinquere noluit, He was unwilling to leave the place until he (Milo) should come. *Cic. Nil puto tibi esse atilius quam oppèriri quoad scire possis, quid tibi agendum sit. Id. Cornu telendit, et duxit longe, dñec curvata coirent inter se capita. Virg.*—In the sense of ‘as long as,’ these particles take the indicative, but Tacitus joins *dñec* with the subjunctive even when a simple fact is to be expressed.

(2.) *Dum*, while, is commonly used with the indicative present, whatever may be the tense of the principal sentence. Cf. § 259, R. 1, (1.), (a.)

5. *Quum* (*cum*), when it signifies a *relation of time*, takes the indicative; when it denotes a *connection of thought*, the subjunctive; as,

Qui non defendit injuriam, neque repulsat a suis, quum pōtest, injuste facit. Cic. Quum recte navigari pōterit, tum naviges. Id. Crēdo tum, quum Sicilia florēbat opibus et copiis, magna artificia fuisse in eā insulā. Id. Quum tot sustineas et tanta negotia, peccem, si morer tua tempora, Since you are burdened with so many and so important affairs, I should do wrong, if I should occupy your time. Hor. Quum vita sine amicis mētus plēna sit, ratio ipsa mōnet amicitias comparāre. Cic.

REMARK 1. (a.) The rule for the use of *quum* may be thus expressed: *Quum temporal* takes the indicative, *quum causal* the subjunctive. Hence, when *quum* is merely a particle of time, with no reference to cause and effect, and not occurring in a historical narrative (see Rem. 2), it may be joined with any tense of the indicative. But when it is employed to express the relation of cause and effect, or has the meaning of ‘though’ or ‘although,’ it is joined with the subjunctive (b.) *Quum*, relating to time, is commonly translated *when*, *while*, or *after*; referring to a train of thought, it signifies *as*, *since*, *though* or *although*, *because*; but may often be translated *when*.

REM. 2. In narration, *quum*, even when it relates to time, is joined with the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive, when a historical perfect stands in the principal clause; as,

Gracchus, quum rem illam in religiōnem pōpulo vēnisse sentiret, ad enātum rēlit. Cic. Alexander, quum intēremisset Clitum, vix manus a se abstinuit. Id.

NOTE. *Quum temporal*, when it expresses an action frequently repeated, may be joined with the pluperfect indicative, and the apodosis then contains the imperfect; as, *Quum autem vir esse cōpērat, dābat se labōri. Cic. Quum rōsam viderat, tum incipere ver arbitrabatur. Id. Cf. § 264, 12.*

REM. 3. *Quum* in the sense of ‘while’ is joined with the perfect and imperfect indicative, often with the addition of *intērea* or *intērim*, to express simultaneous occurrences; as, *Citulus cepit magnum suae virtutis fructum, quum omnes prōpe aūd vīce, in eo ipso vos spem habituros esse, dixistis. Cic. Cōdebatur virgīs*

in medio foro Messāna civis Rōmānus, iudices, quum intērea nulla vox dīa istius mēstri audiebātur, nisi haec: civis Rōmānus sum. Id.

REM. 4. *Quum*, for the most part preceded by an adverb, as, *jam*, *nondum*, *vix*, *aggre*, or joined with *repente* or *sūbito* is followed by the indicative, especially by the present indicative, to express the beginning of an action. In the cases mentioned in this and the preceding remark, the historians also use *quum* with the historical infinitive.

For the subjunctive after *se* and its compounds, see § 261.

C. ADJECTIVE CLAUSES.

SUBJUNCTIVE AFTER QUI.

§ 264. Relatives require the subjunctive, when the clauses connected by them express merely a conception; as, for example, a *consequence*, an *innate quality*, a *cause*, *motive*, or *purpose*.

1 (a.) When the relative *qui*, in a clause denoting a *result* of the character or quality of something specified in the antecedent clause, follows a demonstrative, and is equivalent to *ut* with a personal or demonstrative pronoun, it takes the subjunctive.

NOTE. The demonstratives after which *qui* takes the subjunctive, are *tam* with an adjective, *tantus*, *talis*, *ejusmodi*, *hujusmodi*, and *is*, *ille*, *iste*, and *hic* in the sense of *talis*; as,

Quis est tam Lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat? i. e. *ut ille in tantis*, etc., Who is so quick-sighted, that he would not stumble, (or, as not to stumble), in such darkness. Cic. *Talem te esse oportet, qui ab impiorum civium societate sejungas*; i. e. *ut tu*, etc. Id. *At ea fui legatio Octavii, in qua periculi suspicio non subesset*, i. e. *ut in ea*. Id. *Nec tamen ego sum ille ferreus, qui fratris carissimi more non movear*, i. e. *ut ego non movear*. Id. *Non sumus ii, quibus nihil verum esse videatur*, i. e. *ut nobis nihil*, etc. Id. *Nulla gens tam fera est, cujus mentem non imbuerit debrum opinio*, i. e. *ut ejus mentem*, etc. Id.

(b.) Sometimes the demonstrative word is only implied; as,

Res parva dictu, sed quæ studiis in magnum certamen excesserit, i. e. *talis quæ*....of such a kind that it issued in a violent contest. Cic. *Nunc dicis aliquid, quod ad rem pertineat*, i. e. *tale ut id*, etc. Id. *So quis sum, for num talis sum*; as, *Quis sum, cujus aures lædi nefas sit?* Sen.—In like manner, also, a demonstrative denoting a character or quality, is implied in the examples included in the following rule:—

2. When the relative is equivalent to *quamquam is*, *etsi is*, or *dummodo is*, it takes the subjunctive; as,

Laco, consilii quamvis egregii, quod non ipse afferret, inimicus, Laco, an opponent of any measure, however excellent, provided he did not himself propose it. Tac. *Tu quam a pumice postulas, qui ipse sitiit*. Plaut. *Nihil molestum, quod non desideres*, i. e. *dummodo id*. Cic.

3. *Quod*, in restrictive clauses, takes the subjunctive; as,

Quod sciam, as far as I know; *quod meminērim*, as far as I recollect; *quod ego intelligam*; *quod intelligi possit*; *quod conjecturā providēri possit*; *quod salvā fide possim*; *quod commōdo tuo fiat*, etc.—*Quidem* is sometimes added to the relative in such sentences. *Quod sine molestiā tuā fiat*, So far as it can be done without troubling you. Cic. In the phrases *quantum possum*, *quantum ego peripicio*, on the other hand, the indicative is used.

4. A relative clause, after the comparative followed by *quam*, takes the subjunctive; as,

Māior sum, quam cui possit *fortūna nocēre*, i. e. *quam ut mihi*, etc., I am too great for fortune to be able to injure me. Ovid. *Audīlā vōce praeconis mājus gaudium fuit, quam* quod *universum homines* cāperēt, Upon the herald's voice being heard, the joy was too great for the people to contain. Liv.

REMARK 1. The clause annexed by *quam qui* implies an inherent quality or a consequence; so that *quam qui* is equivalent to *quam ut*, which also sometimes occurs. Sometimes the subjunctive follows *quam* even without a relative pronoun; as, *In his litteris longior fui, quam aut vellem, aut quam me patiēre fore*:—and so frequently with the verbs *velle* and *posse*.

5. A relative clause expressing a purpose, aim, or motive, and equivalent to *ut* with a personal or demonstrative pronoun, takes the subjunctive; as,

Lacedaemoniī legātos Athēnas misērunt, qui eum absentem accūsārent: i. e. *ut illi eum accūsārent*, The Lacedaemonians sent ambassadors to Athens to accuse him in his absence. Nep. *Cæsar equitātum omnem pramittit, qui videant, quas in partes iter faciānt*. Cæsar. *Sunt autem multi, qui eripiunt aliis, quod aliis largiantur*. Cic. *Assidue rēptant, quas perdant, Bellides undas*. Ovid.

REM. 2. So also with relative adverbs; as, *Lampædum ei (Thémistocli) res dōnarat, unde vinum sūmēret*, i. e. *ex quā* or *ut inde*, etc. Nep. *Sūper tabernaculum régis, unde ab omnibus conspicī posset, imāgo solis crystallo inclūsa fulgēbat*. Curt.

6. A relative clause with the subjunctive after certain indefinite general expressions, specifies the circumstances which characterize the individual or class indefinitely referred to in the leading clause; as,

Fuerunt eā tempestate, qui dicērent, There were at that time some who said. Sall. *Erant, quibus appetentior fama, vidēstur*, There were those to whom he appeared too desirous of fame. Tac. *Sunt, qui censeant, una animum et corpus occidēre*. Cic. *Erunt, qui existimāri vellent*. Id. *Si quis erit, qui perpetuam orationem desideret, alterā actione auget*. Id. *Veniunt legiones, quas neque me inultum neque te impunitum patiantur*. Tac. So after *est* followed by *quod*, in the sense of 'there is reason why'; as, *Est quod gaudeas*, You have cause to rejoice. Plaut. *Est quod visam domum*. Id. *Si est quod desit, ne beatus quidem est*. Cic.

NOTE 1. The expressions included in the rule are *est, sunt, adest, praeesto sunt, existunt, exoriantur, inceniuntur, reperiuntur*, (scil. homines); *si quis est, tempus fuit, tempus veniet*, etc.

REM. 3. The same construction occurs with relative particles used indefinitely; as, *Est unde haec fiant. Si est culpam ut Antipho in se admisērit*, If it chance that, etc. Ter. *Est tibi id isto modo valeat*. Cic. So *est cur* and *est ut* in the sense of *est cur*; as, *Ille erat, ut odisset defensorem adlatiis mea*, i. e. he had reason to hate. Cic. *Non est igitur ut mirandum sit*, There is no occasion for wondering. Id.

REM. 4. The above and similar expressions are followed by the subjunctive only when they are indefinite. Hence, after *sunt quidam, sunt nonnulli, sunt multi*, etc., when referring to definite persons, the relative takes the indicative; as, *Sunt orationes quaedam, quas Menocrito dabo*. Cic.

REM. 5. The indicative is sometimes, though rarely, used after *sunt qui* even when taken indefinitely, especially in the poets; as, *Sunt, quos iuvat*. Hor. *Sunt qui ita dicunt*. Sall.

7. A relative clause after a general negative, or an interrogative expression implying a negative, takes the subjunctive; as,

Nemo est, qui haud intelligat, There is no one who does not understand. Cic. *Nulla res est, quæ perferre possit continuum laborem*, There is nothing which can endure perpetual labor. Quint. *Nulla pars est corporis, quæ non sit minor*. Id. *Nihil est, quod tam miseris faciat, quam impietas et scelus*. Cic. *In fore vix decimus quisque est, qui ipse sese noscat*. Plaut. *Quis est, qui stilia fugiat?* Who is there that shuns what is useful? Cic. *Quas latebra est, in quam non intret metus mortis?* Sen. *Quid dulcius quam habere, quicum omnia audeas sic loqui ut tecum?* Cic. (See respecting this use of the indefinite *quicum* rather than the definite *quodcum*, § 128, R. 1.) *An est quisquam, qui hoc ignoret?* Is there any one who is ignorant of this? Id. *Numquid est mali, quod non dixeris?* Ter.

NOTE 2. General negatives are *nemo*, *nullus*, *nihil*, *minus non*, *alius non*, *non quisquam*, *vix ullus*, *nec ullus*, etc., with *est*; viz with an ordinal and *quisque*; *nego esse quemquam*, etc. Interrogative expressions implying a negative, are *quis*, *quid*; *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, *quantus*, *utrum*, *ecquis*, *numquis*, *an quisquam*, *an aliquis*, *quidus quisque*, *quidus*, etc. with *est*? *quot*, *quam multi*, etc., with *sunt*?

NOTE 3. The same construction is used after *non est*, *nihil est*, *quid est*, *numquid est*, etc., followed by *quod*, *cur*, *quære*, or *quamobrem*, and denoting 'there is no reason why,' 'what cause is there?' 'is there any reason?' as, *Quod timeas, non est*, There is no reason why you should fear. Ovid. *Nihil est, quod adventum nostrum pertimescas*. Cic. *Quid est, quod de ejus civitate dubites?* Id. *Queris a me, quid ego Cætilianam metuam*. *Nihil, et curavi ne quis metuere*. *Quid est, cur virtus ipsa per se non efficiat beatos?* Id.—So after *non habeo*, or *nihil habeo*; as, *Non habeo, quod te accusem*. Cic. *Nil habeo, quod agam*, I have nothing to do. Hor. *Nihil habeo, quod ad te scribam*. Cic. So without a negative, *De quibus habeo ipse*, quid sentiam. Id. *Causa* or, with *quid* and *nihil*, *causa*, is sometimes added; as, *Non fuit causa, cur postulares*. Id. *Quid erat causa, cur metuere*. Id.

NOTE 4. (a.) The relative clause takes the subjunctive after the expressions included in this and the last rule, only when it expresses the character or quality of the subject of the antecedent clause; and the relative, as in the preceding cases of the relative with the subjunctive, is equivalent to a personal or demonstrative pronoun with *ut*; as, *Nemo est, qui nesciat*, There is no one who is ignorant, i. e. no one is ignorant. Cic. So, *Sunt, qui hoc sapient*, There are some who blame this, i. e. some blame this. Vell.

(b.) If the relative clause is to be construed as a part of the logical subject it does not require the subjunctive; as, *Nihil stabile est, quod infidum est* Nothing which is faithless is firm. Cic.

8. (1.) A relative clause expressing the reason of what goes before, takes the subjunctive; as,

Pecavisse mihi videor, qui a te discesserim, I think I did wrong in leaving you. Cic. *Inertiam accusas adolescentium, qui istam artem non ediscant*, You blame the idleness of the young men, because they do not learn that art. Id. *O fortunatè adolescens, qui tua virtutis Homèrum præconem inveneris!*—in having found. Id. *Cænimus fuit nificà vigilantia, qui suo toto consiliatu somnum non viderit*,—since, etc. Id.

(2.) Sometimes, instead of *qui* alone, *ut qui*, *quippe qui*, or *utpote qui*, is used, generally with the subjunctive; as,

Connoia cum patre non inibat, quippe qui ne in oppidum quidem nisi perire venisset. Cic. *Næque Antònius præcùl aberrat, utpote qui magno exercitu sequeretur*. Sall. But sometimes with the indicative in Sallust and Livy; as, *Quippe qui omnia vicerat*. Sall.

9. After *dignus*, *indignus*, *aptus*, and *idoneus*, a relative clause takes the subjunctive; as,

Videtur, qui aliquando imperet, dignus esse, He seems to be worthy at some time to command. Cic. *Rustici nostri quum fidem amicis bonitatemque laudant, dignum esse dicunt, quicum in tenebris mices*. Id. *Nulla videbatur aptior per-*

sōla, quæ de cœtêre lōquērētur. Id. *Pompeius idōneus non est, qui impetret.* Id. *Et rem idōneam, de quā quærātur, et hōmīnes dignos, quibuscumquē dissērātur, pētant.* Id.

NOTE 5. If the relative clause does not express that of which the person or thing denoted by the antecedent is worthy, its construction is not influenced by this rule. Thus, *Quis servus libertate dignus fuit, cui nostra sālus cāra non esset?* The subjunctive is here used according to No. 7 of this section.

NOTE 6. The infinitive frequently follows these adjectives in poetry, though rarely in prose; as, *Et puer ipse fuit cantāri dignus.* Virg.:—and sometimes *ut*; as, *Eras dignus, ut hābēres integram mānum.* Quint.

10. A relative clause, after *ūnus, sōlus, primus*, etc., restricting the affirmation to a particular subject, takes the subjunctive; as,

Hoc est ūna contentio, quæ adhuc permānsērit. This is the only dispute which has remained till this time. Cic. *Vōluptas est sōla, quæ nos vōcet ad se, et alliceat suapte naturā,* Pleasure is the only thing that, by its own nature, invites and allures us to itself. Id.

11. When the relative refers to a dependent clause, it often takes the subjunctive. See § 266.

12. The imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive are used in narration after relative pronouns and adverbs, when a repeated action is spoken of; as,

Semper hābiti sunt fortissimī, qui summam impērii pōtrentur, Those were always accounted the bravest, who obtained the supreme dominion. Nep. *Quemcumque lictor jussu consilii prēhendisset, tribūnus mitti jubēbat.* Liv. *Ut quisque maxime lābōraret locus, aut ipse occurrēbat, aut dīgnos mitterēbat.* So after *si quis* or *quā*; as, *Si qui rem mālitiōsius gessisset, dēdēcus existimābant.* Cic. *Quōtiens sūper tāli nēgōio consultāret, eādē dōmūs parte ūtēbātur.* Tac. *Nec quisquam Pyrrhum, quā tūlisset impētum, sustinēre vāluī.*—It is sometimes found in like manner after *quum, ubi, ut*, and *si* when used in the sense of *quum*, when repeated actions are spoken of; as, *Id ubi dixisset, hastam in fines eōrum emittēbat.* Liv. *Sin Nūmidæ propius accessissent, tū vērō virtutem ostendēre.* Sall. Sometimes even the present subjunctive is so used when employed as an aorist to express things which have happened repeatedly, and still happen (see § 145, I. 2.); as, *Ubi de magnā virtute et gloriā bōnōrum mēmōres, quæ sibi quisque,* etc. Sall.

NOTE 7. This is called the *indefinite subjunctive*, or *subjunctive of generality*, inasmuch as the action is not referred to a distinct, individual case. The indicative, however, is used in such cases more frequently than the subjunctive.

SUBJUNCTIVE IN INDIRECT QUESTIONS.

§ 265. Dependent clauses, containing an indirect question, take the subjunctive.

NOTE 1. A question is indirect when its substance is stated in a dependent clause without the interrogative form. Indirect questions generally depend upon those verbs and expressions which commonly take after them the accusative with the infinitive. Cf. § 272. Thus:—

Quālis sit animus, ipse animus nescit, The mind itself knows not what the mind is. Cic. *Crēdibile non est, quantum scribam,* It is incredible how much I write. Id. *Quis ego sim, me rōgitas?* Do you ask me who I am? Plant. *Ad te quid scribam nescio.* Cic. *Nec quid scribam hābeo,* Nor have I any thing to write. Id. *Dōce me, ubi sint dī,* Inform me where the gods are. Id. *Incertum est, quo te lōco mors expectet.* Sen. Ep. *Quam pridem sibi hērēditas vēnisset, id et.* Id. *Nunc accipe, quāre dēsipiānt omnes.* Hor. *Id utrum illi sentiant, an*

REMARK 1. Hence the subjunctive is used in general sentences, in which the class of things mentioned exists only as a conception or idea, while the individual thing has a real existence; as, *Est enim ulciscendi et pleniendi modus, atque haud scio an satis sit eum qui læcesserit injuriæ suæ pœnitere*, i. e. each individual offender of the class.

REM. 2. When the principal proposition contains a subjunctive denoting a result, after *ita*, *tam*, *idcirco*, etc., the inserted clause has the indicative; as, *Asia vero tam optima est et fertilis, ut—multitudinē eārum rerum, quæ exportantur, facile omnibus terris antecellat*. Cic. The same is the case in definitions; as, *Videns igitur oportet, quæ sint convenientia cum ipso negotio, hoc est, quæ ab re separare non possunt*. Cic.—So also explanatory clauses, especially circumlocutions introduced by a relative pronoun, are sometimes found with the indicative; as, *Idcirco ille Mārius item eximie L. Plōtium dilexit, cujus ingenio p̄tābat ea, quæ gesserat, posse celebrari*. Cic.

NOTE. To this rule belongs the construction of the *oratio obliqua*, 'indirect discourse,' or 'reported speech,' in which the language of another is presented, not as it was conceived or expressed by him, but in the third person. Thus, Cæsar said, 'I came, I saw, I conquered,' is direct,—Cæsar said, that 'he came, saw, and conquered,' is indirect discourse.

2. In the *oratio obliqua*, the main proposition is expressed by the accusative with the infinitive; and dependent clauses connected with it by relatives and particles, take the subjunctive.

Thus, Cicero and Quintilian, in quoting the language of Marcus Antonius make use, the former of the *oratio directa*, the latter of the *oratio obliqua*:—*Antōnius inquit, 'Ars eārum rerum est, quæ sciuntur'*, Antonius says, 'Art belongs to those things which are known.' Cic. *Antōnius inquit, artem eārum rerum esse, quæ sciuntur*, Antonius says, that 'art belongs to those things which are known.' Quint.

So, *Socrātes dicere solēbat, omnes, in eo quod scirent, satis esse eloquentes*, Socrates was accustomed to say, that 'all were sufficiently eloquent in that which they understood' Cic. *Clio mirari se aiebat, quod non rideret hāruspe, hāruspem quum vidiasset*. Id. *Negat jus esse, qui miles non sit, pugnare cum hoste*. Id. *Indignābantur ibi esse imp̄rium, tibi non esset libertas*. Liv. *Idcirco Athēnienses, quod honestum non esset, id ne utile quidem (esse) putāverunt*. Cic.

REMARK 1. (a.) When the subjunctive would be necessary in the *oratio directa*, to denote liberty, power, etc., the same remains in the *oratio obliqua*, and is not changed into the infinitive with an accusative; as, *Ad hoc Ariovistus respondit, quum vellet, congrēderetur*, To this Ariovistus replied, that 'he might meet him when he pleased.' Cæs. In the *oratio directa*, this would be *congrēderis*.

(b.) The imperative in the *oratio directa* is, in the *oratio obliqua*, changed into the subjunctive; as, *hoc mihi dicite*, which in the *oratio obliqua* is, *hoc sibi dicant*, or *hoc sibi dicērent*, according to the tense of the leading verb.

(c.) So also direct questions addressed to the second person, when changed from direct to indirect speech, become subjunctives. Liv. 6, 27.—But such questions when not addressed to the second person are expressed in the *oratio obliqua* by the accusative with the infinitive; as when in direct speech we say, *Etiam si videris contumēlia obliuisci vllim, num possum etiam recentium injuriarum mēmōriam depōnere?* The *oratio obliqua* will be, *Cæsar respondit (histor. perf.)—si videris contumēlia obliuisci vellet, num etiam recentium injuriarum—mēmōriam depōnere posse?* Cæs. Very rarely the accusative with the infinitive is found in a question of the second person, as in Liv. 6, 17: but the subjunctive in questions of the third person is less uncommon in Cæsar; as, *Quis p̄ti posset?* for *quem p̄ti posse?* *Quis hoc sibi persuāderet?* for *quem sibi persuāsūrum?* See § 273, 3.

REM. 2. A writer may state his own past words or thoughts in *oratio obliqua* either preserving the first person, or adopting the third.

REM. 3. When the inserted clause contains the words or sentiments of the subject of the leading clause, all references to him are regularly expressed by the reflexives *sui* and *usus*; as, *Hac necessitate coactus domino nūvis qui sit apertū, multa pollicens, si se conservasset.* Nep. And this is equally true when the word to which the pronoun refers is not in reality the grammatical subject, provided it may still be conceived as such; as, *Quum ei in suspiciōnem vēnisset, aliquid in epistolā de se esse scriptum.* Nep.; for the words, *quum ei in suspiciōnem vēnisset*, are equivalent to *quum suspicārētur*. See § 208, (1.)

REM. 4. The tenses to be used in changing the *oratio directa* into the *obliqua*, depend on the tense of the verb which introduces the quotation, according to the rule, § 258. But when the future perfect would be used in the direct, the pluperfect is necessary in the oblique form; but the perfect is used after the present, perfect definite, or future.

REM. 5. When the connected clause contains merely a descriptive circumstance, or expresses what is independent of the sentiment of the preceding clause, it takes the indicative; as, *Imprāvīs Alexander Lysippo, ut ebrum equitum, qui apud Granicum ceciderant, faceret statuas*, Alexander ordered Lysippus to make statues of those horsemen who had fallen at the Granicus. Sometimes, in other cases, when it is evident from the sense, that the connected clause is an essential part of the proposition, the indicative is used, to avoid giving the appearance of contingency to the sentence.

3. A clause connected to another by a relative or causal conjunction, takes the subjunctive, (whatever be the mood of the preceding verb,) when it contains not the sentiment or allegation of the writer, but that of some other person alluded to; as,

Socrates accusatus est, quod corrumpēret iuventutem, Socrates was accused of corrupting the youth, lit., because (as was alleged) he corrupted the youth. *Deum invocābant, cuius ad solenne vēnissent*, They invoked the god, to whose solemnities they had come. Liv. *Quos vicēris amicos tibi esse cave crēdas*, Do not believe that those whom you have conquered are your friends. Here, in the first example, the charge of corrupting the youth is not made by the writer, but by the accusers of Socrates. So, in the second example, the worshippers allege that they have come to attend upon the solemnities of the god. In the last, it is implied by the use of the subjunctive mood, that the belief spoken of is that of the person addressed:—*quos vicisti* would have been merely an addition of the speaker, by means of which he would have designated the persons whose friendship he was speaking of; and, in general, the *indicative*, in such sentences, is employed in those statements which are independent of the sentiments of the person, to whose thoughts or words allusion is made. Cf. supra, 2, R. 5.

REMARK. In the preceding cases, it is not directly said that the sentiments are those of another than the writer. In Cicero, however, the words *disco*, *puto*, *arbitror*, and the like, are often construed in a similar manner, although, properly speaking, not these verbs, but those in the clauses dependent on them should be in the subjunctive; as, *Quum enim, Hannibālīs permissu, exisset de castris, rēvīti paulo post, quod se oblitum nescio quod dicēret*,...because (as) he said, he had forgotten something. Cic. *Ab Athēniensibus, locum sepulchrā intra urbem ut dīrent, impetrāre non pōtui, quod religiōne se impēdī dicērent.* Id.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

§ 267. The imperative mood is used to express a *command*, *wish*, *advice*, or *exhortation*; as,

Noce te, Know thyself. Cic. *Æquam memento servīre mentem*, Remember to preserve an unruffled mind. Hor. *Huc ades*, Come hither. Virg. *Pasce ocellas, et pōtum pastas æge, et inter agendum occurrere capro cūveto.* Id.

(1.) The imperative *present* denotes that an action is to be performed directly or at once; as, *lege*, read; *mórere*, die; or that a state or condition is to continue; as, *vive*, live.

(2.) The imperative *future* denotes that something is to be done, as soon as something else has taken place; as, *Quum vilitatini tua consilueris, tum consilio navigationi*. Cic. *Præus audite paucis; quod quum dixerò, si placuerit, facitote*. Ter. The preceðent event is often to be supplied by the mind. Sometimes, especially in poetry, the imperative present is used for the imperative future, and, on the other hand, *scito* and *scilòte*, from *scio*, are used instead of the imperative present, which is wanting.

(3.) Hence the imperative future is properly used in *contracts*, *laws*, and *wills*; and also in *precepts* and *rules of conduct*; as, *Régio império duo sunt, atque consules appellantor, militibus summum jus habento, nemini pãrento, illis salus populi suprema lex esto*. Cic. *Non scitis est pulchra esse poemata, dulciora sunt*. Hor. *Ignoscito sape alteri, nunquam tibi*. Syr.

REMARK 1. With the imperative, *not* is expressed by *nē*, and *nor* by *nēve*; as;

Ne tanta animis assuescite bella. Virg. *Ne crēde cōlōri*. Id. *Hōminem mortuum in urbe ne sēpēlito, nēve ūrito*. Cic.

NOTE. *Non* and *nēque* occur, though rarely, with the imperative; as, *Vos quōque non cāris aures ōbrāte lēpillis, nec prōdite grāves insūto vestibus auro*. Ovid. But with the subjunctive used for the imperative *non* and especially *nēque* are found more frequently. Cf. § 260, R. 6, (b.)—In Plautus and Terence *ne* is of common occurrence both with the imperative and with the present subjunctive, and with no difference of meaning; but later poets chiefly use *ne* with the present subjunctive, and *ne* with the imperative only when they speak emphatically. In classical prose writers the periphrastic *nōli* with the infinitive is preferred.

REM. 2. The present and perfect subjunctive are often used instead of both tenses of the imperative, to express a command in a milder form, an exhortation, or an entreaty; as, *Quæ dāpisci vērā glōriā vōlet, justitias fungātur officiis*. Cic. *Quod dūbitas, ne fēcēris*. Plin. Ep. See § 260, II., R. 6. An imperative of the perfect passive is very rarely found; as, *At vos admōnīti nostris quōque cāsibus este*. Ovid. *Jacta ālea esto*. Cæs. in Suet. But the subjunctive is more common; as, *Jacta sit ālea*. Sometimes also the future indicative; as, *Sed vālēbis, mēque nēgōtia vidēbis, mēque diis jūvantibus ante brūmam expectābis*, instead of *vāle, vide, expecta*. Cic. *Ubi sententiam meam vōbis pērēgēro, tum quibus eādē placēbunt, in dextram partem tūcti transibitis*, instead of *transibite*. Liv. With the future the negative is *non*. See § 259, R. 1, (4.)

REM. 3. Sometimes, for the simple affirmative imperative, *cūra* or *cūrāto ut, fac ut*, or *fac* alone is used with the subjunctive; as, *Cūra ut quam primum venias, Come as soon as possible. Fac erūdias*, Instruct, or Take care to instruct. Cic. For the negative imperative *fac ne, cāve ne* or *cāve* alone, with the present or perfect subjunctive is used; but especially *nōli* with the infinitive; as, *Nōli putāre*, Do not suppose. Cic. *Cāve existimes*, Do not think. Id. *Nōlite id velle quod non fieri pōtest, et cāvete ne spe presentis pācis perpētuum pacem ōmittātis*. Id.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

OF THE TENSES OF THE INFINITIVE.

§ 268. 1. The infinitive partakes of the properties of the noun and verb, just as the participle combines the properties of the adjective and verb. It expresses simply the action or state implied in the verb in an abstract manner, without specifying either person, number, or time, and thus merely indicates whether an action is in progress or completed.

2. The tenses of the infinitive denote respectively an action as present, past, or fu.ure, in reference to the time of the verbs with which they are connected; as,

Hoc facere possum, I am able to do this. Cic. *Vidi nostros inimicos cupere bellum*, I saw that our enemies were desiring war. Id. *Nec gemere atrid cessabit turtur ab ulmo*, Nor shall the turtle dove cease to coo from the lofty elm. Virg.—*Victorem victæ succubuisse quæror*, I complain that the victor has yielded to the vanquished. Ovid. *Se a senibus audisse dicebant*, They said that they had heard (it) from the old men. Cic. *Andiet cives acuisse ferrum juvenis*, The youth will hear that the citizens have whetted the sword. Hor.—*Negat esse verbum esse facturum*, He declares that he is not about to speak. Cic. *Postquam audierat non datum iri filio uxorem suo*, After he had heard that a wife would not be given to his son. Ter. *Semper existimabitis nihil horum vos visuros fore*, You will always suppose that you are to see none of these things. Cic.

REMARK 1. (a.) The present and perfect infinitives are sometimes called respectively the infinitives of *incomplete* and of *completed* action. The present infinitive, however, is sometimes used to denote a completed action. This is the usual construction with *mementi*; but in such case the speaker transfers himself to the past, and the expression denotes rather a recollection of the progress than of the completion of the action; as, *Hoc me mementi dicere*, I remember my saying this. Cic. *Teucrum mementi Sidonæ venire*, I remember Teucer's coming to Sidon. Virg. So with *membra teneo*. Cic. Phil. 8, 10. *Scribit* also is construed like *mementi*; as, Cic. Off. 3, 2: and after the same analogy, and for the sake of vivid expression Cicero says, *M. Maximum accipimus facile celare, tacere, dissimulare, etc.*, though speaking of things which he had not witnessed himself. So, also, with *recordor*;—*Recordor longe omnibus unum anteferre Demosthenem*. Cic. When the action is spoken of simply as a fact, the perfect infinitive is used with *mementi*; as, *Mementis me ita distribuisse causam*. Cic.

(b.) The passive voice having no simple form for expressing the completed state of suffering makes use of the combination of the perfect participle with *esse*; as, *amatus esse*, to have been loved. When thus combined *esse* loses its own signification of a continued state, and when this state is to be expressed, another infinitive must be chosen; as, *Constrictam jam horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides?* Cic. Sometimes, however, when no ambiguity can arise, *esse* in the usual combination retains its original meaning as, *Apua Platonem est, omnem noxam Lacedæmoniorum inflammatum esse cupiditate vincendi*. Id. Here *inflammatum esse* expresses a continued or habitual state.—*Fuisse* with the perfect participle denotes a state completed previous to a certain past time; as, *Subet bono animo esse*; *sopitum fuisse regem subito ictu*. Liv.

REM. 2. To express the result of an action rather than its progress, the perfect infinitive is sometimes used instead of the present, especially after *satis habeo*, *satis mihi est*, *pudet*, *contentus sum*, *melius erit*, *volo* or a verb of equivalent meaning; as, *Bacchatur vates, magnum si pectore possit excussisse deum*. Virg. *Quum illum nemo vellet attigisse*. Plin. The poets use the infinitive perfect where we should expect a present; as, *Tendentes Pelion imposuisse Olympo*. Hor.

REM. 3. The present infinitive is also sometimes used for the future, especially when the verb has no future; as, *Destine fata deum flecti sperare*, Cease to hope that the fates of the gods will be changed. Virg. *Progeniem Trojana a sanguine duci audierat*. Id. *Cras mihi argentum dare dixit*, i. e. *se daturum esse*. Ter. *Cato affirmat se vivo illum non triumphare*. Cic.

REM. 4. (a.) The infinitive future active is formed by a combination of the participle future active with *esse*; as, *amaturus esse*; the infinitive future passive by a combination of the supine in *um* with *iri*; as, *amatum iri*. These future infinitives denote an action or state as continuing. The participle in *rus* which properly expresses intention (see § 162, 14), takes also the infinitive *fuisse* to express a past intention; as, *Scio te scripturum fuisse*, I know that

you have had the intention to write, whence it was an easy transition to the sense, 'you would have written,' in conditional sentences, when the condition is not fulfilled. This infinitive is used especially in the apodosis of hypothetical sentences, where in direct speech the pluperfect subjunctive would be used (cf. § 162, 14, R. 2.); as, *Etiamsi obtemperasset auspiciis, idem eventurum fuisse puto*. Cic. In like manner the infinitive future with *esse* is used in the apodosis of hypothetical sentences instead of the imperfect subjunctive; as, *Libertus, nisi iurasset, scelus se facturum (esse) arbitrabatur*. Id.

(b.) Instead of the future infinitive, in both voices, *futurum esse* or *fore*, followed by *ut* and the subjunctive, is often used; the present and imperfect subjunctive, in such cases, denoting an unfinished, the perfect and pluperfect a finished, future action; as, *Numquam putavi fore, ut supplex ad te venirem*, I never supposed (that it would happen) that I should come a suppliant to you. Cic. *Suspicio fore, ut infringatur hominum improbitas*. Id. *Credebam fore, ut epistolam scripsisses*.—So, also, in the passive for a continued state of future suffering the present and imperfect are used; as, *Crede fore, ut epistola scribatur*, and, *Credebam fore, ut epistola scriberetur*. But to express a completed state in future time the perfect participle is employed; as, *Quos spero brevi tempore tecum copulatos fore*. Cic. *Quod videret nomine pacis bellum involutum fore*. Id. This construction is necessarily used, when the verb has either no future active participle, or no supine; as, in such case, the regular future infinitive cannot be formed; as, *Spero fore ut stipias*.—*Fore* is found in two passages pleonastically joined with the future participle active, viz. *Te ad me fore venturum*. Cic. Att. 5, 21: and *Quum senatus censeret libenter facturos fore*. Liv. 6, 42.

REM. 5. (a.) The periphrastic infinitive formed by the future active participle with *fuisse*, denotes a future action contingent upon a condition which was not fulfilled; and, in the apodosis of a conditional sentence, corresponds to the pluperfect subjunctive; as, *An censes me tantos labores suscepturum fuisse, si iisdem finibus gloriam meam quibus vitam essem terminaturus?* Do you think that I should have undertaken so great labors if, etc. Cic. *Ut perspicuum sit omnibus, nisi tanta acerbitas injuria fuisset, numquam illos in eum locum progressuros fuisse*,....that they never would have come into that place. Id.

(b.) *Futurum fuisse* with *ut* and the imperfect subjunctive passive, corresponds to the infinitive *fuisse* with the future participle active in a conditional proposition; as, *Nisi nunci essent allati, existimabant plerique futurum fuisse, ut oppidum amitteretur*,....that the town would have been lost. Cæs.

(c.) The participle future passive cannot be used to form an infinitive future passive, since it always retains the meaning of necessity, and in this sense has three regular infinitives, *amandum esse*, *amandum fuisse*, and *amandum fore*; as, *Instare hiemem, aut sub pellibus habendos milites fore, aut differendum esse in astutem bellum*. Liv.

REM. 6. In the apodosis of a conditional sentence, the perfect infinitive, like the past tenses of the indicative, (see § 259, R. 4.), sometimes corresponds to the pluperfect subjunctive; as, *(Dixi) sibi vitam filia sua caridorem fuisse, si liberis ac patris vivere licitum fuisset*, (He said) that the life of his daughter had been dearer to him than his own, if it had been permitted.... Liv. This use of the perfect infinitive is necessary, when the verb has no future participle; as, *Equidem Platonem existimo, si genus forense dicendi tractare voluisset, gravissime et copiosissime potuisse dicere*,—would have been able to speak. Cic.

§ 269. The infinitive may be regarded either as a verb or as an abstract noun. (a.) As a verb it is used either indefinitely (§ 143, 4), or with a subject of its own, which is put in the accusative, (§ 239). But the infinitive passive of neuter and sometimes of active verbs, like the third person singular of that voice, may be used impersonally or without a subject; as, *Vides itte propèrari litore*, You see a stir is made all along the shore. Virg. See §§ 209 R. 8, (2.), and 239, R. 4. The present infinitive has sometimes, in narration, a subject in the nominative. See § 209, R. 5.

(8.) As a noun, the infinitive, either alone or with a subject-accusative, has two cases, the nominative and the accusative, and is accordingly used either as the subject or the object of a verb.

THE INFINITIVE AS THE SUBJECT OF A VERB

The infinitive, either with or without a subject-accusative, may be the *subject* of a verb; as,

Ad rempublicam pertinet me conservâri, It concerns the state that I should be preserved. Cic. *Numquam est utile* peccâre, To do wrong is never useful. Id. *Mâys dedecus est* parta amittere quam omnino non parâvisse. Sall. In the first example accusative with its subject accusative *me* is the subject of *pertinet*, and is equivalent to 'my preservation': in the second, *peccâre* is the subject of *est utile*. See § 202, 2, and III. R. 2.

REMARK 1. A general truth may be expressed by the infinitive without a subject; as, *Fâctus est* vincire civem Rômânûm, To bind a Roman citizen, or, that one should bind a Roman citizen, is a crime. But in such case the verb *esse* and verbs denoting to appear, to be considered or called (§ 210, R. 3.), require the noun or adjective of the predicate to agree with the implied subject in the accusative; as, *Æquum est* peccâtis vêniam poscentem reddere rursus. Hor. *Atticus maximum aestimâvit* quantum, mêmorem grâtumque cognosci. Nep.

NOTE. The indefinite pronoun *aliquem* or *aliquos* may in such cases be supplied, and the same indefiniteness may be expressed by *te* or *nos*, cf. § 209, R. 7; but it is still more frequently expressed by the infinitive passive. Hence the sentence *Fâctus est* vincire civem Rômânûm, may also be expressed by *Fâctus est* vinciri civem Rômânûm. So, *Quum viderent* de eorum virtute non despérâri. Nep.—The impersonal verbs *licet*, *dêcet*, *oportet*, *opus est*, and *nêcesse est*, when there is no definite subject, are joined with the infinitive active alone; but when there is a subject-accusative, they are connected with the passive construction; as, a c. *licet* hoc facere; *dêcet* spêcimen capere ex hac re; p. a. s. *licet* hoc fieri; *dêcet* spêcimen capi.

REM. 2. The infinitive, with or without a subject accusative, is often the subject of a proposition, when the substantive verb with a noun, a neuter adjective, or an impersonal verb forms the predicate. Of this kind are *justum*, *æquum*, *vêrissimile*, *consentâneum*, *âpertum*—*est*, *erat*, etc., *nêcesse est*, *opus est*;—*apparet*, *constat*, *convênit*, *dêcet*, *licet*, *oportet*; *intelligitur*, *perspicitur*, etc.; as, Cui verba dâre difficile est. Ter. Mendâcem mêmorem esse oportet. Quint. Lëgem brevem esse oportet. Sen. *Constat* p'fecto ad salûtem civium i. ventas esse lëges. Cic. *Non enim me* hoc jam dicere p'videbit. Id. See § 209, R. 3, (5.), (a.)

REM. 3. The infinitive may itself be the subject of an infinitive; as, *Audio* non licere cuiquam in nâve capillos depônere. Ter.

REM. 4. The infinitive, with or without a subject accusative, may also be the predicate nominative; as, *Impi'ne qualibet* facere id est rëgem esse. Sall. In this sentence *facere* is the subject, and *rëgem esse* is the predicate; for *id*, which only represents by a kind of apposition the clause *impi'ne qualibet facere*, can be omitted.

REM. 5. When the infinitive *esse*, (or others of similar meaning, as, *fieri*, *vincere*, *vitam degere*, *cedere*, *âbire*, etc.), with a predicate adjective (or noun), is joined with *licet*, such predicate is put in the accusative, if the subject-accusative of the infinitive is expressed, and sometimes, also, when it is omitted, but more frequently, in the latter case, the predicate adjective or noun is attracted to the dative following *licet*; as, *Ut cum liceat ante tempus consili'um fieri*. Anot. ad Her. *Médios esse jam non licet*. Cic. *Si civi Rômâno licet* esse Gâditanum. Id.—*Licet* enim esse ôtiôso Thémistoclî. Id. *Mihi* negligenti esse non licet. Id. *Sibi vitam filia sua caridrem fuisse, si lib'æ ac pudicæ* licet fuisse (scil. ei). Liv. So also *nêcesse est* with the predicate in the

dative. *Vobis necesse est fortibus viris esse.* Liv.—But *licet*, *oportet*, and *neceſse est* are also joined with the subjunctive mood, and hence is derived the construction of *licet* as a conjunction. See § 268, 2.

THE INFINITIVE AS THE OBJECT OF A VERB.

§ 270. The infinitive, either with or without a subject-accusative, may be the object of a verb; as,

Hac vitare cōptamus. We desire to avoid this. Cic. *Postas omnino non cōtar attingere*, I do not at all attempt to read the poets. Id. *Sententiam vāre cōpiērunt*, They desired that the opinion should prevail. Id. *Spēro te vāre*, I hope that you are well. Id.

NOTE. The infinitive as the object of a verb supplies the place of the accusative of the thing, and hence many active verbs besides the infinitive take in the active voice an accusative of the person, cf. § 281, R. 3, (b.), and in the passive retain the infinitive; as, *Consules jūbentur scribere exercitum.* *Muros adire vētiti sunt.* Cf. § 234, L.

REMARK 1. The infinitive alone may also depend upon an adjective, and sometimes upon a noun.

(a.) It may depend upon relative adjectives, (see § 218, R. 1), which, by the poets, are joined with the infinitive instead of their usual construction with the genitive of the gerund, etc.; as, *Cedere nescius.* Hor. *Avidi committere pugnam.* Ovid. *Cūpidus moriri.* Id. *Cantare pēriti Arcādes.* Virg. *Callidus condere furto.* Hor. *Quidlibet impōtens spērare.* Id. *Sutrinus facere inscius.* Varr. *Insuētus vēra audire.* Liv. *Certa mori.* Virg. *Felicioꝝ unguere tela.* Virg. *So, Audax omnia perpēti*, Resolute to endure every thing. Hor. *Sollers ornare Cypassis*, Skilful to adorn. Ovid. *Segnes solvere nodum.* Hor. *Indocilis pauperem pōti.* Id. *Non lēnis fāta rēcludere.* Id. See § 218, R. 4, (1.)

(b.) It may also depend upon adjectives signifying usefulness, fitness, etc., which are sometimes by the poets construed with the infinitive instead of the dative; as, (*Tibia*) *aspirare et ādesse chōris erat tūtilis.* Hor. *Etas mollis et apta regi.* Ovid. *Fons etiam rivo dare nōmen idōneus.* Hor. *Fruges consumere nāti.* Id. And after *dignus* and *contentus*; as, *Dignus amari.* Virg. Cf. § 244, R. 2, (b.)

(c.) Upon a noun; as, *Tempus est hūjus libri facere finem*, It is time to finish this book. Nep. *Inūi consilia rēges tollere*, He devised a plan to destroy the kings. Id. *Ea erat confessio cōpū rērum Rōmam esse.* Liv. *Cūpido incesserat Ethiōpiam invisere.* Curt. *Quibus in otio vivere cōpia erat.* Sall. *So, Nec mihi sunt vires inimicos pellere tectis*, instead of *pellendis inimicis*, or *ad pellendos inimicos.* Ovid.

(d.) If for the infinitives depending on nouns or adjectives other nouns were substituted, these last would be put in the genitive, dative, or ablative; and hence such infinitives may perhaps be properly regarded as exceptions to the rule, that the infinitive has but two cases, the nominative and the accusative.

REM. 2. (a.) The infinitive with the accusative sometimes stands unconnected, especially in exclamations and indignant interrogations, where *credibile est?* or *verumne est?* may be supplied; as, *Mēne incepto desistere victam?* That I, vanquished, should desist from my undertaking? Virg. *Me miserum! te in tantas ærumnas propter me incidisse!* Cic.—But *ut*, also, with the subjunctive, either with or without an interrogative particle, may be used to express a question with indignation; as, *Eine (scil. patri) ego ut adverser?* Liv. *Tu ut unquam te corrigas?* Cic. *Jūcticio ut ārātor dēcūmānum persēquātur?* Id; where *fieri potest?* may be supplied.

(b.) So, in the *oratio obliqua*, the words signifying *said*, *saying*, etc., are often omitted, or implied in a preceding verb or phrase; as, *Id facile effūi posse vol. dixit.* Nep. *Quem signum dātūrum fugientibus?* Curt.

REM. 3. The infinitive is sometimes to be supplied; and *esse* and *fuisse* with a predicate adjective, and also in the compound forms of the infinitive, both active and passive, are commonly omitted, especially after verbs of saying, thinking, knowing, and perceiving; as, *Vos cognōvi fortes*. Sall. *Quem pulsum mēmōrāvi*. Tac.—So, also, with the infinitive perfect passive when depending on *volo*, *nōlo*, *cūpio*, and *oportet*; as, *Adolescenti mōrem gestum oportuit*. Ter. *Quod jam pridem factum oportuit*. Cic.—Sometimes in a relative clause an infinitive is to be supplied from the finite verb of the main proposition; as, *Quos voluit omnes interfēcit*, scil. *interficere*. *Ne illam quidem consequuntur, quam pūtant, grātiā*; i. e. *quam se consecūturos pūtant*. Cic.

THE INFINITIVE WITHOUT A SUBJECT-ACCUSATIVE.

§ 271. The infinitive, without a subject-accusative, is used after verbs denoting ability, obligation, intention or endeavor; after verbs signifying to begin, continue, cease, abstain, dare, fear, hesitate, or be wont; and after the passive of verbs of saying, believing, reckoning, etc.

NOTE 1. To these classes belong *possum*, *queo*, *nēqueo*, *video*, *dēbeo*; *cūro*, *cōgito*, *dēcerno*, *statuo*, *constituo*, *insistuo*, *pāro*; *cōnor*, *nitor*, *tenilo*, *contendo*, *tento*, *mātor*, *prōpōro*, *aggrēdior*, *persēvōro*;—*capi*, *incipio*, *pergo*, *dēsino*, *dēsisto*, *intermitto*, *parco*, *rēcuso*; *sileo*, *assuesco*, *consuesco*, *insuesco*; *audeo*, *vēreor*, *mētuo*, *rēformīdo*, *timeo*, *horreo*, *dūbitō*;—*audior*, *crēdor*, *existimor*, *fēror*, *nēgor*, *nuntior*, *pērhībeor*, *pūtor*, *trādor*, *jūbeor*, *videor*, and *cōgor*.

NOTE 2. When the preceding verbs are joined with *esse*, *hābēri*, *jūdicāri*, *vidēri*, etc., the predicate noun or adjective is put in the nominative; as, *Solēt tristis vidēri*; *aude sapiens esse*; *cāpit mīhi mōlestus esse*; *dēbes esse diligens*; *pōtēst liber esse*: and so also *mērētur*, *scit*, *didicit liber esse*.

NOTE 3. The poets, in imitation of the Greeks, use the infinitive after *fūgo*, *aufer*, *cāve*, *parce*, *nēmēnto*; *pāveo*, *rēfūgio*, *quero*, *urgeo*, *lābōro*, *āmo*, *gaudeo*, *fūro*, *cūleo*, *sūmo*, *mitto*, *rēmītto*, *pātior*, *jūro*, *conjūro*, *pugno*, *nātus*, and some other verbs, especially to denote a wish or purpose; as, *Introvit vidēre*. Ter. *Non te frangere persēquor*. Hor. *Non pōpūlāre pēnātes vēnīmus*. Virg. In this construction, the poets are sometimes imitated by the later prose writers.

REMARK 1. Many of the verbs above enumerated, instead of the infinitive, may be followed by the subjunctive with *ut*, *ne*, etc.; and with some of them this is the regular construction; as, *Sententiā ne dicēret, rēcūsāvit*. Cic.

REM. 2. The passives *dicor*, *trādor*, *fēror*, *narror*, *rēpērior*, *existimor*, *videor*, etc., may either be used personally, with the infinitive alone, or impersonally, followed by the accusative with the infinitive. Thus we may say, *Māter Pausāniæ eo tempōre vixisse dicitur*, or, *Dicitur eo tempōre mātrē Pausāniæ vixisse*. The mother of Pausanias is said to have been living....or, It is said that the mother of Pausanias was living.... Nep. The former construction is more common especially with *videor*, see § 272, R. 6; but the latter is frequent with *nuntiātur*, and very common with the compound tenses, *trādītum est*, *prōdītum est*, etc., and with the participle future passive; as, *crēdendū est*, *in:ell:gendū est*, etc.; as, *Quōrum nēmīnem tālem fuisse crēdendū*, etc. Cic.

REM. 3. The infinitive without a subject is used after a verb, only when it denotes an action or state of the subject of that verb.

REM. 4. The verbs to wish or desire, *volo*, *nōlo*, *mālo*; *cūpio*, *opto*, *stūdeo*, have a twofold construction:—the infinitive without a subject-accusative is used after them, when the subject remains the same; and when followed by *esse*, *hābēri*, etc., the predicate-noun or adjective is in the nominative;—but the accusative with the infinitive is used when the subject is changed, or when a reflexive pronoun of the same person follows. We say, therefore, *volo erūdītus fieri*, and on the other hand, *volo te erūdītum fieri*, and *volo me erūdītum fieri*. So, *Volo is esse, quem tu me esse voluisti*. Cic. *Cūpio me esse clēmēntem*, *cūpio—*

me non dissolūtum vidēri. Id.; or, omitting the pronoun, *cūpio esse clēmens nec dissolūtus vidēri*.—*Omnis hōmīnes qui sese student praeſtare cēteris animāibus*, etc. Sall.

NOTE 4. *Volo* is used with the present infinitive passive; as, *Me amari volo*, I wish to be beloved; *hoc velim intelligi*, I wish this to be understood; and also with the infinitive perfect passive to denote the eager desire that something should be instantly accomplished; as, *Lēgātī quod erant appellātī superbius, Cōrīnthus patres vestri—extinctum esse voluerunt*. Cic.; but it occurs most frequently with the omission of *esse*; as, *hoc factum volo*; *nunc illos commōntos velim*: so, *patriam extinctam cūpi*.

NOTE 5. The nominative with the infinitive after verbs of saying, perceiving, etc. (§ 272), is rare even in poetry, and is an imitation of the Greek idiom, which requires the nominative with the infinitive when the same subject remains; as, *Phidēlus ille, quem vidētis, hospites, ait fuisse nāvium cēlerrimus*. Catull. *Quia rētulit Ajax esse Jōvis nēpos*, instead of *se esse Jōvis nēpōtem*. Ovid. *Sensit mēdīos dēlapsus in hostes*, instead of *se dēlapsum esse*. Virg.

THE INFINITIVE WITH A SUBJECT-ACCUSATIVE.

§ 272. The infinitive with a subject-accusative follows verbs of saying, thinking, knowing, perceiving, and the like; as,

Vidēbat, id non posse fieri, He saw that that could not be done. Nep. *Sentit animus, se suā vi, non diēndā, mōvēri*. Cic. *Audiui te vētre*. *Me in ejus potestate dixi fore*. Id. *Affirmant militum jacere animos*. Liv. *Sepe venit ad aures meas, te istud nimis crebro dicere*. Cic. *Eam pugnam ad Pērsiam pugnatum (esse), quidam auctores sunt*. Liv.

NOTE 1. This rule includes all such verbs and phrases as denote the exercise of the external senses and intellectual faculties, or the communication of thought to others; as, *audio, video, sentio, animadverto, cognosco, intelligo, percipio, disco, scio, nescio, censeo, spero, despēro, cōgito, jūdico, crēdo, arbitror, pūto, opīnor, dūco, scītuo, mēmīni, rēcor, obliſcor, opīnio est, spes est*, etc.;—*dicō, trādo, prōdo, scribo, rēfero, narro, nuntio, confirmo, nēgo, ostendo, indicō, dūceo, certidrem faciō, dēmonstro, pērhībeo, prōmitto, pollicēor, spondeo*, etc.; but with most of these a different construction often occurs. See § 273.

NOTE 2. The propositions, whose subjects are thus put in the accusative and their verbs in the infinitive, are those which are directly dependent on the verbs of saying and perceiving. Respecting the clauses inserted in such dependent propositions, see § 268, 1.

NOTE 3. (a.) When a relative clause inserted in a proposition containing the accusative with the infinitive, has the same verb as the proposition in which it is inserted, but such verb is not repeated, the noun which is the subject of the relative clause is also put by attraction in the accusative; as, *Te suspicor eisdem rebus, quibus me ipsum, commōvēri*. If the verb is expressed we must say, *eisdem rebus commōvēri, quibus (ēgo) ipse commōveor*. So, also, in inserted relative clauses where the verb, if expressed, would be in the subjunctive, (see § 268, 2.); as, (*Verres*) *aiebat se tantidem aestimasse, quanti Sacerdotem, for quanti Sacerdos aestimasset*. Cic. *Onfruitur se in eā parte fuisse quā te, quā virum omni laude dignum patrem tuum*. Id.

(b.) The same is the case with the particle *quam* after a comparative, see § 266, R. 5, (a.) But sometimes when *quam* connects a clause to a preceding proposition containing the accusative with the infinitive, the same construction follows that precedes *quam*, even when the verb of the latter clause is expressed; as, *Nonne tibi affirmavi quidvis me potius perperurum, quam ex Italia ad bellum civile me exiturum*; instead of *quam exirem* or *quam ut exirem*. Cic.

(c.) In long speeches in the *oratio obliqua*, relative clauses, having a verb of their own which should properly be in the subjunctive, are put in the accusative with the infinitive, if the relative clause is not subordinate to the one with the infinitive, and which is governed by a verb of saying or perceiving,

is rather coordinate with it; in which case the relative is equivalent to the demonstrative with *et*; as, *Nam illorum urbem ut propugnaculum oppositum esse barbaris, apud quam jam his classes regias fecisse naufragium*; for *et apud eam jam his*, etc.—In Livy and Tacitus the same construction sometimes occurs even after conjunctions; as after *quum* in the sense of 'while,' see § 263, 5, R. 3: after *quamquam* on account of its absolute signification, see § 198, 4, and after *quia*.

NOTE 4. The personal pronouns, which, with the other moods, are expressed only when they are emphatic, must be always expressed in the accusative with the infinitive. The verbs 'to promise' and 'to hope' are in English usually joined with the infinitive present without a pronoun, but in Latin not only is the pronoun expressed, but the infinitive which follows is in the future; as, 'He promised to come,' is in Latin, *Præmisit se venturum* (scil. *esse*, see § 270, R. 3). But the infinitive present sometimes occurs after these verbs; as, *Pollicentur obsides dare*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 21; and the pronoun is occasionally omitted, see § 239, R. 2 and 3.

REMARK 1. When ambiguity would arise from the subject and the object of the verb being both in the accusative, the passive infinitive is substituted for the active, by which means the subject is put in the ablative, or in the accusative with *per*; as, *Ne fando quidem auditum est, crocodilum violatum esse ab Ægyptio*; instead of *Ægyptium crocodilum violasse*. Cic.

REM. 2. After verbs of saying, thinking, etc., the conjunction *that* is omitted in translating from English into Latin, and the subject of the dependent clause is put in the accusative, and its verb in the infinitive.

REM. 3. The accusative with the infinitive is sometimes rendered into English by a similar form; as, *Si vis me flere*, If you wish *me to weep*. Hor.; but the dependent clause is more frequently connected to the verb of saying, etc. by the conjunction *that*, and the infinitive translated by the indicative or potential mood; as, *Sentimus nivem esse albam*, We perceive *that snow is white*. Cic. Sometimes the dependent clause is annexed to the other without the conjunction; as, *Orantur se negligi*, They think *they are neglected*. Ter.

REM. 4. A present infinitive corresponds to the imperfect indicative, when with an accusative it follows a preterite tense; as, *Dixit Cæsarem venire*, He said that *Cæsar was coming*. Cæs. In like manner the perfect infinitive with an accusative after a preterite tense corresponds to the pluperfect indicative; as, *Dixit Cæsarem venisse*, He said that *Cæsar had come*. See § 268, 2.

REM. 5. The present infinitive, after verbs of sense, is often equivalent to the present participle; as, *Surgere videt lunam*, He sees the moon (to rise) rising. Virg. *Arma rutilare vident*. Id. *Videbis collucere faces*. Id. *Nec Zephyros audis spirare?* Do you not hear the zephyrs blowing? Id. *Sæpe hoc majores natu dicere audiri*. Cic. The two constructions are sometimes united; as, *Medium video discedere cælum, palantesque polo stellas*. Virg.

REM. 3. The subject-accusative after verbs of saying, showing, and believing, as, *dico, nêgo, trado, fêro, mêmoro, narro, nuntio, përhîbeo, pëdo, scribo, demonstro, ostendo, arguo, crêdo, puto, existimo*, and the like, and also after *jubeo, vëto*, and *prôhibeo*, is regarded also as the accusative of the object after these verbs; and hence such verbs are used also in the passive, the accusative of the active voice becoming, as usual, the nominative of the passive. This is especially the case when their subject is indefinite; as, *Dicunt* (they or people say) *me virum prôbum esse, or dicor vir prôbus esse*. So, *Vetâmur hoc facere*, instead of, *Nos hoc facere vetant*. Instead also of the impersonal *videtur* (it appears) followed by the infinitive with its subject-accusative, it is common to say personally, *videor, vidëris*, etc., with the infinitive; as, *videor errasse*, it appears that I have erred.

INFINITIVE AND SUBJUNCTIVE CLAUSES.

§ 273. When the particle *that*, in English, introduces a clause denoting a *purpose*, *object*, or *result*, it is a sign of the subjunctive in Latin, and is to be expressed by *ut*, etc.; but otherwise it is usually the sign of the accusative with the infinitive. Cf. §§ 262 and 272.

1. (a.) Verbs of *endeavoring* and *resolving* take after them the infinitive and more rarely the subjunctive, when the subject remains the same; but when the subject is changed, they take the subjunctive only.

NOTE 1. Such are *stātuo*, *constituo*, *dīcerno*, *tento*, *libēro*, *pāro*, *mēdītor*, *cāro*, *nītor*, *contendo*, *consilium cōpio*, *animus* or *in animus* *induco*. Cf. § 271, N. 1. After *opēram do*, I exert myself, *id*, *hoc*, or *illud* *āgo*, I endeavor, *nihil antiquius habeo* or *dūco quam*, nothing is of more importance to me, and *video* for *cāro*, the subjunctive is almost exclusively used.

(b.) Verbs of *effecting* are construed with *ut* or *ne* and the subjunctive.

NOTE 2. Such are *fācio*, *efficio*, *perficio*, *evinco*, *pervinco*, *impetro*, *assēquor*, *consēquor*, etc. But *fācere* 'to effect' occurs in Cic. Brut. 38, in connection with the accusative and infinitive passive.

NOTE 3. *Fācio* with *ut* is also used as a periphrasis for the indicative; as, *Invitus quidem fēci, ut L. Flānīnium e sēnātū ejicerem*, for *invitus ejeci*. Cic.—*Fāci*, 'suppose' or 'granting,' and *efficere*, 'to prove,' take the accusative with the infinitive; but the passive *efficitur*, 'it follows,' takes also the subjunctive.—*Fācere*, 'to introduce' or 'represent,' is joined with a present or perfect participle; as, *Laelium et Scipionem fācimus admirantes*. Cic. In the passive the accusative also with the infinitive is found, there being no present participle; as, *Isocrātem Plāto laudāri fācit a Sōcrāte*. Cic.

2. Verbs signifying *to request*, *to demand*, *to admonish*, *to advise*, *to encourage*, *to command*, and the like, both when the subject remains the same and when it is changed, are followed by the subjunctive with *ut* or *ne*, and only rarely by the infinitive.

NOTE 4. (a.) Such are *rōgo*, *oro*, *prēcō*, *pēto*; *posco*, *postūlo*, *flagito*; *mōneo*, *admōneo*, *commōneo*, *hortor*, *cōhortor*, *exhortor*, *suādeo*, *persuādeo*, *insituo*, (I instruct) *impello*, *cōgo*, *mando*, *præscribo*, *ēdico*, *dēcerno*, *lēgem do*, *censeo*, *perpello*, *excito*, *incito*, *impēro*, etc.; as, *Te non hortor solum, sed etiam oro, ut ista mente in rempublicam incumbas*. Cic.

(b.) In the poets and later prose writers the infinitive more frequently follows those verbs without any difference of meaning. The poets even use the infinitive to express a purpose; as, *Prōteus pēcus ēgit altos visere montes*. Hor.

(c.) *Nuntio*, *scribo*, *mitto*, and even *dico*, are followed by the subjunctive, when they imply an injunction or intention that something should be done; as, *Hec ut fācias, scribo*. Cic.

(d.) *Jūbeo* and *pēto* commonly take the accusative with the infinitive, but sometimes the subjunctive with or rarely without *ut*. Sometimes, with the infinitive, the person to whom the command is given is omitted, especially when it is either obvious from the nature of the command or indefinite; as, *Castra munire jubet*, scil. *mīlites*. Cæs. *Lex recte fācere jubet*, scil. *hōmīnes*. Cic. With the subjunctive the dative of the person sometimes follows *jūbeo*; as, *Britannico jussit, exsurgeret*. Tac.—*Impēro* is sometimes followed by the accusative with the infinitive passive; and so also is *censeo*, I vote, or, I ordain. The latter is often connected with the participle in *dus* with *esse* expressed or understood; as, *Carthāginem dēlendam censeo*.

(c.) *Moneo* and *admoneo*, 'I remind,' and *persuadeo*, 'I convince' take the accusative with the infinitive.

3. (a.) In the *oratio obliqua*, the construction of the accusative with the infinitive, is exchanged for that of the subjunctive, to denote possibility, liberty, duty, etc.; as,

Virginius suum Ap. Claudium legum expertem esse cœbat: respicerent tribunal homines castellum omnium scellerum. Liv.

(b.) On the contrary, when the subjunctive has been used after a verb of requesting, commanding, etc., the construction often passes into that of the accusative with the infinitive; the verb of saying being considered as implied in the verb of requesting, etc.; as, *Orabat ne se ut parricidam liberum aversarentur: sibi vitam filius suus caridorem fuisse, si....* Liv. Cf. § 270, R. 2, (b.)

4. (a.) Verbs which denote *willingness*, *unwillingness*, *permission*, and *necessity*, commonly take the infinitive, or the accusative with the infinitive, but sometimes the subjunctive.

NOTE 5. Such are *velo*, *nolo*, *malo*, *opto*, *permitto*, *patior*, *sino*, *concedo*, *licet*, *prohibeo*, *oportet*, and *necesse est*. Cf. § 271, R. 4. *Volo* *ut* is used to express a strong emphasis. *Nolo* is not construed with the subjunctive.

(b.) An infinitive passive without a subject is sometimes used with *oportet*; as, *Non oportuit relictas, scil. esse ancillas.* Ter. *Ut ut erat, mansum tamen oportuit*, scil. *esse.* Id. *Non putabant de tali viro suspicionibus oportere judicari.* Nep.

(c.) Some other verbs which regularly take the accusative with the infinitive after them, are occasionally followed by the subjunctive.

5. *Quod*, 'that,' commonly with the indicative, introduces a substantive clause containing the explanation or ground of the predicate or of some other word in the principal clause.

REMARK. The subjunctive follows *quod* in those cases only in which the clause expresses the view or sentiment of some other person than the writer or speaker. Cf. § 266, 3.

Quod is used:—

(1.) After such expressions as *bene*, *male*, *prudenter facio*; *bene*, *male fit*; *evenit*, *accidit*, and the like; *prostereo*, *mitto*; and generally *addo*, *accedit*, etc.; as, *Bene facis, quod me adjuvas.*

(2.) To introduce the explanation of a noun, pronoun, or pronominal adverb in the principal clause; as, *Magnum beneficium est nature, quod necesse est mori.*

(3.) After verbs signifying an affection of the mind, and the outward expression of such feeling; and also after verbs of praising, censuring, accusing, and thanking.

NOTE 6. Such are *gaudeo*, *delector*, *gratum*, or *jucundum est mihi*, *angor*, *doleo*, *credo*, *medeste*, or *graviditer fero*, *succenseo*, *pœnitet*, *miror*, *admiror*, *glorior*, *gratulator*, *gratias ago*, *queror*, *indignor*, and others of similar meaning; as, *Scipio sæpe querebatur, quod omnibus in rebus homines diligentiores essent, ut, etc.* Cic. *Gaudeo quod te interpellavi.* Id. *Quod spiritus, quod vocem missis, quod formas hominum habetis, indignantur.* Liv. *Cato mirari se cœbat, quod non rideret hœruspez, hœruspicem quum videret.* Cic.

NOTE 7. After those verbs which express the feeling of joy, grief, etc.; as, *gaudeo*, *doleo*, *miror*, the accusative with the infinitive is more commonly found, but those which denote the outward expression of such feeling are more commonly construed with *quod*; but sometimes this distinction is reversed *Gratulator* is commonly joined with *quod*.

NOTE 8. A purely objective proposition is expressed by *quod* only when it depends upon *addo*, (generally in the imperative *adde*), or upon *facio* joined with an adverb; as, *Adde quod pater tibi crescit omnes*. Hor. *Adde huc, quod mercem sine facis gestat*. Id. *Fecit humaniter Licinius, quod ad me vespere venit*. Cic. In all other cases the infinitive is employed in purely objective propositions.

6. By the infinitive, with or without a subject-accusative, a proposition is expressed as a *thought*, so that it resembles an abstract noun; by *quod*, with the indicative or the subjunctive, it is represented simply as a *fact*. To the latter is frequently joined *hoc*, *id*, *illud*, *istud*, or *huc*, etc.; as, *Illud quodque nobis accedit incommodum, quod M. Janius abest*. Cic. *Huc accedebat, quod*, etc. Sall. *Quod* generally refers to past time, and hence it is preferable to say, *Gratissimum mihi est, quod ad me tua manus scripsisti*; but with the infinitive, *Gratissimum mihi est te bene valere*.

(a.) *Quod*, with the indicative, in the sense of *as to*, or *with regard to*, is used at the beginning of a sentence, especially in letters, in repeating an expression of a person for the purpose of answering it; as, *Quod autem me Agamemnonem amulāri putas, falleris*. Nep. *Quod scribis te velle scrire, qui sit reipublica status, summa dissensio est*. Cic. Sentences thus introduced by *quod* are in no grammatical connection with the verb that follows them. See § 206, (14.)

(b.) *Quod* is used in explanatory or periphrastic propositions which refer to a preceding demonstrative pronoun, as *hoc*, *id*, etc., unless such pronoun be added pleonastically, in the nominative or accusative, to verbs governing the accusative with the infinitive; as, *Mihi quidem videntur homines hac re maxime solus prastare, quod loqui possunt*. Cic.

NOTE 9. The construction of the infinitive resembles, in the following particulars, that of a noun in the singular number and neuter gender:—

(a.) Like a noun, it may have an adjective or pronoun agreeing with it; as *Totum hoc philosophari displicet*. Cic. *Quum vivere ipsum turpe sit nobis*. Id. *Me hoc ipsum nihil agere delectat*. Id. *Meum intelligere nullā pecuniā vendo*. Petr. See § 205, R. 8.

(b.) It may be followed by a limiting genitive; as, *Cujus non dimicare fuit vincere*. Val. Max.

(c.) It may be either the subject or object of a verb. See §§ 209, R. 3, (5,) and 229, R. 6. It may also be used after neuter verbs, like an accusative, depending on a preposition understood; as, *Te accēpisse meas litteras gaudeo*. Ter. See §§ 232, (2,) and 273, 5.

(d.) It is also used like a predicate-nominative; as, *Videre est perspicere aliquid*. Cic. See § 210.

(e.) It may, like a genitive, limit the signification of an adjective or noun. See § 270, R. 1.

(f.) It may, like an accusative, depend on a preposition; as, *Aristo et Pyrrho inter optime valere et gravissime aegrotare, nihil prorsus dicebant interesse*. Cic. *Quod crimen dicis præter amasse meum?* Ovid. *Inveniet nil sibi legatum, præter plorare*. Hor.

(g.) It is used also like an ablative; as, *Audito regem in Siciliam tendere*. Sall.

(h.) Sometimes, also, especially in the poets, it denotes a purpose, like a participle in *duo*, (see § 274, R. 7.); as, *Loricam donat habere viro*. Virg.; or like a dative of the end, (see § 227.)

PARTICIPLES.

§ 274. 1. Participles are followed by the same cases and constructions as their verbs; as,

Quidam, poeta nōminātus, A certain one, called a poet. Cic. Cā ūlōru n oblīta leona, The lioness forgetful of her whelps. Virg. Fāventes rēbus Carthaginiensium, Favoring the interests of the Carthaginians. Liv. Tendens ad sidēra palmas. Virg. Accūsātus rei capitālīs. Cic. Primā dicte mihi summā dicende Cāmēnā. Hor. Omīna doctus. Stat. Cāsus abies visūra marīnos. Id. Cārtūri arbore montes. Ovid. Percendū est tēnēris. Juv. Utendū est sētate. Ovid. L. Britūs arcens rēditu tyrannū, in praelio concidit. Cic.

2. The present, perfect, and future active participles, denote respectively an action which is present, past, or future, in reference to the time of the verb with which they are connected; as,

Simul hoc dicens attollit se. Virg. Tum ad Thraceam in hortis āgentem missus est. Tac. Turnum fugientem hanc terra vidēbit? Virg. Qui missus ab Argis Itālā consēderat urbe. Id. Lōmia mānere acclitātis perfunctus, pētīt prætārem. Cic. Jussus cum fide pōnas luam. Hor. Jūvōnis mēdicos mōritūrus in hostes irruit. Virg. Pēritūrus injēcit sēsē in agmen. Id. Illa tibi ventūra bella expēdiēt. Id.

NOTE. The participle expresses the action or state of the verb, and also marks its complete or incomplete state or condition. Cf. § 144, 1-3. Except, however, in deponent verbs, the Latin language has no active participle denoting a completed action, equivalent to the English 'having written,' nor any passive participle denoting a state of suffering still going on, equivalent to the English present participle 'being loved.'

REMARK 1. The present participle, particularly that of the verb *eo*, sometimes denotes that which is about to be done; as, *Interclūsit hiems, et terruīt Auster euntes*, as they were on the point of going. Virg. *Nec nos via fallūt euntes*. Id.

REM. 2. (a.) The present participle, also, sometimes denotes a purpose; as, *Ibant, orantes vēniam*,....to sue for favor.... Virg. *Eurypylum scitāntem orācula Phœbi mittimus*. Id. (b.) It is also used to express a state or condition, where, in English, a substantive is employed with a preposition; as, *ignorans*, from ignorance; *mētusens*, from fear; *consulātum ptiens*, in his suit for the consulship; *omne mīlum nascens facile opprimitur*,—in its origin.

REM. 3. (a.) The perfect participle passive, especially in the poets, often denotes the result of a past action, and thus supplies the place of a present participle passive; as, *Nōtus evolat piceā tectus caligine*,....covered with pitchy darkness. Ovid. Cf. Virg. *Æn.* 1, 480; 2, 277; 4, 72, 589; 5, 118, 708; 6, 835; Georg. 1, 204. It is often to be translated by a present active participle; as, *Mānu pectus percussa dōcrum, flāventesque abscissa cōmas*, i. e. *percūtiens, abscindens*. Virg. *Tunssē pectōra palmis*. Id. So, also, *sōlitus, ausus, fissus*, and the perfect participles of deponent verbs; as, *Longum cantu sōlata libōrem*. Id. *Vox audītur fragros sōnitus imitāta tībārum*. Id. *Divitiācus Cæsārem complexus, obsecrāre capit*. Cæs. *Concrētos sanguīne crīnes gērens*. Virg. *Tonsis in valibus*, i. e. *quæ tondentur*. Id.

(b.) The perfect participle of a preceding verb is often used in a succeeding clause, to express the completion of an action; as, *Esercitum fundit fūgatque, fūsum persequitur*. Liv. This idiom frequently occurs in Ovid.

REM. 4. *Hābeo*, with perfect participles denoting knowledge and determination; as, *cognitum, perspectum, perceptum, comprēhensum, explorātum, statūtum, constitūtum, deliberātum, persuasum mihi hābeo*, etc., forms a periphrasis, like the passive verb in English, and equivalent to *cognōvi, perspexi, percēpi*, etc., instead of the verb of the participle; as, *Clōdii arctum perspectum* or *cognitum hābeo*; for *perspexi*, etc., I perceive, know. *Persuasum mihi hābeo* or *persuasissimum hābeo* are used only in the neuter gender and with an accusative with the infinitive in the sense of *mihi persuāsi* or *persuasum mihi est*. When *hābeo* with any other participle than those above indicated is used, it expresses more than the ordinary perfect active; as, *Quod me hortāris ut absolbam*; *hābeo absolūtā suāve epōa ad Cæsārem*; i. e. I have it ready. Cic. *Do, reddo, cāro*,

tineo, possideo, and missum facio, are sometimes so construed with participles as, *Missam iram faciet*, for *mittet*. Ter. *Hostes victos dāre*, for *vincere*. Sall.

REM. 5. (a.) The passive participles may supply the place of a verbal noun in *to* or *us*, the perfect being employed to represent an action as completed, and the future when it is conceived as still incomplete; as, *Ante Rōmam conditam*, Before the building of Rome. Cic. *Consilia urbis delēndae*, Plans for the destruction of the city. Id. See § 275, II. With the limitations about to be made in regard to the nominative, this construction is used in all the cases, and even when they are governed by the prepositions, *ad, ante, ob, post, propter; ab* and *ex*; as, *His literis recitātes magnum lactum fecerunt*, The reading of this letter. Liv. *Tarentum captum*, The taking of Tarentum. *Ob receptū Hannibulem*, On account of the reception of Hannibal. *Sibi quisque cassi regis captebat decus*, The glory of killing, or, of having killed the king. *Propter Africam dormitam*. Eutrop. *Ante Epaminondam natum*. Nep. *Post Christum natum*. *Ab conditā urbe ad liberatam*. Liv. The oblique cases only of participles in *us* are used in this manner as the nominative denotes necessity, (see Rem. 8,) and even the perfect participle is not thus used in the nominative by Cicero.

(b.) The neuter of the perfect passive participle without a noun is used by Livy, as the subject of a proposition; as, *Tentatum per dictatorem, ut ambo patricii consules crederentur, rem ad interregnum perduxit*; i. e. the attempt, or the fact of the attempt being made by the dictator. Compare a similar use of this participle in the ablative, § 257, R. 9, (1.) (c.)

(c.) The English 'without' with a verbal substantive; as, 'without writing, without having waited,' etc., is expressed in Latin by means of a negative noun, adjective or particle connected with a participle; as, *Cassar exercitum numquam per insidiā tētra duxit, nisi perscūlātus locorum situs*, without having examined the localities. This form occurs often with the ablative absolute; as, *Athēnienses non expectātō auxilio adversus ingentem Persarum exercitum in praelium egrēdiuntur*, without waiting for assistance. So, *nullā praestitūtā dē*, Without fixing any time. Cic. *Miserum est nihil perficientem angī*. Id.

REM. 6. (a.) The participle in *us*, especially with verbs of motion, often denotes intention or purpose; as, *Ad Jovem Ammonem pergit consulturus de origine sua*, He goes to Jupiter Ammon, to consult respecting his origin. Just.

(b.) It is also used where in English a clause connected by *since, when, although, etc.*, is employed; as, *Plura locuturos abire nos jussit*, When or although we intended to say more. *Herculem Germani, tūri in praelium cōstunt*. Tac. Hence it is sometimes used, though not by Cicero, to express the inference from a hypothetical proposition; as, *Egrēditur castris Rōmanus, vallum invāsurus, ni cōpia pugnae foret*. And with the repetition of the preceding verb; as, *Dedit mihi quantum maxime poterat, daturus amplius, si potuisset*, i. e. *ac dedisset amplius*. Plin. Ep.

REM. 7. (a.) The participle in *us*, also, denotes a purpose passively, when joined with verbs signifying *to give, to deliver, to agree for, to have, to receive, to undertake*, etc. Such are *do, trādo, tribuo, attribuo, mando, mitto, permitto, comēdo, redāto, condāco, lōco, habeo, accipio, suscipio, rēlinquo, cūro, depono, rōgo*; as, *Testamentum tibi tradit legendum*, He delivers his will to you to read. Hor. *Attribuit nos trucidandos Cēthēgo*. Cic. *Quod attendum accēperis, reddito*. Nep. *Cōmon muros dirutos a Lysandro rēficiendos cōravit*,—ordered them to be restored. Nep.

(b.) But the same meaning may be expressed actively by means of *ad* and the gerund; as, *Cassar oppidum ad diripiendum militibus concessit*.—The poets sometimes use the infinitive active for the same purpose; as, *Tristitiam et mēsus trādam prōtervis in mēre Cūspium portāre venis*. Hor. In prose such use of the infinitive is of exceedingly rare occurrence; as, *Abire dāre*. Cic.

REM. 8. (a.) The participle in *dus*, when agreeing with the subject of a sentence, has the signification of *necessity* or *propriety*; sometimes, though rarely, except in later writers, that of *possibility*; as,

Is vērērandus a nobis et cōlendus est, He should be worshipped and honored by us. Cic. *Dēlenda est Carthāgo*, Carthage must be destroyed. Cato. *Ille spēranda fuērunt*. Virg. So with *est* used impersonally; as, *Utrum pāce nobis an bello esset utendum*. Cic.

(b.) Sometimes, also, when not agreeing with the subject of a sentence, it has this signification; as, *Facta narrābas dissimulanda tibi*, You were relating facts which you should have concealed. Ovid. *A. L. Brūto principe huius maxime conservandi gēneris et nōminis*. Cic.

REM. 9. The participle in *dus*, in its oblique cases, supplies the place of a present participle of the passive voice, to denote a continued or incomplete action; as, *Occipitū sum in lītēris scribēdis*, in writing letters; literally, in letters which are being written. See § 275, II.—So, also, in the poets both in the nominative and oblique cases; as, *Trīginta magnos volvendis mēnibus orbes impērio explebit*. Virg. *Volvenda dies*. Id. Cf. *Volventibus annis*. Id.

REM. 10. After participles in *dus*, the person by whom a thing must be done, is put in the dative, but in a few passages even of Cicero it is found in the ablative with *ab*. See § 225, III.

REM. 11. The neuter of the participle in *dus*, joined with a tense of *esse* in the periphrastic conjugation (see § 184, 8,) retains the signification of necessity; as, *Audendum est*, We must venture. In early writers and sometimes also in the poets, an accusative of the object is joined with this neuter, if the verb is transitive; as, *Nunc pācem orandum, nunc—arma repōnendum, et bellum extīale cōvendum*. Sil. But in classical Latin such accusative is generally changed to the nominative, and the participle is made to agree with it in gender and number. Thus, instead of *virtutem laudandum est*, we usually find *virtus laudanda est*. The accusative in this connection is used by Cicero in only two passages. *Utendum est* with the ablative occurs more than once in Cicero; as, *Quam suo cuique iudicio sit utendum*.

REM. 12. In classical prose the participle in *dus* never has the signification of *possibility*, except when joined with *vix*; as, *Vix optandum nobis videbitur*. Cic. *Vix erat credendum*, i. e. *vix credi poterat*. Later writers use it in this sense with negative particles, and at a later period it was used with still more frequency in the sense of possibility as well as in that of necessity.

3. (a.) A participle is often employed, instead of a verb, in a conditional, explanatory, adversative, relative, or other dependent clause; as,

Cūrio, ad fōcum sēdenti (as he was sitting) *magnum auri pondus Samnīcō attulērunt*. Cic. *Tridui viam prōgressi, rursus rēvertērunt*; for, *quum prōgressi essent*. Cæs. *Diōngsius tyrannus, Sīracūsīs expulsus, Cōrinthi puēros docēbat*. Cic. *Diōngsius, cuius mētēns tonsōris, candenti carbōne sibi adīrēbat capillum*. Id. *Risus interdum ita repēnte erumpit, ut eum cūpiētis tēnere nēqueāmus*. Id. *Acōniē abītūrā congrēgantur in lōco certo*. Plin.

NOTE 1. If the participle refers to a noun not contained in the leading proposition, it is put with that noun in the ablative absolute. See § 257, R. 3.

NOTE 2. (a.) The English clauses most frequently expressed in Latin by means of participles are such as are connected by relatives or by *as*, *when*, *after*, *although*, *since*, *because*, etc.; as, *Nemo observat lūnam nisi laborantem*. Sen. *Uī dōulus, sic cōtinuus, se non videns, alia cernit*,—though not perceiving itself. Cic. *Servilius Ahāla Spūrium Mēzium, regnum appētentem, intērēmit*,—because he was aspiring to the sovereignty. Cic.—(b.) When a participle is connected with a relative or interrogative it can only be translated by a circumlocution; as, *Non sunt ea dōna dicenda, quibus abundantem licet esse miserūm*,—which one may possess in abundance, and still be very miserable. Cic. *Senātus absurdum esse dicebat, ignorāre rēgem, quid spērans aut pētens vērētis*,—with what hope or request he had come. Liv.

(b.) When two verbs are in English connected by *and*, and the actions denoted by them are regarded as simultaneous, one of them may be expressed in Latin by the present participle; as, He sits and holds his lute, *Ille (Arion) sedens citharam tñet*. Ovid. *Simul hoc dicens attollit in ægrum se fœnur*. Virg. i. e. *hoc dicit et attollit*. But if one of the actions precede the other, the perfect participle must be used; as, Cæsar attacked and defeated the enemy, *Cæsar hostes aggressus fûgâvit*. Submersas obrue puppes, i. e. *Submerge et obrue*. Virg.—When the English clause would be connected by *although*, the participle is often followed by *tamen*. Later writers in such case join the particles *quamquam*, *quamvis*, *etiam* and *vel* with the participle itself; as, *Cæsarem milites, quamvis rēcūsantem ultro in Africam sunt sēcūtī*. Suet.; and these are sometimes retained in the ablative absolute.—It is only in late Latin that participles are sometimes used in describing persons as possessing certain attributes, e. g. *adstantes, audientes*, for *is qui adstant, audiunt*, i. e. the bystanders, hearers.

(c.) A participle is used with verbs signifying to *represent* and *perceive*, especially to *see* and *hear*, when the object is described or perceived in a particular state; as, *Apelles pinxit Alexandrum Magnum fulmen tēuentem*. Plin. In English the *infinitive* is often joined with verbs of seeing and hearing; as, *Audivi te cānentem*, I heard you sing. *Audivi te cānere*, would be, I heard that you sung. *Vidēmus Pōliphēmum vastā se mōle mōventem*. Virg.

NOTE 8. In many cases, for want of a perfect participle active, and a present participle passive, this construction cannot be used. Thus, *quum amāvisset* cannot be exchanged for a participle corresponding with the English *having loved*. As the perfect participles of deponent verbs, however, have an active signification, they admit of the participial construction. The want of a perfect active participle may also be supplied by the perfect passive participle in the ablative absolute. See § 257, R. 5.

GERUNDS AND GERUNDIVES.

§ 275. I. Gerunds are governed like nouns, and are followed by the same cases as their verbs; as,

Mētus pārendi sibi, Fear of obeying him. Sall. *Parcendo victis*, By sparing the vanquished. Liv. *Effrōr studio patres vestros videntī*, I am transported with a desire of seeing your fathers. Cic. *Ptēndi consūlatum grātia*. Sall. *Venit ad rēcipiendū pēcūnias*. Varr.

REMARK 1. The gerund is the same in form as the oblique cases of the neuter singular of participles in *us*, but it has the meaning of the active voice. It is sometimes translated by the present participle with a preposition, and sometimes by a present infinitive active; as, *Constitum Lacedæmonem occūpandi*, A design of occupying, or to occupy, Lacedæmon. Liv.

REM. 2. The gerund is sometimes, though rarely, used in a passive sense; as, *Spes restituendi nulla erat*,—of being restored. Nep. *Athēnas erūdiendi grātia* missus,—for the purpose of being instructed. Just. *Ante dōmandum*. Virg. *Ader ad impērandum*. Cic.

REM. 3. The gerund is in its nature a verbal noun, having only the genitive, dative, ablative, and, after a preposition, the accusative. In its signification it corresponds with the English present participle when used as a verbal noun. Hence, in the oblique cases, it supplies the place of a declinable present infinitive active; but in the accusative there is this difference between the infinitive used as an accusative and the gerund, that the infinitive has simply the power of an abstract noun, whereas the gerund expresses a real action; as, *Multum intēret inter dāre et accipere*. Sen. *Non solum ad discendum propensūmus, sed etiam ad dōcendum*. Cic.

II. When the *object* of an active verb is to be expressed, the participle in *du*s is commonly used in preference to the gerund; the object taking the case in which the gerund, if used, would have been put, and the participle agreeing with it.

Thus, to express 'the design of writing a letter,' which, with the aid of the gerund, would be represented in Latin by *Consilium scribendi epistolam*, the participle in *du*s is commonly substituted for the gerund: and since, in this example, the gerund, (*scribendi*) is in the genitive, the rule requires that, in substituting the participle for the gerund, the object of the gerund (*epistolam*) should also be put in the genitive, and that the participle (*scribendus*) should agree with it in gender, number, and case. Hence with the participle the expression is, *Consilium scribendæ epistolæ*. Between the two forms of construction there is no difference of signification. So, *Consilia urbis delendæ* (Cic.), for *urbem delendâ*, Plans for destroying the city. *Répärändarum classium causâ* (Suet.), for *répärändi classes*. *Perpétiendo lãbóri idôneus*. Colum. *Ad dëfëndendam Rómam ab oppugnandâ Capuâ dũces Rómãnos abstrãhere*. Liv.

REMARK 1. The same construction is used with the future passive participles of *utor*, *fruor*, *fungor*, *põtiõr*, and rarely of *mëdeor*, as these verbs were originally followed by the accusative; as, *Ætas ad hæc ütendâ idôneæ*. Ter. *Iustitiæ fruendæ causâ*. Cic. *In münere fungendo*. Id. *Hostes in spem põtündarum castrorum vënerant*. Cæs. *Agus silüörtütis mëdendisq; corpõribus nõbiles*. Vell.

REM. 2. When a participle is thus used for a gerund, it is called a *gerundive*, and is usually translated like a gerund. The gerundive cannot be substituted for the gerund, where ambiguity would arise from the gender not being distinguishable. It should therefore not be used when the object of the gerund is a neuter pronoun or adjective; as, *Aliquid faciendâ ratio* (Cic.), not *allicijus*. *Artem et vëra et falsa dijũdãcandâ* (Id.), not *vërorum dijũdãcandorum*: because it would not be known whether *allicijus* and *vërorum* were masculine or neuter. It is to be remarked, also, that the change of the gerund into the gerundive is less frequent in some writers than in others.

III. Examples of the construction of gerunds, in each of their cases, have been already given, among other nouns, under the heads *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accusative*, and *Ablative*. The following remarks specify in what connections they are used: and when it is said that the gerundive is governed in any of the cases like the gerund, it will of course be understood of the noun which is limited by a gerundive.

REMARK 1. The genitive of gerunds and gerundives may follow either nouns or relative adjectives; as,

Amor habendâ. Cic. *Patriam spes videndâ*. Virg. *Nam hæbet nãtura, ut aliãrum omnium rêrum, sic vivendâ modum*. Cic. *Barbãra consuetũdo hõmĩnum immutandõrum*. Id. *Postremo Cãtilina dissimulandâ causâ aut sui expurgandâ, in senitum vënit*. Sall. *Inita sunt consilia urbis delendæ, civium trucidandõrum, võminis Rõmãni exstinguendi*. Id. *Venandâ stũdiõsi*. Cic. *Certus eundâ*. Virg. *Insuãtus nãvigandâ*. Cæs. *Pertus civitãtis regendâ*. Nep.

(1.) The nouns after which these genitives most frequently occur are *amor*, *ars*, *causa*, *consilium*, *consuetudo*, *cõpia*, *cupiditas*, *dësidërium*, *difficultas*, *finis*, *fãcultas*, *forma*, *grãtia*, *illũcebra*, *libido*, *locus*, *licentia*, *mõdus*, *mãteria*, *mos*, *occãsio*, *õtium*, *põtestas*, *rãtio*, *spãtium*, *spes*, *stũdium*, *tempus*, *usus*, *vënia*, *vis*, *võluntus*.

NOTE 1. With these and other substantives the infinitive also may be used, when with a tense of *sum* they form a periphrasis for a verb which is followed by the infinitive, or supply the place of an adjective of which the infinitive is the subject; as, *Quibus õmnia hõnesta atq; inhõnesta vendëre mos erat*, With whom it was a custom, or, who were accustomed, Sall. *Tempus est lãbre*, It is time, i. e. *tempestivum est*, it is proper to go.

(2.) The relative adjectives, which most frequently take after them these genitives, are such as denote *desire, knowledge, remembrance*, and their contraries; as, *avidus, cupidus, studiosus, peritus, imperitus, insuetus, certus, conscius, ignarus, rûdis*, etc. See § 218, R. 1, (8.)

NOTE 2. With the relative adjectives the infinitive is also joined poetically.

(3.) Instead of an accusative after the gerund, or a genitive plural with a gerundive, a noun or pronoun in the genitive plural is sometimes joined with the gerund; as, *Exemplorum eligendi potestas*, instead of *exempla eligendi*, or *exemplorum eligendorum*. Cic. *Earum rerum instigandi ratio*. Id. *Facultas agrorum condonandi*. Cic. *Nominandi istorum oris copia*. Plaut.

(4.) The pronoun *tui* and also the plurals *vestri* and *sui*, even when feminine, are joined with the masculine or neuter form of the gerundive in *di*; as, *Quoniam tui videndi est copia*. Plaut. *Non vereor, ne quis hoc me vestri adhortandi causâ magnifice loqui existimet*. Liv. *In castra venerunt sui purgandi causâ*.—With the demonstrative pronouns, *ejus, hujus, illius*, the participle usually agrees, but in two passages of Terence *ejus*, though referring to a woman, has the participle in *di*, not in *da*; as, *Ego ejus videndi cupidus recidâ consequor*. Ter. *Tue* in the first example and *ejus* in the last are feminine.

(5.) By a Greek idiom the gerund and gerundive, after the verb *sum*, are sometimes found in the genitive denoting a *tendency or purpose*, with no noun or adjective on which they can depend; as, *Régium imperium istis conservandis libertatis fuit*. Sall. Sometimes *esse* in some form is to be supplied; as, *Quæ postquam gloriâ modo, nèque belli patrandi cognovit*, scil. *esse*. Id. *Causâ or gratiâ* may sometimes be supplied. In some other cases, also, the word on which the gerund in *di* depends is not expressed, and the gerund seems to be used instead of the infinitive; as, *Mâneat provinciâbus potentiam suam illi modo ostentandi*, scil. *facultas*. Tac. *Quum habërem in animo navigandi*, scil. *præputum*. Cic.

REM. 2. The dative of gerunds and gerundives is used after adjectives which govern a dative (§ 222), especially after those which signify *usefulness or fitness*; and also after certain verbs and phrases, to denote a *purpose*; as,

Charta emporetica est inâlis scribendo. Plin. *Câpessendæ reipublicæ hâbitis*. Tac. *Ut nec triumviri accipiundo, nec scribe referendo sufficerent*. Liv. *Locum oppido condendo cõpere*. Id. *Non fuit consilium agrum colendo aut venando intentum atâtem agere*. Sull. *Tiberius quâsi firmandæ vllêtudinî in Campâniâ concessit*. Tac. *Quum solvendo ære aliëno respública non esset*. Liv. *Quum solvendo citatiles non essent*,—were insolvent. Cic.

(1.) The verbs and phrases upon which this dative most frequently depends are, *studere, intentum esse, tempus impendere, tempus consumere* or *insumere, optam dare, sufficere, satis esse, deesse, esse*, signifying *to serve for, to be adequate to*, and, in later writers, on verbs of motion.—The dative of the gerund after *sum* is usually supposed to depend on *idoneus* understood; but see § 227, R. 3.

(2.) The dative of the gerundive, denoting a purpose, is also used after names of office; as, *Decemviri lëgibus scribendis*, i. e. the ten commissioners for drawing up a code of laws. Liv. So, *Cõmittia creandis decemviris*. Id. *Triumvires agro dando creati*. Id.

(3.) A purpose is more commonly expressed by *ad* and the accusative of the gerund, or by a clause with *ut*, than by the dative; as, *Pecus ad vescendum hominibus apta*. Cic.

REM. 3. The accusative of gerunds and gerundives follows the prepositions *ad*, *to*, or *inter*, during or amid, and sometimes *ante*, *circa*, or *ob*; as,

Ad poenitendum prœparat, qui cito jûdicat. Pub. Syr. *Inter bibendum,* While drinking. Just. *Ad tolerandos facilius lăbôres.* Quint. *Ad castra facienda.* Cic. *Ob absolvendum.* Id.

NOTE. The construction of the gerundive instead of the gerund almost invariably occurs here when the object of the gerund is to be expressed.

REM. 4. The ablative of gerunds and gerundives follows the prepositions *a*, (*ab*), *de*, *e*, (*ex*), or *in*; or it is used without a preposition, as the ablative of cause, manner, or means; as,

Aristôtêlem non deterruit a scribendo. Cic. *Ex assentando.* Ter. *Non video a defendendis hōminibus discêdere.* Cic. *Crescit eundo.* Virg. *Rem quærunt mercātūris faciendis.* Cic. *Orātiōnem Lătinam lēgendis nostris efficiis plēnissimam.* Id.

NOTE 1. This ablative also occurs, though rarely, after *pro* and *cum*; as, *Pro vāpūlando.* Plaut. *Cum loquendo.* Quint.

NOTE 2. Generally with the ablative of the means, and always with the ablative after a preposition, the gerund, when its object is to be expressed, is changed to the gerundive. In a few passages the ablative of the gerundive is differently construed; as, *Nullum officium rēferendā grātiā mágis nēcessarium est,* instead of *rēlatiōne grātiā.* § 256. Cic. *Nec jam possidendis públicis agris contentos esse.* § 244. Liv. *Is finis fuit ulciscendā Germānici morte,*—in avenging the death of Germanicus. Tac.; where the ablative seems to imply time. § 253.

SUPINES.

§ 276. Supines, like gerunds, are verbal nouns, having no other cases except the accusative and ablative singular. In certain connections they supply the place of the present infinitive; the supine in *um* having an active and the supine in *a* a passive signification. As in the case of gerunds, we are to regard their construction both as verbs and as nouns. As verbs we are to notice their government, as nouns, their dependence.

I. Supines in *um* are followed by the same cases as their verbs; as,

Non Grătis servitum mātribus ibo, I shall not go to serve Grecian matrons. Virg. *Te id admōnitum vēnio.* Plaut.

II. Supines in *um* follow verbs of motion, and serve to denote the purpose of the motion; as,

Cūbitum discessimus. Cic. *Ire dējectum mōnūmenta rēgis.* Hor. *Lēgātī pēnērent quæstum injūrias, et res rēpētum.* Liv. *Quum spectātum lădos ivet.* Nep. So after participles; as, *Patriam dēfensum rēvocātus.* Nep. *Spectātum admissi.* Hor.

NOTE. The construction of the supine in *um*, considered as a noun, is analogous to that of names of places in answer to the question 'whither?' (§ 237), the notion of purpose arising from its verbal character.

REMARK 1. Supines in *um* sometimes follow verbs which do not express motion; as, *Do filiām nuptum.* Ter. *Vos ultum injūrias hortor.* Sall.

REM. 2. The supine in *um* with *eo* literally signifies 'I go to do a thing,' and hence 'I intend,' or, 'am going to.' Instances of this use are found in Plautus and Terence and in the prose writers later than Cicero; as, *Mea Glycērium, quid agis? cur te is perditum?* Why are you going to destroy yourself? Plaut. *Bōndrum prēmū ēreptum eunt.* Sall. With *eo* the supine in *um* often forms a periphrasis equivalent to the same mood and tense of the verb from which the

supine is formed; as, *Ne bonos omnes perditum eant* (Sall.), for *perdant*. *Ereptum eunt* (Id.), for *eripiunt*. *Ullum iri* (Tac.), for *ulius est*. *Ullum ire injuriæ festinat*, i. e. *ulcisci*. Sall.

REM. 3. The supine in *um* most frequently occurs with the infinitive *iri*, with which it forms the future infinitive passive; as, *Brutum visum iri a me puto*. Cic. In this construction the accusative properly depends upon the supine, and *iri* is used impersonally; 'I suppose that I am going to see Brutus.' § 184, 2, (a.) Its notion of futurity is derived from the proper signification of the active voice, as *perditum iri*, to go to destroy, the idea of intending passing easily into that of futurity.

REM. 4. But to express a purpose Latin writers in general prefer using a gerund or gerundive in the accusative with *ad* or in the genitive with *causæ* or *gratiæ*, a subjunctive clause with *ut* or *quæ*, a present or future active participle, and sometimes poetically an infinitive. See § 275, R. 1, 2: §§ 262, 264, 274, and 271.

III. The supine in *u* is used to limit the meaning of adjectives signifying *wonderful, agreeable, easy or difficult, worthy or unworthy, honorable or base*, and a few others; as,

Mirabile dictu! Wonderful to tell, or to be told! Virg. *Jucundum cognitu atque auditu*, Pleasant to be known and heard. Cic. *Res factu facilis*, A thing easy to be done. Ter. *Facilia inventu*. Gall. *Incredibile memoratu*. Sall. *Turpia dictu*. Cic. *Optimum factu*. Id.

NOTE. The principal supines in *u* in common use are *auditu*, *cognitu*, *dictu*, *factu*, *inventu*, *memoratu* and *natu*, which occurs in the expressions, *grandis*, *major*, *minor*, *maximus*, and *minimus natu*. In *magno natu*, of an advanced age, and *maximo natu filius*, the eldest son, *natu* is the ablative of a verbal substantive, since neither gerunds nor supines are joined with adjectives.

REMARK 1. The principal adjectives, after which the supine in *u* occurs, are *affabilis*, *arduus*, *asper*, *bonus*, *deformis*, *dignus*, *indignus*, *dulcis*, *durus*, *facilis*, *difficilis*, *fastidus*, *grævis*, *honestus*, *horrendus*, *incredibilis*, *jucundus*, *injucundus*, *magnus*, *memorabilis*, *mollis*, *proclivis*, *pulcher*, *rarus*, *terris*, and *utilis*.

REM. 2. The supine in *u* is used also after the nouns *fas*, *nefas*, and *opus*; as, *Hoc fas est dictu*. Cic. *Nefas dictu*. Ovid. *Dictu opus est*. Ter.—In the following examples it follows a verb: *Pudet dictu*. Tac. Agr. 32. *Dictu fastidenda sunt*. Val. Max. 9, 18, 2.

REM. 3. As the supine in *u* is commonly translated by a passive form, it is placed under the passive voice; but, in many cases, it may with equal or greater propriety be translated actively. As a noun, its construction may be referred to the ablative of limitation. § 250.

REM. 4. (a.) Instead of the supine in *u*, an infinitive, a gerund or gerundive with *ad*, or a verbal noun in the ablative, and sometimes in the dative or accusative, may be used; as, *Ardua imitatu*, *ceterum cognosci utilia*. Val. Max. *Illud autem facile ad credendum est*. Cic. *Opus proscriptione dignum*. Plin. *Aqua potui jucunda*. Id. *Facilior ad intellectum atque imitationem*. Quint. With *opus est* the perfect passive participle is often used instead of the supine in *u*; as, *Opus est maturato*, There is need of haste. Cf. § 248, R. 1.

(b.) The construction with *ad* and the gerund; as, *res facilis ad intelligendum*; or with *sum* and the infinitive active; as, *facile est inquirere*, is used by the best writers after *facilis*, *difficilis*, and *jucundus*. The most common construction of *dignus* is with *qui* and the subjunctive, (§ 264, 9), but the poets and later prose writers have joined it with the infinitive passive.

ADVERBS.

§ 277. I. Adverbs modify or limit the meaning of verbs, adjectives, and sometimes of other adverbs; as,

Bene mōnes, You advise well. Ter. *Fortissime urgentes*, Most vigorously pressing on. Plin. *Māle narrando*. Ter. *Longe dissimilis*. Cic. *Valde bene*. Id.

REMARK 1. Adverbs may also modify nouns, when they are used as adjectives or participles, and accordingly denote a quality, or when a participle is understood. They are also joined to adjective pronouns, when their adjective-character predominates; and sometimes limit the meaning of a preposition; as, *Pōpulus lāte rēx*, for *lāte regnans*,—ruling far and wide. Virg. *Nihil admōdum*, Nothing at all. Cic. *Hōmo plāne noster*,—entirely ours that is, devoted to us. Id. *Homērus plāne orātor*. Id. *Admōdum puella*. Liv. *Lāte tyrannus*. Hor. *Grāvibus sup̄erne icibus conflictābantur*, i. e. *sup̄erne accidentibus*. Tac. *Multum circa ciuitātum*, i. e. neighboring cities. Liv.

REM. 2. (a.) Most of the modifications made by adverbs may also be made by means of the various cases of nouns and adjectives, and many modifications may be made by these, for expressing which no adverbs are in use. In general those limitations which are most common can be expressed by adverbs; as, *adp̄ienter* for *cum adp̄entiā*; *hic* for *in hoc lōco*; *bene* for *in bōno mōdo*; *nunc* for *hoc tempore*.—(b.) The following are examples of other parts of speech used adverbially, viz. *Nihil*, 'in no way'; *nonnihil*, 'in some measure'; *quidquam*, 'at all'; *aliquid*, 'somewhat'; *quid?* 'why?'.

REM. 3. A negative adverb, modifying another negative word, destroys the negation; as,

Non pārere nōlūt, He was not unwilling to obey. Nep. *Haud ignāra mali*, Not ignorant of evil. Virg. *Haud nihil est*, It is something. Ter. *Nec hoc ille non vidit*, And this he clearly perceived. Cic. So, *nonnulli*, some; *nonnumquam*, sometimes. *Non*, before a negative word, commonly heightens the affirmative sense, while it softens the expression; as, *Hōmo non indoctus*, i. e. *hōmo s̄ne doctus*. *Non s̄mel*, i. e. *s̄pius*; *non ignōro*, *non nescio*, *non sum nescius*, I know very well. *Qui mortem in m̄lis pōnit*, *non pōtest eam non timere*,—must needs fear it. Cic.

REM. 4. When the subject and predicate of a proposition are both modified by negative words, and also when the predicate contains two negatives, the proposition is affirmative; as,

Nemo non videt, Every one sees. Cic. *Nēque h̄ec non evēnerunt*, And this indeed took place. So, if both the antecedent and the predicate of a relative clause are negative, the proposition is affirmative; as, *Nemo est, qui nesciat*, Every body knows. Cic.

REM. 5. (a.) But in the case of *non* followed by *ne—quidem*, the two negatives do not destroy each other; as, *Non fūgio ne hos quidem mōres*: and when the negative leading proposition has subordinate subdivisions with *nēque—ni p̄e*, *neve—nēve*, or *non—non*, these negative particles are equivalent to *aut—aut*; as, *Non me carminibus vincet, nec Orpheus, nec Linus*. Virg. *Nēmīnem, non re, non verbo, non vultu dēnique offēdit*. Cic. *Nullius rei nēque pr̄es, nēque manceps factus est*. Nep.

(b.) In a few passages, however, two negatives in Latin, as in Greek, strengthen the negation, and this exception appears to have been derived from the language of common life; as, *Jūra te non nōctūrā hōmīni nēmīni*. Plaut.

(c.) *Nemo, nullus, nihil*, and *numquam* have a different sense according as the *non* is placed before or after them; as, *Non nemo*, some one; *nemo non*, every one; *non nulli*, some; *nullus non*, every; *non nihil*, something; *nihil non*, every thing; *non numquam*, sometimes; *numquam non*, at all times. So, *nusquam non*, every where, but instead of *nonnusquam, aliquid* is used.

REM. 6. (a.) *Non* is sometimes omitted after *non mōdo* or *non solum*, when followed, in a subsequent clause, by *ne quidem*, if both clauses have the same verb, and if the verb is contained in the second clause; as,

Mihi non modo trāsci, sed ne dōlère quidem impūne licet, which is equivalent to *Mihi non modo non trāsci, sed ne dōlère quidem impūne licet*, or *Mihi non modo trāsci, sed dōlère quidem impūne non licet*. Not only am I not permitted to be angry, but not even to grieve with impunity. Cic. *Quum sēdātui non solum jāvare repūblicam, sed ne lūgēre quidem licēret*. Id.

(b.) *Non* is also rarely omitted after *non modo* when followed by *sed* on *vērū*, with *etiam*, and also after *vix*; as, *Qui non modo ea fūtūra tmet, vērū etiam feri, sustinetque presentia*. Who not only does not fear.... Cic. *Hæc gēnra vīrtūtū non solum in mōribus nostris, sed vix jam in libris repēriuntur*. These virtues are not only not found in life, but scarcely in books. Id.

REM. 7. *Facile*, in the sense of *undoubtedly, clearly*, is joined to superlatives, and words of similar import; as, *Vir amicus illius Græciæ facile doctissimus*. Cic. *Homo rēgionis illius vīrtūtis facile princeps*. Id.

REM. 8. Sentences are often united by means of an adverb which is repeated before each of the connected clauses; as, *modo—modo*, and *nunc—nunc*, (sometimes—sometimes); as, *Modo hoc, modo illud dicit; modo huc, modo illuc colat*. Instead of the second *modo* other particles of time are sometimes used; as, *aliquando, nonnumquam, interdum, sæpius, tum* or *deinde*.—*Partim—partim*, 'partly—partly,' is sometimes used with a genitive or the preposition *ex*, in the sense of *alii—alii*, as a nominative in all the genders; as, *Quum partim e nobis ita timidi sunt, ut, etc., partim ita repūblicæ aversi, ut, etc.*—*Simul—simul*, 'as well—as,' like *nunc—nunc*, is not found in Cicero.—*Quā—quā* is equivalent to *et—et*.—*Tum—tum* is used sometimes like *modo—modo*, sometimes like *partim—partim*; as *Erumpunt sæpe vitia amicorum tum in ipso amico, tum in alieno*. Cic. *Hæc (bēnēficia) tum in universam repūblicam, tum in singulos cives conferuntur*. Id.

REM. 9. *Quum—tum* is equivalent to *et—et*, except in assigning a greater importance to the second part: hence it must be translated by 'both—and especially,' 'not only—but also,' or 'but more particularly.' Sometimes additional weight is given to the second part by means of *vērō, certe, etiam, quōque, præcipue, imprimis* or *maxime*. This use of *quum—tum* seems to have had its origin in the use of *quum* with the subjunctive and often with the indicative in the protasis, followed by *tum* in the apodosis. When *quum* followed by *tum* serves to express the opposition between single words which have the same verb, it is to be regarded as a complete adverb; as, *Fortūna quum in reliquis rebus, tum præcipue in bello plurimum potest*. Sometimes the verb stands in the first part of the sentence; as, *Quum omnis arrogantiæ odiosa est, tum illa ingēniū atque eloquentiæ multo molestissima*. *Tum* is sometimes repeated in the second part of the sentence; as, *Quem pater moriens quum lūbricis et propinquis, tum legibus, tum æquitati magistratuum, tum iudiciis vestris commendatum putavit*. Cic. Sometimes the gradation is, *quum—tum—tum vērō*.

REM. 10. *Non modo—sed etiam* (or *non solum, or non tantum—vērū etiam*) generally expresses the transition from less important to more important things, like the English 'not only—but (also)'. The transition from greater to smaller things is expressed by *non modo—sed*, without the *etiam*, which we render in English by 'I will not say—but only,' and in Latin, too, we may say *non dicam* or *non dico—sed*; as, *Quid est enim minus non dico oratoris, sed hominis*.

REM. 11. *Tam—quam* expresses a comparison in degree; as, *Nemo tam multa scripsit, quam multa sunt nostra*. With superlatives they are rendered into English by 'the—the' and comparatives; as, *Vernodius quam plurimum bibit, tam maxime sitit*. The more he drinks, the more he thirsts. Cato. *Quam quisque pessime fecit, tam maxime tutus est*. Sall.—*Tam—quam quod maxime* signifies, 'as much as possible.'—*Non tam—quam* signifies, 'not so much—as,' or 'less—than'; as, *Provincia non tam grātiosa et illustris, quam negotiosa ac molestia*. Cic.

REM. 12. *Non minus—quam* and *non magis—quam* are equivalent to *æque—æ*, 'as much as,' but in *non magis—quam* the greater weight is attached to the affirmative clause beginning with *quam*; as, *Alexander non dūcis magis quam*

multis mania exsequēbatur, Alexander performed as much the service of a soldier as that of a commander. In this connection *plus* frequently supplies the place of *magis*.

(a.) *Sic* and *ita* are demonstrative adverbs corresponding to the relative *ut*. The restrictive meaning of *ita* (see § 191, R. 5.), is sometimes made more emphatic by the addition of *tamen*. *Tantum* is used in a like restrictive sense; as, *Præsidii tantum est, ut ne mirus quidem cingi possit*, i. e. 'only so much.' Cæs.

(b.) *Ut*—*ita* or *sic* places sentences on an equality. They may sometimes be translated 'although—still,' or 'indeed—but.'—The adverb *ut*, 'as,' sometimes takes the signification of the conjunction *quod*, 'because'; as, *Atque illa ut semper fuit apertissimus, non se purgavit*. Cic.

REM. 13. In an enumeration, *primum*, *deinde*, *tum*, *dénique* are commonly preferred to the numerals, *primum*, *secundo*, (for *secundum* is not often used), *tertium*, *quartum*, etc., unless the strict succession of the numbers is required. Sometimes *tum* is used once or twice instead of *deinde*, or the series is extended by *accédit*, *huc addo*, etc. Sometimes *dénique* is followed by *postrémo* to form the conclusion of a series, but often *dénique* without the other adverbs concludes a series, and is then equivalent to 'in short' or 'in fine.' See Cic. Cat. 1, 5.

REM. 14. *Minus* is often used for *non*; as, *Nonnumquam ea, quæ prædicta sunt, minus eveniunt*. Cic.—So, *si minus*—*at*, 'if not—yet'; and *sin minus*, 'but if not,' without a verb, after a preceding *si*; but with *si non* the verb is repeated.—The English 'how little' is in Latin *quam non*; and 'so little,' *ita non* or *adeo non*; as, *adeo non cûrâbat, quid homines de se loquerentur*.

REM. 15. *Nunc* always expresses the time actually present, or the time to which a narrator transfers himself for the purpose of making his description livelier. Thus in speaking of the present time we may say, *Nunc primum somnia me elidunt* or *eliderunt*; but in a narrative we must say, *Somnia tunc primum se dicebat elidisse*. Compare the use of *hic* and *ille*. See § 207, R. 23, (c.)

REM. 16. The conjunction *dum*, 'while,' when added to negatives, becomes an adverb, signifying 'yet'; as, *non dum*, 'not yet'; *nec dum*, 'and not yet'; *nihil dum*, 'no one yet'; *nihil dum*, 'nothing yet.' Hence *vix dum* signifies 'scarcely yet'; as, *Vix dum epistolam tuam lêgeram, quum ad me Curtius venit*. Cic.—So, also, the conjunction *nisi*, by omitting its verb or uniting it with the leading verb, acquires, after negatives and negative questions, the sense of the adverb 'except,' which is generally expressed by *præterquam* or the preposition *præter*, and must be so expressed when no negative precedes. But the expression 'except that' may be rendered either by *nisi quod* or *præterquam quod*.—After *nihil aliud* we may use either *nisi* or *quam*, *nisi* referring to *nihil* and *quam* to *aliud*. Hence *nihil aliud nisi* signifies 'nothing further,' or 'nothing more,' and *nihil aliud quam*, 'nothing else,' or 'no other thing but this.'

REM. 17. *Ut*, 'as,' in interposed clauses, such as *ut opinor*, *ut puto*, *ut censeo*, *ut crêdo*, is frequently omitted. *Crêdo*, used in this manner often takes an ironical sense.

PREPOSITIONS.

II. 1. See respecting the construction of prepositions with the accusative, § 235; and with the ablative, § 241. See, also, for the different meanings of prepositions, § 195, and for their arrangement, § 279, 10.

2. Two prepositions must not be joined in Latin, as they sometimes are in English, with the same noun; as, to speak *for* and *against* a law; or, I have learned this *with*, and, to some extent, *from* him. These sentences may be thus expressed in Latin; *pro lege et contra legem dicere*; *hæc cum eo, partim etiam ab eo dici*. Those dissyllabic prepositions only, which are sometimes used as adverbs, may follow another, without being joined with a case; as, *Quod aut secundum naturam esset, aut contra*. Cic. *Cis Padum ultraque*. Liv Cæsar reverses the order, *Intra extraque munitiões*. B. Civ. 3, 73

3. When nouns mutually dependent upon a preposition are in apposition, when they constitute an enumeration without a connective, and when connected by copulative, disjunctive, adversative, or comparative conjunctions, the preposition is not repeated, unless such nouns are to be distinguished from each other, or are emphatic; as,

Quid dicam de thesauro omnium rerum, memoriâ? Hoc apparet in bestiis, volucribus, nantibus, agrestibus, cicuribus, fêris, ut se ipsas diligant. Cic. *Sapissime inter me et Scipionem de amicitia disserebatur.* Id. *Quid faceres si in aliquam domum villamve venisses?* Id. *Nihil per iram aut cupiditatem actum est.* Id. *Themistocles non minus in rebus gerendis promptus quam excogitandis erat.* Nep.

4. The monosyllabic prepositions *ab*, *ad*, *de*, *ex*, and *in* are often used before each of two nouns connected by *et*, etc., especially if the qualities denoted by such nouns are to be considered separately. If the nouns are separated by *et—et*, *nec—nec*, etc., the prepositions must be repeated; as, *Ut eorum et in bellicis et in civilibus officiis vigeat industria.* Cic.—*Inter* is frequently repeated by Cicero after *interesse*, and other writers repeat it after other verbs also; as, *Quid intersit inter populum—ciuem, et inter constantem, severum et gravem.* Cic. *Certatum inter Ap. Claudium maxime fuerunt et inter P. Decium.* Liv.

5. (a.) In poetry a preposition is occasionally omitted with the first of two nouns, and put with the second only; as, *Quas nemora, aut quos agor in specus,* (Hor.) for, *in quas nemora aut in quos specus agor.* So, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 25.—(b.) An ellipsis of a preposition with the relative pronoun sometimes occurs, together with that of the verb belonging to the preceding demonstrative; as, *In eadem opinione fui, quâ reliqui omnes,* (Cic.), properly *in quâ reliqui omnes fuerunt.*

CONJUNCTIONS.

§ 278. Copulative, disjunctive, and other coördinate conjunctions, connect similar constructions.

NOTE 1. Clauses are similarly constructed, which are mutually independent, whose subjects and verbs are in the same case and mood, and which have either no dependence or a similar dependence on another clause.

NOTE 2. (a.) Words have a similar construction, when they stand in the same relation to some other word or words in the sentence. Hence,

(b.) Conjunctions connect the same cases of nouns and pronouns, dependent, if the cases are oblique, upon the same government; the same number, case, and gender of adjectives, belonging to the same noun; the same mood of verbs, either independent, or alike dependent; adverbs qualifying the same verbs, adjectives, etc.; and prepositions on which depends the same noun or pronoun; as, *Onidant venti, fugiuntque nubes,* The winds subside, and the clouds disperse. Hor. *Locus, quem et non coquit sol, et tangit ros.* Varr. *Lati decem per dies, facti sunt, neque res ulla prætermissa est.* Cic. *Vides, ut alia sti nive candidum Stracte, nec jam sustineant onus silvas laborantes, gelique flumina constiterint acuto.* Hor. *Intelligitis et animum ei præsto fuisse, nec consilium defuisse.* Cic. *Gêneri animantium omni est a naturâ tributum, ut se tuatur, declinetque ea, quæ nocitura videantur.* Id. *Aut nemo, aut Cato sapiens fuit.* Id. *Pulvis et umbra sumus.* Hor. *Si tu et Tullia vâletis, ego et Cicero vâlemus.* Cic. *Agg're jacto turribusque constitutis.* Cæs. *Clarus et honoratus vir, An illustrious and honorable man.* Id. *Cæsar Remos cohortatus, liberaliterque oratione prosecutus.* Cæs. *Pater tuus, quem colui et dilexi.* Cic. *Belgæ spectant in septentrionem et orientem solem.* Cæs. *Nâvibus junctis, râtibusque compluribus factis.* Id. *Lêge, vel tabellas redde.* Plaut. *Allobroges trans Rhodanum vicos possessionesque habebant.* Cæs. *Quum triumphum egêris, censorque fuêris, et b'êris l'g'atus.* Id. *Quum ad oppidum accessisset, castrâque ibi pônêret.* Cæs.

Ades animi et omitte huncorem. Cic. *Ea vidēre ac perspicere potestis.* Id. *Graviter et doliōse dixisse dicitur.* Id. *Cum fratre as sine.* Id. Cf. § 277, II. 2. *Qui carmina corā, nūmērosque intendere nervis.* Virg. *Nec census, nec clārum nōmen avōrum, sed prōbitas magnos ingēniumque fūit.* Ovid. *Philosophi negant quemquam virum bonum esse, nisi sapientem.* Cic. *Glōria virtutem tamquam umbra sequitur.* Id.

REMARK 1. Copulative conjunctions may connect either single words and phrases or entire clauses; the other conjunctions, whether coordinate or subordinate, connect clauses only.

REM. 2. Words thus connected are sometimes in different cases, though in the same construction; as, *Meā et reipublicae interest.* Cic. (See § 219.) *Sive es Romae, sive in Epiro.* Id. (See §§ 221 and 254. But see also § 221, Note.) *In Metiū descendat iudicis aures, et patris et nostras.* Hor. See § 211, R. 3. In like manner, *Hannibal non aliter vinci potuit, quam morā.*

REM. 3. As the subjunctive is often used for the imperative, they may be connected by coordinate conjunctions; as, *Disce nec invidias.* Pers.

REM. 4. Where the purpose of the writer requires it, coordinate conjunctions sometimes connect independent propositions, whose verbs are in different moods; as, *Stuporem hominis, vel dicam pectus, videte.* Cic. *Nec satis scio, nec, si sciam, dicere ausim.* Liv.

REM. 5. *Et* is used after *multis* followed by another adjective, where in English 'and' is usually omitted; as, *Multas et magnas arbores*, Many large trees. In such cases *et* supplies the place of *et is*, introducing a more accurate description. See § 207, R. 26, (c.)

REM. 6. The conjunction is often omitted; as, (a.) When two single words, as comprehending the whole idea, are opposed to each other, as, *velim, nolim*, whether I would or not; *maxima minima*, the greatest as well as the least; *prima postrēma*, from the first to the last; *dignos indignos dare*; *ire redire*, to go to and fro. *Edificiis omnibus publicis privatis, sacris profanis sic pepercit.* Cic. *Nam glōriam, hōnorem, impērium bonus ignavus aequē sibi exoptant.* Sall. C. 11.

(b.) *Et* is very frequently omitted between the names of two colleagues; as, *Consules declarati sunt On. Pompeius M. Crassus. P. Lentulo L. Triario, questoribus urbanis.* Cic. Sometimes, also, when the two persons are not colleagues. It is also occasionally omitted between two words in the oratorical style; as, *Adierant amici, propinquus.* Id.; also with verbs; as, *Adsum, queruntur Siculi.* Id. In good prose, if three or more substantives are joined, it is usual either wholly to omit the conjunction or to insert it between each. The following may serve as an example of both cases: *Qui non modo Curiis, Catonibus, Pompeis, antiquis illis, sed his recentibus, Mariis et Dictis et Caelis commendandis jacebant.* This is also the common practice with adjectives and verbs, and hence when *et* has not previously occurred in an enumeration of persons or things, we should not conclude the enumeration with *et alii*, *et reliqui*, *et cetera*, etc., but should make use of the adjectives alone, *alii*, *reliqui*, *cetera*, etc. But though *et*, *ac* and *atque* are not used alone in the third or fourth place, yet the enclitic *que* frequently occurs in this position; as, *Precor ut ea res vobis pacem, tranquillitatem, otium, concordiamque afferat.* Cic. *Et* may be supplied also when two protases introduced by *si* are joined together; where we say 'if—and if,' or 'if—and.' See an example in Cic. Off. 8, 9.

(c.) An ellipsis of *ut* is supposed when *ne* precedes and *et*, *atque*, or *que* is used to continue the sentence, those copulative conjunctions in such case obtaining the meaning of the adversative *sed*; as, *Munere cepit Porum, ne ultima experiri perseveraret, dederetque se victori.* Curt.

REM. 7. Copulative conjunctions are often used, before each of two or more connected words or clauses, in order to mark the connection more forcibly; as, *Et pecunia persuadet, et gratia, et auctoritas dicentis, et dignitas, et postrēma aspectus.* Quint. *Hoc et turpe, nec tamen tutum.* Cic. *Neque nata est, et aeterna est.* Id. *Et tibi et mihi voluptati fore.* Id. Before clauses the disjunctive *con-*

junctions are used in a similar manner; as, *Res ipsa aut invitat aut dehortabitur*. Id. So, also, *nunc...nunc*, *simul...simul*, *partim...partim*, *quā...quā*, *tum...tum*, *quum...tum*, are used before successive clauses.

REM. 8. To connect different names of the same person or thing, *sive* or *vel*, rather than *aut* or *vel*, is employed; as, *Mars sive Mavors*. Cf. § 198, 2, (c.)

REM. 9. Instead of *et* and *ut* with the negatives *nemo*, *nil*, *nullus*, and *numquam*, *nēque* (or *nec*), and *ne* are used with the corresponding affirmative words *quisquam*, *ullus*, *unquam*, and *usquam*. But 'in order that no one' is rendered in Latin by *ne quis* and not by *ne quisquam*, see § 207, R. 81, (a.); as, *Hiros quidem cecidit, et dies, et menses, et anni: nec præteritum tempus unquam revertitur*. Cic. *Sénatus decrevit, darent operam consules, ne quid respublica detrimenti caperet*. Cæs.

REM. 10. The conjunctions *igitur*, *verum*, *verumtamen*, *sed*, and *sed tamen*, indicate a return to the construction of the leading clause, when it has been disturbed by the insertion of another clause. These conjunctions, in such connection, are usually rendered by 'I say,' and sometimes in Latin *inquam* is so used. *Nam* also is occasionally employed in this way and very rarely *itaque*.

REM. 11. *Vero* and *autem* are frequently omitted in adversative clauses, especially in short ones; as, *Vincere scit Hannibal, victoriā uti nescit*. Liv. This omission often occurs in describing a progress from smaller to greater things, as in Cic. Cat. 1, 1. And it is to be remarked that *non* in the second member of such adversative sentences is used without *et* or *vero*; as, *aliēna vitia videt, sua non videt*. But in unreal suppositions or ironical sentences, where the second member contains the truth, *et non* or *ac non* must be used, where we may supply 'rather'; see § 198, 1, (c.); as, *Quis nunc id agatur, ac non hoc queratur*. Cic.

INTERJECTIONS.

Respecting the construction of interjections with the nominative, see § 209 R. 13:—with the dative, § 228, 3:—with the accusative, § 238, 2:—and with the vocative, § 240.

ARRANGEMENT.

I. OF THE WORDS OF A PROPOSITION.

§ 279. 1. In arranging the parts of a proposition in English, after *connectives*, are placed, first, the *subject* and the words which modify or limit it; next, the *verb* and its modifiers; then, the *object* of the verb; and finally, *prepositions* and the words depending upon them. This is called the *logical* or *natural* order.

2. (a.) In Latin, either of the four principal parts of a sentence may be placed first, and there is great freedom in the arrangement of the rest, but with this general restriction in prose, that *words which are necessary for the complete expression of a thought should not be separated by the intervention of other words*. In ordinary discourse, especially in historical writing, the following general rule for the arrangement of the parts of a sentence is for the most part observed.

(b.) In a Latin sentence, after *connectives*, are placed, first, the *subject* and its modifiers; then, the *oblique cases* and other words which depend upon or modify the verb; and last of all, the *verb*.

(c.) Hence a Latin sentence regularly begins with the subject and ends with the principal verb of its predicate; as, *Dumnōrix grātiā et largitiōne apud Sēquēnos plurimum pōtērat.* Cæs. But the verb is often not placed at the end of a sentence, especially if the sentence is long, or if two many verbs would be thus brought together at the end. In the familiar style, also, the verb is often placed earlier in the sentence, and in explanatory clauses it is sometimes placed at the very beginning of the proposition, in which case a conjunction is generally added.

(d.) It is also to be remarked, as a further modification of the general rule of arrangement, that, in sentences containing the expression of emotion, the word whose emphasis characterizes it as especially affecting the feelings, or as forming a contrast, is placed at the beginning; as, *Cito ārescit lacrima, praesertim in aliēnis malis,* Quickly dries the tear, especially when shed for others' woes. Cic. *Sua vitia insipientes et suam culpam in senectilem conferrunt.* Id.

(e.) If there be no *emotive* or *pathetic* word requiring prominence, the place at the end of the proposition is reserved for the *significant* word, that is, the word which is to be most strongly impressed upon the understanding or memory; as, *Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres.* Cæs. *Quod ante id tempus accidērat numquam.* Id. *Quod aliud iter hābērent nullum.* Id. *Qua virtus ex prōvidendo est appellāta prūdētia.* Cic.

3. (a.) Connectives generally stand at the beginning of the clause which they introduce, and with the following this is their only position; viz. *et, ēnīm, ac, at, atque, atqui, nēque* or *nec, aut, vel, sive, sin, sed, nam, vērum*, and the relatives *quāre, quōcirca, and quāmbrem.*

(b.) Most other connectives generally stand in the first place, but when a particular word is peculiarly emphatic, this word with all that belongs to it stands first, and the conjunction follows it. *U*, even when there is no particular emphasis, is commonly placed after *viz, pame, and prōpe*, and also after the negatives *nullus, nēmo, nihil*, and the word *tantum*. In Cicero, *idēque* stands first and *igitur* is commonly placed after the first, and sometimes after several words.

(c.) *Autem, ēnīm*, and *vērō* (but), are placed after the first word of the clause, or after the second, when the first two belong together, or when one of them is the auxiliary verb *sum*; as, *Ille ēnīm revocātus resistere capit.* Cæs. *Ego vērō vellem, affuisses.* Cic. *Incrēdibile est ēnīm, quā sit,* etc. Id. They rarely occur after several words; as, *Our non de integro autem dātum.* Id. The enclitics *que, ne, ve*, are usually subjoined to the first word in a clause; but when a monosyllabic preposition stands at the beginning, they are often attached to its case; as, *Rōmam Cito dēmigrāvī, in fōrōque esse capit;* and this is always the case with *a, ad* and *ob*. So, also, for the sake of euphony, *Apud quoque.* Cic.

(d.) *Quidem* and *quōque*, when belonging to single words, are always subjoined to the emphatic word in a clause; as, *Verbo ille reus erat, re quidem vērō Oppianicus.* Cic. *Me scilicet maxime, sed proxime illum quōque fēfelligem.* Id. In negative sentences, *ne* precedes, and *quidem* follows, the emphatic word; as, *Ne ad Cātōnem quidem prōvocābo.* Cic.—*Quidem* is sometimes attracted from the word to which it properly belongs to a neighboring pronoun; as, *Tibi que persuāde, esse te quidem mihi carissimum, sed multo fōre cariorē, si, etc.,* instead of, *te carissimum quidem mihi esse.*—Prepositions and conjunctions belonging to the word on which the emphasis rests are placed with it between *ne* and *quidem*; as, *Ne in fānis quidem.* Cic. *Ne si dābitur quidem.* Id. *Ne quum in Siciā quidem fuit.* Id.; and even *Ne cuius rei arguētur quidem.*—So, also, in Cicero, *non nisi*, 'only,' are separated; and the negative may even be contained in a verb.

(e.) The preceding rules respecting the position of connectives are often violated by the poets, who place even the prepositive conjunctions after one or more words of a proposition; as, *Et tu, pōtes nam,* etc.. Hor. *Vicos et rēstrat*

augues. Id. They even separate *et* from the word belonging to it; as, *Auctore et auctor pios errare per lucos*. Id. So, *Auctius atque diu melius fecere*. Id. And they sometimes append *que* and *ve* neither to the first word, nor to their proper words in other connections; as, *Messallam terrâ dum sequaturque matri*, instead of *terrâ matrique*. Tib. In such arbitrary positions, however, these conjunctions are almost invariably joined to verbs only.

4. When a word is repeated in the same clause, so that one is opposed to, or distinguished from, the other, they must stand together; as, *Hominēs hominibus maxime utiles esse possunt*. Cic. *Equites alii alio dilapsi sunt*. Liv. *Legitque virum vir*. Virg. *Manus manum lavat*. Petr. So, also, the personal and possessive pronouns; as, *Sequitur quo tua te natura ducit*. *Suum se negotium gerere dicunt*.

5. Words used antithetically are also placed near each other; as, *Dum tacent, clamant*. Cic. *Fragile corpus animus sempiternus movet*. Id.

6. *Inquam* and often *aito*, introducing a quotation, follow one or more of the words quoted; as, '*Non nosti quid pater*,' inquit, '*Chryseippus dicat*.' Hor. '*Quid*,' aito, '*tua crimina prodis*?' Ovid. When a nominative is added to *inquit*, it usually follows this verb; as, *Mihi vero*, inquit Cotta, *videtur*. Cic.—*Dicit* and *dixit* are used like *inquit* only by the poets.

7. (a.) The adjective may be placed before or after its noun according as one or the other is emphatic, the more emphatic word being placed before the other. When any thing is dependent on the adjective, it usually follows its noun. When a noun is limited by another noun, as well as by an adjective, the adjective usually precedes both; as, *Ulla officii precepta*. Cic. *Tuum erga dignitatem meam studium*. Id.

(b.) Demonstratives, and the adjectives *primus*, *medius*, etc., when signifying the first part, the middle part, etc., (see § 205, R. 17), usually precede their nouns; as, *Ea res*. Cæs. *His ipsis verbis*. Cic. *Mediâ nox*. Cæs. *Reliqua Egyptus*. Cic.

8. Monosyllables are usually prefixed to longer words with which they are connected; as, *Vir clarissimus*. Cic. *Di immortales*. *Res innumbrabiles*. *Vis tempestatis*. Cæs.

9. (a.) When nouns are put in apposition, the one which explains or defines the other is generally put last, unless it is to be made emphatic; as, *Opes irrimenta malorum*. Ovid. Hence names of honors or dignities, and every thing of the nature of a title, are commonly placed after the proper name, as explanatory additions. Thus, especially, the names of changeable Roman dignities; as, *Cicero consul*; *C. Curioni tribuno plebis*; but also permanent appellations; as, *Ennius poeta*; *Plato philosophus*; *Dionysius tyrannus*; and such epithets as *vir honestissimus*; *homo doctissimus*. But the hereditary title *rex* is frequently placed before the name; as, *rex Delotarus*; and so the title *Imperator* after it became permanent.

(b.) In the arrangement of the Roman names of persons, the *prænomen* stands first, next the *nomen* or name of the *gens*, third the *cognomen* or name of the *familia*, and last the *agnomen*; as, *Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus*. The *prænomen* is usually denoted by a letter. In the imperial times the *nomen* is often either omitted or follows as something subordinate.

10. (a.) Oblique cases precede the words on which they depend, but they follow prepositions; as,

Pöpilli Romani laus est. Cic. *Laudis avidi, pecuniæ liberales*. Sall. *Cunctis esto benignus, nulli blandus, paucis familiaris, omnibus æquus*. Sen. *Mentem ære perennius*. Hor. *Hanc tibi dono do*. Ter.—*Ad meridiem spectans*. Cic. *Extra periculum*. Id.

(b.) Genitives depending upon neuter adjectives are commonly placed last, as, *Incerta fortuna*. Liv. *Nec tibi plus cordis, sed minus oris inest*. Ovid.

REMARK. This rule, so far especially as it relates to genitives, is in a great degree arbitrary, as the position of the governed and governing words depends on the idea to be expressed; thus, *mors patris tui*, contrasts the death with the preceding life; but, *fratris tui mors* distinguishes this case of death from others. Hence we say, *animi mētus*, *animi morbus*, *corpōris partes*, *terræ mētus*.—An objective genitive usually follows the word on which it depends; as, *inā significātiōne* littērārū, by means of a single notice by letters.—When several genitives are dependent on one noun, the subjective genitive commonly precedes and the objective genitive may either precede or follow the governing noun.—The genitive dependent on *causā* or *gratiā*, ‘on account of,’ regularly precedes these ablatives; as, *glōriæ causā mortem obire*; *smōlūmenti sui gratiā*.

(c.) When a noun which is governed by a preposition, is modified by other words which precede it, the preposition usually stands before the words by which the noun is modified; as, *A primā luce ad sextam hōram*. Liv. *Ad animi mei lætitiā*. Cic. *Ad bōne beatēque vivendū*. Id.

(d.) Sometimes, however, the preposition comes between its noun and an adjective or a genitive, by which the noun is modified; as, *Nullā in re*. Cic. *Iustis de causis*. Id. *Suos inter aquāles*. Id. *Hanc ob causam*. Id. *Magno cum mētū*. Id. *Quā in urbe*. Id. *Eā in re*. Id. *Ætatis suæ cum primis*. Nep.—So, also, a conjunction may follow the preposition; as, *Post vērō Sullæ victōriam*.

(e.) *Per*, in adjurations, is often separated from its case by other words; as, *Per ego te deos oro*. Ter.—In the poets, other prepositions are sometimes separated in the same manner; as, *Vulnēra, quæ circum phurima mūros accēpit patrios*. Virg.

(f.) *Tenus* and *versus*, and sometimes other prepositions, (cf. § 241, R. 1.) follow their cases, especially when joined with *quī* or *hic*. This occurs most frequently with the prepositions *ante*, *contra*, *inter*, and *propter*; more rarely with *circa*, *circum*, *pēnes*, *ultra* and *adversus*; and with still less frequency with *post*, *per*, *ad*, and *de*; as, *quam ante, quem contra, quos inter, quem propter, quos ad, quem ultra, hunc post, quam circa*.—The preceding prepositions, and more rarely others also, sometimes, especially in the poets and later prose writers, follow nouns and personal pronouns. In such case, if the noun be modified by an adjective or a genitive, the preposition sometimes stands between them, and sometimes follows both; as, *Postes sub ipsos*. Virg. *Ripam apud Euphrātis*. Tac. *Māria omnia circum*. Virg. And more rarely other words intervene; as, *His accensa super*. Id. *Vitius nemo sine nascitur*. Hor.

11. Infinitives precede the verbs on which they depend; as,

Jūgurtha, ubi eos Africā dēcessisse rātus est, nēque propter loci naturā Cirtam armis expugnāre possit, mœnia circumdat. Sall. *Servire māgis quam impārē parātī estis*. Id.

12. A word which has the same relation to several words, either precedes or follows them all; as, *Vir gravis et sapiens*. Cic. *Clārus et hōnorātus vir*. Id. *In scriptōribus legendis et imitandis*, or *In legendis imitandisque scriptōribus*, but not *In legendis scriptōribus et imitandis*. *Quem respondere nēque vellet nēque posset*. *Hābentur et dīcuntur tyranni*. *Amicitiam nec āsu nec ratiōne hābent cognitam*.

13. Relatives are commonly placed after their antecedents, and as near to them as possible; as,

Qui sim, ex eo, quem ad te misi, cognosces. Sall. *Littēras ad te misi, per quas grātiās tibi ēgi*. Cic.

14. *Quisque* is generally placed after *se*, *suis*, *quī*, ordinals and superlatives; as, *Suos quisque debet tuērī*. Cic. *Satis superque est sibi suarū cuique rerū cura*. Id. *Sēvritas animadversīonis infimo cuique grātiatima*. Id. *Maxime dēcet, quod est cūjunque maxime suum*. Id. *Quisque* very rarely begins a proposition.

15. (a.) An adverb is usually placed immediately before the word which it qualifies; but if the same word is modified by the oblique case of a noun, the latter commonly follows the adverb; as, *Māle parta māle dilābuntur*. Cic. *Nihil tam asperum neque tam difficile esse, quod non cupidissime factūri essent*. Sall.—*Impērium facile iis artibus retinetur, quibus initio partum est*. Id. *Sed maxime adulescentium familiaritates appetēbat*. Id. *Non tam in bellis et in preliis, quam in promissis et fide firmiorem*. Cic.—(b.) When *non* belongs to a single word of the proposition, it always stands immediately before it; as, *non te reprehendo, sed fortunam*. But if it belongs to the proposition generally, it stands before the verb, and particularly before the finite verb, if an infinitive depends on it; as, *Cur tantopere te angas, intelligere sōne non possum*. Instead of *non dico, nego*, is generally used; as, *negavit eum adesse*.—The negatives *non, neque, nemo, nullus*, when joined to general negative pronouns or adverbs, such as *quisquam, ullus, umquam*, always precede them though not always immediately; as, *nemini quidquam negavit; non memini me umquam te viderē*. § 207, R. 31.

NOTE 1. In some phrases, custom has established a certain order, which must be observed and imitated; as, *Civis Rōmānus, pōpulus Rōmānus, jus civile, as aliēnum, terrā mārque, Pontifex maximus, māgister equitum, tribūnus militum, tribūnus militū consūlārī pōtestatē, Jūpiter optimus maximus, via Appia; ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat*. Cic. The ablatives *opiniōne, spe, jussu, solito*, (see § 256, R. 9), generally precede the comparative.

NOTE 2. Exceptions to the foregoing principles are very numerous. These may arise (a) from emphasis; (b) from poetic license; and (c) from regard to the harmony of the sentence. The following general rule sometimes modifies nearly all the preceding.

16. The emphatic word is placed before the word or words connected with it which are not emphatic.

NOTE 3. The last place is often an emphatic one, except for the verb. When the verb is neither first nor last in a proposition the word before it is emphatic. An adjective, when emphatic, commonly precedes its substantive; when not emphatic, it commonly follows it. But with the demonstrative pronouns the rule is reversed.

NOTE 4. The principal poetical variation in the arrangement of words consists in the separation of the adjective from its noun, and in putting together words from different parts of a proposition.

17. A sentence should not close like a hexameter verse, with a dactyl and spondee; as, *Esse videtur*; nor, in general, with a monosyllable.

18. *Hiatus* should be avoided; that is, a word beginning with a vowel should not follow a word ending with a vowel.

19. A concurrence of long words or long measures,—of short words or short measures,—of words beginning alike or ending alike,—should be avoided.

II. OF THE ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

§ 280. A compound sentence, whose clauses are united as protasis and apodosis, or in which the leading clause is divided by the insertion of one or more subordinate clauses, is called a *period*.

1. (a.) In the former kind of period the protasis must precede the apodosis; as, *Quum Pausanias sēmiānimis de templo elātus esset, confestim ānīmā efflāvit*. When Pausanias had been carried out of the temple but just alive, he immediately expired. In a period of the latter kind the verb of the principal proposition is placed at the end, and the subordinate clauses between the parts of the leading clause; as, *Pausānias, quum sēmiānimis de templo elātus esset, confestim ānīmā efflāvit*, Pausanias, when he had been carried out of the temple but just alive, immediately expired. Nep.

(b.) A sentence, such as *Scipio exercitum in Africam trājēcit, ut Hannibālem ac Iulīā dedācret*, is not periodic in its structure, but it becomes so when w

say, *Scipio, ut Hannibalem ex Italia deduceret, exercitum in Africam trajecit*. Periods in which the subordinate clause precedes with two conjunctions; as, *Quum igitur Romam venisset, statim imperatorem adiit*, are made still more strictly periodic by placing first the conjunction which belongs to the whole, and then inserting the subordinate proposition; as, *Itaque, quum Romam venisset, statim imperatorem adiit*.

2. (a.) If the verbs of the leading and dependent clauses have the same subject, or the same noun depending on them, they are commonly formed into a period; as, *Antigonus, quum adversus Seleucum Lysimachumque dimicaret, in proelio occisus est. Nep. Quem, ut barbari incendium effugisse entinus viderunt, talis missis interfecerunt. Id.*

(b.) So, also, when the noun which depends on the verb of the leading clause is the subject of the dependent clause; as, *L. Manlio, quum dictator fuisset, M. Pomponius, tribunus plebis, diem dixit. Cic.*

3. When obscurity would arise from separating the leading subject and verb by dependent words or clauses, they are often placed together at the beginning or end of the sentence; as, *Lætæ (sunt) deinde luges, non solum quæ regni suspitione consulem absolvent, sed quæ adeo in contrarium verterent, ut popularem etiam facerent. Liv.* The position of the leading verb is also often otherwise varied, from regard to emphasis, to avoid monotony, or to prevent its meeting with the verb of the last dependent clause; but clauses, when so arranged, do not constitute a period.

4. When one clause is interrupted by the introduction of another, the latter should be finished before the first is resumed.

5. Clauses expressing a *cause*, a *condition*, a *time*, or a *comparison*, usually precede the clauses to which they relate.

6. A short clause usually stands before, rather than after, a long one.

III. OF THE CONNECTION OF CLAUSES.

(1.) In connecting propositions, relatives, whether pronouns, pronominal adjectives, or adverbs, are often employed in order to avoid the too frequent recurrence of *et*, *autem*, and certain other conjunctions. Every relative may be used for this purpose instead of its corresponding demonstrative with *et*; as, *qui* for *et is*, *quâlis* for *et talis*, *quo* for *et eo*, etc. They are used also before those conjunctions which are joined with *et* or *autem* at the beginning of a proposition; as, *si, nisi, ut, quum*, etc. (see § 206, (14.)); as, *quod quum audivissem, quod si fecissem, quod quavis non ignorassem, for et quum hoc, et si hoc, et quavis hoc*; or *quum autem hoc*, etc.; and, often, also, where in English no conjunction is used, and even before other relatives; as, *quod qui facit, eum ego impium iudico*, i. e. *et qui hoc facit, or, qui autem hoc facit*. In the ablative with comparatives the relative is often used as a connective; as, *Cito, quo nemo turat prudenior*, i. e. *Cato, who was more prudent than all others*.

(2.) In propositions consisting of two members, the relative pronoun is joined grammatically either to the apodosis or to the protasis; with the former in, *Qui, quum ex eo quaereretur, cur tam diu vellet esse in vita, Nihil habeo, inquit, quod accusam senectutem. Cic. de Sen. 6.* But is more frequent with the protasis or secondary clause; as, *A quo quum quaereretur, quid maxime expedit, respondit. Cic. Off. 2, 25.* When it is thus joined with the protasis, the nominative of the demonstrative is supplied with the apodosis from another case of the relative in the protasis, as, in the preceding passage, from the ablative. But for the sake of emphasis the demonstrative may be expressed, and frequently, also, for the sake of clearness; as, *Qui mos quum a posterioribus non esset retentus, Arcesilas eum revocavit. Cic. de Fin. 2, 1.* The accusative is sometimes to be supplied; as, *Qui (Heraclitus) quoniam intelligi noluit, omittimus. Cic. N. D. 3, 14.* When the demonstrative precedes, and is followed by a proposition consisting of two members, the relative is attached to the prota-

sis, which is placed first, and not to the leading clause or apodosis; as, *Ex tuisi Pompeio, quibus ille si pāruisset, Cæsar tantas opes, quantas nunc habet, non haberet.* Cic. Fam. 6, 6. *Nōli adversus eos me velle ducere, cum quibus ne contra te arma ferrem, illānam reliqui.* Nep. Att. 4.

(3.) Where in English we use 'however' with the relative; as, He promised me many things, which, however, he did not perform, the Latins made use of the demonstrative with *sed* or *vērū*, or the relative alone implying the adversative conjunction; as, *multa mihi prōmisit, sed ea non præstitit*, or, *quæ non præstitit*, but not *quæ autem* or *quæ vērō*. *Qui autem* and *qui vērō* are used however in protases, where the relative retains its relative meaning, and there is a corresponding demonstrative in the apodosis; as, *Qui autem omnia bona a se ipsis petunt, iis nihil malum videri potest, quod naturæ necessitas afferat.* Cic. de Sen. 2.

(4.) In double relative clauses, especially where the cases are different, Cicero frequently for the second relative clause substitutes the demonstrative; as, *Sed ipsius in mente insidebat species pulchritudinis eximia quædam, quam intuens, in eaque defixus, ad, etc. for et in quâ.* Cic. Orat. 2. And sometimes even when the cases are the same; as, *Quem Philantem venisse ferunt, eumque cum Leante disseruisse quædam.* Cic. Tusc. 5, 8; where *et* alone would have been sufficient.

(5.) From this tendency to connect sentences by relatives arose the use of *quod* before certain conjunctions merely as a copulative. See § 206, (14.)

(6.) *Nēque* or *nec* is much used by Latin writers instead of *et* and a negation, and may be so used in all cases except when the negative belongs to one particular word; see § 278, R. 9. *Nēque* or *nec* is added to *enim*, *vērō*, and *tāmen*, where we cannot use 'and.' To these negative expressions a second negative is often joined, in which case *nēque enim non* is equivalent to *nam*; *non vērō non*, to *aliquē etiā*, a stronger *et*; *nec tāmen non*, to *attāmen*.

ANALYSIS.

§ 281. I. 1. The analysis of a complex or a compound sentence consists in dividing it into its several component propositions, and pointing out the relation to each other.

2. In resolving a sentence into its component clauses, the participial constructions equivalent to clauses should be mentioned, and ellipses be supplied. See § 203, 4; § 274, 3; and § 257.

3. In a continued discourse the connection and relation of the successive sentences also should be specified.

Rules for the Analysis of Complex and Compound Sentences.

(1.) State whether the sentence is complex or compound. § 201, 11, 12.

(2.) If complex, (1) specify the principal and subordinate clauses. (2) Specify the class to which the subordinate proposition belongs, (§ 201, 7), and (8), its connective, and the class to which such connective belongs, (§ 201, 8 and 9.)

(3.) If compound, specify the principal propositions, with their subordinates, if any they have, as in the case of complex sentences.

II. The analysis of a proposition or simple sentence consists in distinguishing the subject from the predicate, and, in case either of them be compound, in pointing out the simple subjects or predicates of which it is composed, and if complex, in specifying the several modifiers, whether of the essential or subordinate parts.

Rules for the Analysis of a Simple Sentence.

1. Divide it into two parts—the subject and the predicate, § 201, 1—3. If these are simple, the analysis is complete, but if either is compound:—

2. Specify the simple subjects or predicates of which the compound consists.—If either is complex:—

3. Point out the grammatical subject, and the words, phrases, etc. *directly* modifying it.

4. Point out the words, phrases, etc., which modify the direct modifiers of the grammatical subject, and those which modify them, and so on successively, until the relation of each of the words composing the logical subject is specified.

5. Point out the grammatical predicate, and the words, phrases, etc., *directly* modifying it.

6. Point out the words, phrases, etc., which modify the direct modifiers of the grammatical predicate, and those which modify them, and so on successively, until the relation of each of the words composing the logical predicate is specified.

PARSING.

. III. Parsing consists in resolving a proposition into the parts of speech of which it is composed, tracing the derivation of each word, and giving the rules of formation and construction applicable to it.

Rules for Parsing.

1. Name the part of speech to which each word belongs, including the subdivision in which it is found.

2. If it is an inflected word:—

(1.) Name its root or crude form, and decline, compare, or conjugate it.

(2.) If it is a noun or pronoun, tell its gender, number and case:—if in the nominative or in the accusative with the infinitive, tell its verb:—if in an oblique case depending on some other word, tell the word on which its case depends.

(3.) If it is an adjective, adjective-pronoun, or participle, tell the word which it modifies.

(4.) If it is a finite verb or an infinitive with the accusative, tell its voice, mood, tense, number, person, and subject.

3. If it is a conjunction, tell its class and what it connects.

4. If it is a preposition, tell the words whose relation is expressed by it.

5. If it is an adverb, tell its class and what it qualifies.

6. Prove the correctness of each step of the process by quoting the definition or rule of formation or construction on which it depends.

NOTE. The words constituting a proposition are most conveniently parsed in that order in which they are arranged in analysis.

Examples of Analysis and Parsing.

1. *Equus currit*, The horse runs.

Analysis. This is a simple sentence: its subject is *Equus*, its predicate is *currit*, both of which are simple. See § 201, 1—3; § 202, 2; and § 203, 2.

Parsing. *Equus* is a common noun, § 26, 1 and 3; of the 2d decl., § 38; masc. gender, § 28, 1; third person, § 35, 2; its root is *equ-*, § 40, 10; decline it, § 46; it is in the nominative case, singular number, § 35, 1, (b.); the subject of *currit*, § 209, (a).—*Currit* is a neuter verb, § 141, II.; of the 3d conjugation, § 143, 2, from *curro*; its principal parts are *curro*, *cūcurri*, *cursum*, *currere*, § 151, 4; it is from the first root *curr-*; give the formations of that root, § 151, 1; it is in the active voice, § 142, 1; indicative mood, § 143, 1; present tense, § 145, I.; third person, § 147; singular number, § 146; agreeing with its subject-nominative *equus*, § 209, (b.)

NOTE. The questions to be asked in parsing *equus* are such as these, Why is *equus* a noun? Why a common noun? Why of the second declension? Why masculine? etc.—In parsing *currit*, the questions are, Why is *currit* a verb? Why a neuter verb? Why of the third conjugation? Which are the principal parts of a verb? Of what does the first root of a verb consist? What parts of a verb are derived from the first root? etc. The answer in each case may be found by consulting the etymological rules and definitions.

2. *Sævius ventis agitatur ingens pinus*, The great pine is more violently shaken by the winds. Hor.

Analysis. This also is a simple sentence:—its subject is *ingens pinus*, its predicate *sævius ventis agitatur*; both of which are complex, § 201, 10, § 202, 6, and § 203, 5.

The grammatical subject is *pinus*, the pine; this is modified by *ingens*, great, § 201, 2, § 202, 2, and § 202, 6, (3.)

The grammatical predicate is *agitatur*, is shaken; this is modified by two independent modifiers, *sævius*, more violently, and *ventis*, by the winds, § 203 II. 3, Rem., § 203, I. 1, (2), and (3.)

Parsing. *Pinus* is a common noun, § 26, 1 and 3; of the 2d and 4th declensions, § 38 and § 99; feminine gender, § 29, 2; 3d person, § 35, 2; from the root *pin-*, § 40, 10; (decline it both in the 2d and 4th declensions);—it is found in the singular number, § 35, 1, and the nominative case, the subject of *agitatur*, § 209, (a.)

Ingens is a qualifying adjective of quantity, § 104, 4, and § 205, N. 1; of the 3d decl., § 105, 1, and § 38; of one termination, § 108, and § 111; from the root *ingent-*, § 40, 10; (decline it like *præsens*, § 111, but with only *i* in the ablative, § 118, Exc. 3.);—it is found in the singular number, feminine gender, § 26, R. 4; and nominative case, agreeing with its noun *pinus*, § 205.

Agitatur is an active frequentative verb, § 141, I., and § 187, II. 1; of the 1st conjugation, § 149, 2; from the first root of its primitive *ago*, § 187, II. 1, (b.); (name its principal parts in both voices, see § 151, 4; and give the conjugation of the passive voice, indicative mood, present tense, see § 156.);—it is found in the singular number, § 146; third person, § 147; agreeing with its subject-nominative *pinus*, § 209, (b.)

Sævius is a derivative adverb of manner, § 190, 2-4; in the comparative degree, from the positive *sæve* or *sæviter*, which is derived from the adjective *sævus*, § 194, 1 and 2, and § 192, II. 1, and Exc. 1 and 2; modifying the verb *agitatur*, by expressing its degree, § 277.

Ventis is a common noun, § 26, 1 and 3; of the 2d declension, § 38; masculine gender, § 46; from the root *vent-*, § 40, 10; (decline it);—it is found in the plural number, § 35, 1; ablative case, modifying *agitatur* by denoting its means or instrument, § 247.

3. *Mithridates, duarum et viginti gentium rex, totidem linguis jura dixit*, Mithridates, king of twenty-two nations, pronounced judicial decisions in as many languages. Plin.

Analysis. This also is a simple sentence; its subject is *Mithridates, duarum et viginti gentium rex*, its predicate is *totidem linguis jura dixit*, both of which are complex, § 201, 10, § 202, 6, and § 203, 5.

The grammatical subject is *Mithridates*; this is modified directly by *rex* § 202, I. (1.)

Rex is limited by *gentium*, § 202, I. f. (2.)

Gentium is limited by the compound addition *duarum* and *viginti* connected coordinately by *et*, § 202, III. 3.

The grammatical predicate is *dixit*; this is limited by *jura* and *linguis*, the former a simple, the latter a complex addition, as it is modified by *tòdem* § 208, I. 1, (2.) and II. 1.

Parsing. *Mithridates* is a proper noun, § 26, 2; of the third declension, § 88; masculine gender, § 28, 1; from the root *Mithridat-*, § 40, 10; genitive *Mithridatis*, § 78, 1; (decline it in the singular number only, § 95, (a.))—it is found in the nominative case, the subject of *dixit*, § 209, (a.)

Rex is a common noun—third declension, § 88; masculine gender, § 28, 1; from the root *rég-*, § 40, 10; genitive *régis*, § 78, 2; (decline it);—it is found in the singular number—the nominative case, in apposition to *Mithridates*, § 204.

Gentium is a common noun from *gens*—third declension—feminine gender, § 62; from the root *gent-*, § 56, I. R. 1; genitive *gentis*, § 77, 2 and (2.); (decline it);—it is found in the plural number—genitive case, § 83, II. 3; limiting *rex* subjectively, § 211 and R. 2.

Duarum is a numeral adjective, § 104, 5; of the cardinal kind, § 117; from *duo*, *duo*, *duo*; from the root *du-*; (decline it, § 118, 1.);—it is found in the plural number, § 118, 2; feminine gender, genitive case, § 26, R. 4; agreeing with its noun *gentium*, § 205.

Et is a copulative conjunction, § 198, 1, connecting *duarum* and *viginti*, § 278.

Viginti is a numeral adjective of the cardinal kind, indeclinable, § 118, 1; limiting *gentium*, § 205.

Dixit is an active verb, § 141, I.; of the third conjugation, § 149, 2; from *dico*, (give the principal parts in the active voice, and its first, second, and third roots, § 150, 4, and § 171, 1;) it is formed from the second root *dic-*, (give the formations of the second root);—it is found in the active voice, § 141, 1; indicative mood, § 143, 1; perfect indefinite tense, § 145, IV. and Rem.; singular number, third person, agreeing with *Mithridates*, § 209, (b.)

Jura is a common noun, of the third declension, from *jus*, root *jur-*, § 56, I. R. 1, genitive *juris*, § 76, Exc. 3; neuter gender, § 66; (decline it);—it is found in the plural number, accusative case, § 40, 8; the object of *dixit*, § 229.

Linguis is a common noun, of the first declension, feminine gender from *lingua*, root *lingu-*, (decline it);—found in the plural number, ablative case, after *dixit*, § 247.

Tòdem is a demonstrative pronominal adjective, § 139, 5, (2.) and (3.); indeclinable, § 115, 4; it is in the ablative plural, feminine gender, limiting *linguis*, § 205.

4. *Pausanias, quum sèmiántimis de templo èlatus esset, confestim ànimam efflavit.* Nep. Paus. 4.

Analysis. This is a complex sentence, § 201, 11; consisting of two members, which are so arranged as to constitute a period, § 280, 1.

The principal proposition is, *Pausanias confestim ànimam efflavit*, § 201, 6. The subordinate proposition is, *quum (is) sèmiántimis de templo èlatus esset*, § 201, 6.

The leading proposition has a simple subject, *Pausanias*, § 202, 2, and a complex predicate, *confestim ànimam efflavit*, § 203, 3; in which *efflavit* is the grammatical predicate, § 203, 2; which is modified by *confestim* and *ànimam*, § 203, I. 1, (2.) and (3.), and II. R. 2., and also by the adverbial clause *quum sèmiántimis*, etc. § 201, 6 and 7, and § 203, I. 3.

The subordinate proposition, which is connected to the leading clause by the subordinate conjunction *quum*, § 201, 9, has a simple subject, viz. is understood, and a complex predicate, *sèmiántimis de templo èlatus esset*, § 203, 3.—The grammatical predicate is *èlatus esset*, § 203, 2; which is modified by *sèmiántimis*, § 203, I. 1, (1.), and *de templo*, § 203, I. 2, and II. Rem. 2.

Parsing. *Paustnias*, a Greek proper noun, § 26, 2;—1st decl., §§ 41 and 44; masc. gender, § 28, 1; root *Paustn-*; found in sing. num., nom. case, the subject of *efflāvit*, § 209, (a.)

Confestim, an adv. of time § 190, 3; limiting *efflāvit*, § 277.

Animam is a com. noun of 1st decl., fem. gender, § 41; from *ānima*, root *ānīm-*; (decline it);—it is found in the sing. num., acc. case, the object of *efflāvit*, § 229.

Efflāvit, an act. verb, 1st conj., from *efflo*, compounded of *ex* and *flo*, § 196, 6; (give the principal parts in the act. voice and the three roots);—it is formed from the second root; (give the formations of that root); in the active voice ind. mood, perfect indefinite tense, sing. num., 3d pers., agreeing with *Paustnias*, § 209, (b.)

Quum is a temporal conjunction, § 198, 10; connecting the dependent to the principal clause, § 278.

Semidormis is a predicate adj., of the 3d decl., of two terminations, § 109; (decline it);—it is in the sing. num., masc. gen., nom. case, agreeing with *is* understood, § 210, R. 1, (a.)

De is a preposition, expressing the relation between *silūs esset* and *temple*, § 195.

Templo is a com. noun, 2d decl., neut. gen., from *templum*, root *templ-*; (decline it);—in the sing. num., abl. case, after *de*, § 241.

Elātus esset is an irregular active verb, of the third conjugation, § 179; from *effēro*, compounded of *ex* and *fēro*, § 196, 6; (see *fēro* and compounds, § 172); (give the principal parts in both voices, and the 1st and 3d roots);—it is formed from the third root, *elāt-*, (give the formations of that root in the passive voice); in the subjunctive mood, pluperfect tense, § 145, V.; sing. num., third person, agreeing with *is* understood referring to *Paustnias*, § 209, (b.)

5. *Rōmāna pūbes, sēdātō tandem pāvōre, postquam ex tam turbīdo die sērēna et tranqūilla lux rēdiit, ūbi vācuam sēdem rēgiām vidit, etsi sātis crēdebāt patrībūs, qui proxīmī stētērānt, sublimem raptum prōcellā; tāmen, vclut orbītātis mētū icta, mcestum āliquamdiu silentium obtinuit.* Liv. 1, 16.

Analysis. This is a complex sentence, whose clauses constitute a period, § 280. It is composed of the following members or clauses:—

1. *Rōmāna pūbes* [tāmen] *mcestum āliquamdiu silentium obtinuit.* This is the leading clause. The following are dependent clauses.

2. *vclut orbītātis mētū icta,*

3. *sēdātō tandem pāvōre,*

4. *postquam ex tam turbīdo die sērēna et tranqūilla lux rēdiit,*

5. *ūbi vācuam sēdem rēgiām vidit,*

6. *etsi sātis crēdebāt patrībūs,*

7. *qui proxīmī stētērānt,*

8. *sublimem raptum prōcellā.*

NOTE 1. In the preceding clauses the predicates are printed in Italics.

NOTE 2. The connective of the 1st clause, is the adversative *tāmen*, which is inserted on account of *etsi* intervening between the principal subject and predicate. The connective of the 2d clause is *vclut*, of the 4th *postquam*, of the 5th *ūbi*, of the 6th *etsi*, followed by a clause constituting the protasis, and of the 7th *qui*. The 3d and 8th clauses have no connectives.

(1.) The grammatical subject of the leading clause is *pūbes*, which is limited by *Rōmāna*.—The grammatical predicate is *obtinuit*, which is limited by *āliquamdiu* and *silentium*, and also either directly or indirectly by all the dependent clauses. *Silentium* is itself modified by *mcestum*.

The second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth clauses are used adverbially to denote the time and other circumstances modifying the principal predicate *silentium obtinuit*, § 201, 7.

(2.) The second is a participial clause, equivalent to *velut* (*ea* scil. *pābes*, *orbitātis mētū icta esset*, § 274, 8, (a).)

(3.) The third clause is also participial, and is equivalent to *quum tandem pavor sedātus esset*, § 257, R. 1; and hence *pavore* represents the subject, and *sedāto tandem* the predicate—the former being simple, the latter complex.

(4.) The grammatical subject of the 4th clause, which is connected to the leading clause by *postquam*, § 201, 9, is *lux*, which is modified by *strēna* and *tranquilla*.—The grammatical predicate is *redīit*, which is modified by *postquam* and *ex tam turbido die*, § 208, I. 1, (8.), and II. 1.

(5.) The grammatical subject of the fifth clause is *ea* understood.—The grammatical predicate is *vidit*, which is modified by *ubi* and *vacuam sedem regiam*, § 208, I. 1, (8.) and II. 1.

(6.) The grammatical subject of the sixth clause also is *ea*. Its grammatical predicate is *credēbat*, which is modified by *adit* and *patribus*, § 208, I. (2.) and (3.), and by the 8th clause, II. 3.

(7.) The grammatical subject of the seventh clause is *qui*. Its grammatical predicate is *steterant*, which is modified by *proximi*, § 208, I. (1.) It is an adjective clause, modifying *patribus*, § 201, 7 and 9.

(8.) The grammatical subject of the eighth clause, which has no connective, § 202, Rem., is *cum*, i. e. *Rōmānum*, understood. Its grammatical predicate is *raptum (esse)*, which is modified by *subtitem* and *præcellā*.

Parsing. *Rōmānus* is a patrial adjective, § 104, 10, derived from *Rōma*, § 128, 6, (a.); of the 1st and 2d declensions, § 106, 2; fem. gender, sing. number, nom. case, agreeing with *pābes*, § 206.

Pābes, a collective noun, § 26, 4; 3d decl., fem. gender, § 62; from the root *pā-*, § 66, I. R. 6; genitive *pābis*, § 78, 1; (decline it);—found in the nom. sing., the subject of *obtinuit*, § 209, (a.)

Tamen, an adversative conjunction, § 198, 9, relating to *etsi* in the 6th clause.

Mentem, a qualifying adj., § 206, N. 1; of the 1st and 2d declensions, neut. gender, sing. num., acc. case, agreeing with *silentium*.

Aliquantulum, an adverb of time, § 191, II.; compounded of *aliquis* and *ān* § 198, 6; and limiting *obtinuit*, § 277.

Silentium, a com. noun, 2d decl., neut. gender, § 46; sing. number, acc. case the object of *obtinuit*, § 229.

Obtinuit, an active verb, of the 2d conj., § 149, 2; from *obtinéo*, compounded of *ob* and *tinéo*, see § 188; (give the principal parts in the act. voice, and the formations of the 2d root, § 157 at the end);—found in the active voice, ind. mood, perf. indef. tense, sing. num., 3d person, agreeing with *pābes*, § 209, (b.)

Vēlut for *velut* *si*, an adverb, compounded of *vel* and *ut*, § 198, 10; modifying *icta*, and *obtinisset* understood, (as they would have done if, etc.)

Orbitātis, an abstract noun, § 26, 5; from the primitive *orbis*, § 101, 1 and 2; 2d decl., fem. gender, § 62; from the root *orbitāt-*, § 66, I., and R. 1; (decline it);—found in the sing. num., subjective gen. case, limiting *mētū*, § 211.

Mētū, an abstract noun, 4th decl., masc. gen., § 87; sing. num., abl. case, § 247.

Icta, a perf. part. pass., from the active verb *ico*, of the 3d conj. (give the principal parts in both voices, and decline the participle);—found in the fem. gen., sing. num., nom. case, agreeing with *pābes*, § 206.

Sedāto, a perfect pass. part. from the active verb *sedō*, of the 1st conj., § 149, 2; (give the principal parts in both voices, § 151, 4; and decline it, § 106, R. 2.);—found in the masc. gender, sing. num., abl. case, agreeing with *pavore*, § 206.

Tandem, an adverb of time, § 191, II.; modifying *sedāto*, § 277.

Pavore, an abstract noun, § 26, 5, and § 102, 1; (from *paveo*), 3d decl., masc. gen., § 58; root *pavor*, § 66, II., and § 70, (decline it);—found in the sing. number, abl. case, absolute with *sedāto*, § 257.

Postquam, an adverb of time, compounded of *post* and *quam*, § 198, 10; modifying *redīit*, and connecting the 1st and 4th clauses, § 201, 9.

Ex, a prepositional, § 195, R. 2.

Tam, an adverb of degree, § 191, R. 2; modifying *turbido*, § 277.

Turbido, an adjective, agreeing with *dñe*.

Dñe, a common noun, 5th decl., masc. gender, § 90, Exc. 1.; sing. number abl. case, after the prep. *ex*, § 241.

Sérène, an adj., 1st and 2d decls., fem. gen., sing. num., nom. case, agreeing with *lux*, § 206.

Et, a copulative conjunction, § 198, 1; connecting *sérène* and *tranquilla*, § 278.

Tranquilla, like *sérène*.

Lux, a common noun, 3d decl., fem. gen., § 62; from the root *luc-*, § 56, I., and R. 2; genitive *lucis*, § 78, 2.

Rédit, an irregular neuter verb, of the 4th conj., § 176; from *re-ideo*, compounded of *eo*, § 182, and the inseparable prep. *red-*, § 196, (b.), 3; (give its principal parts);—found in the ind. mood., perf. indef. tense, sing. num., 3d pers., agreeing with *lux*, § 209, (b.)

Ubi, an adverb of time, and like *postquam*, a connective, § 201, 9; and modifying *vidit*, § 277.

Vacuam, an adj., qualifying *sédem*.

Sédem, a common noun, 3d decl., fem. gen., § 62; from the root *séd-*, § 56, I., R. 6; genitive *sédis*, § 78, 1; (decline it);—found in the sing. num., acc. case, the object of the transitive verb *vidit*, § 229.

Régiam, a denominative adj., § 128, I., 2, (a.); from the primitive *rex*, agreeing with *sédem*.

Vidit, an active verb, of the 2d conj., (give its principal parts in the active voice, and the formations of the 3d root); found in the active voice, ind. mood., perf. indef. tense, sing. num., 3d pers., agreeing with *ea*, i. e. *pâtes*, understood.

Etsi, a concessive conjunction, § 198, 4; corresponding to the correlative adverbative conj. *tamen*, § 198, 4, R. and 9.

Satis, an adverb of degree, § 191, III., and R. 2; modifying *crédébat*, § 277.

Crédébat, an act. verb, § 141, I.; 3d conj., (give the principal parts in the active voice and the formations of the 1st root);—found in the act. voice, ind. mood., imperfect tense, sing. num., 3d person, agreeing with *ea*, scil. *pâtes*, understood.

Patribus, a common noun, § 26, 3; 3d decl., from the root *patr-*, § 56, II., R. 3; gen. *patris*, § 71; masc. gender, § 28, 1; plur. num., dat. case, depending on *crédébat*, § 228, R. 2.

Qui, the subject of the 7th clause, is a relative pronoun, § 136; masc. gender, plur. num., agreeing with its antecedent *patribus*, § 206, R. 19, (a.); and is nominative to *stétérant*, § 209, (a.)

Proximis, an adj. of the superlative degree, § 126, 1, (compare it); of the 1st and 2d decls., masc. gen., plur. num., nom. case, agreeing with *qui*, § 206, § 210, R. 1, (a.) and R. 3, (2.)

Stétérant, a neuter verb, 1st conj., irregular in its 2d root, § 185; (give its principal parts, and the formations of the 3d root);—found in the act. voice, ind. mood., plup. tense, § 145, V.; 3d person plural, agreeing with its subject *qui*, § 209, (b.)

Sublimem, an adj., of the 3d decl., and two terminations, § 109; masc. gen., sing. num., acc. case, agreeing with *cum*, (i. e. *Rómulum*,) understood and modifying also *raptum esse*, § 208, R. 15.

Raptum (esse), an act. verb, 3d conj.; (give the principal parts in both voices and the formations of the 3d root in the passive voice)—found in the pass. voice, inf. mood., perf. tense; but, following the imperfect, it has the meaning of a pluperfect, § 268, 2, and § 145, V.; depending on *crédébat*, § 272.

Utrócella, a com. noun, 1st decl., fem. gen., sing. num., abl. case, § 247.

PROSODY.

§ 282. Prosody treats of the quantity of syllables, and the laws of versification.

QUANTITY.

1. The quantity of a syllable is the relative time occupied in pronouncing it. Cf. § 18.

2. A syllable is either *short*, *long*, or *common*.

(a.) The time occupied in pronouncing a short syllable is called a *mora* or *time*.

(b.) A long syllable requires two *moræ* or double the time occupied in pronouncing a short one; as, *āmārē*.

(c.) A common syllable is one which, in poetry, may be made either long or short; as the middle syllable of *tēnēbræ*.

3. The quantity of a syllable is either *natural* or *accidental*;—*natural*, when it depends on the *nature* of its vowel; *accidental*, when it depends on its *position*.

Thus the *e* in *rēsisto* is short by nature; while in *rēsistī* it is long by its position, since it is followed by two consonants: § 283, IV. On the contrary, the *e* in *dēdico* is naturally long, but in *dēerro* it is made short by being placed before a vowel: § 283, I.

4. The quantity of syllables is determined either by certain established *rules*, or by the *authority* of the poets.

Thus it is poetic usage alone that determines the quantity of the first syllables of the following words, viz. *māter*, *frāter*, *prāvus*, *dīco*, *dūco*; *pāter*, *āvus*, *cōdo*, *māneo*, *grāvis*, etc.; and hence the quantity of such syllables can be ascertained by practice only or by consulting the *gradus* or *lexicon*.

5. The rules of quantity are either *general* or *special*. The former apply alike to all the syllables of a word, the latter to particular syllables.

GENERAL RULES.

§ 283. I. (a.) A vowel before another vowel, or a diphthong, is short; as, *e* in *mēus*, *i* in *patriæ*. Thus,

Conscia mens recti fāma mendacia ridet. Ovid. F. 4, 811.
Ipsæ etiam eximie laudis succensus amore. Virg. A. 7, 496.

(b.) So also when *h* comes between the vowels, since *h* is accounted only a breathing; as, *nihil*: (see § 2, 6.) Thus,

Dē nihilō nihīl, in nihīlum nil posse reverti. Pers. 4, 84.

Exc. 1. (a.) *Fio* has the *i* long, except in *fū* and when followed by *er*; as *fiunt*, *fiēbam*. Thus,

Omnia jam fiant, fieri quæ posse negābam. Ovid. Tr. 1, 8, 7.

(b.) It is sometimes found long even before *er*; as, *fiēret*. Ter.; *fieri*. Plant. and, on the contrary, Prudentius has *fiō* with *i* short.

Exc. 2. (a.) *E* is long in the termination of the genitive and dative of the fifth declension, when preceded and followed by *i*; as, *fāciēi*. Thus,

Non ridēi sēle, nēque lūcidā tēla dēi. Lucr. 1, 148.

(b.) In *spei*, *rei*, and *fidei*, *e* is short.

NOTE. In Lucretius, the *e* of *rei* is, in a few cases, long, and that of *fidei* is lengthened once in Lucretius and once in a line of Ennius.

Exc. 3. (a.) *A* is long in the penult of old genitives in *at* of the first declension; as, *aulāi*, *pictāi*. Cf. § 43, 1.

(b.) *A* and *e* are also long in proper names in *atus*, *etus*, or *eta*; as, *Cirrus* *Impētus*, *Aquilēa*; and in the adjectives *Grātus* and *Vētus*. Thus,

Æthērium sensum, atque aurēi simplici ignem. Virg. A. 6, 747.

Accipe, Pompēi, deductum carmen ab illo. Ovid. Pont. 4, 1, 1.

Nesoen cum Vēnētis Aquilēa perfūit armis. Sil. 8, 606.

Exc. 4. (a.) *I* is common in genitives in *ius*; as, *unīus*, *illīus*. Thus,

Illius et nitido stillent unguenta capillo. Tibull. 1, 7, 51.

Illius puro destillent tempora nardo. Id. 2, 2, 7.

(b.) But *i* in the genitive of *alter* is commonly short; and in that of *alius* it is always long.

Exc. 5. The first vowel of *ēheu* is long; that of *Dīana*, *io*, and *ōhe* is common.

Exc. 6. Greek words retain their original quantities, and hence, in many Greek words, a vowel is long, though immediately followed by another vowel; as,

ēr, *Achāta*, *Achēlōus*, *āia*, *ēos*, *Lāertes*, and Greek words having in the original a long *e* or *o* (*u* or *au*). See also § 298, 3.

(1.) Words which, in Greek, are written with *ei* (*u*) before a vowel, and in Latin with a single *e* or *i*, have the *e* or *i* long; as, *Enēas*, *Alexandria*, *Cassiopea*, *Cho*, *Dārius*, *ēlāgia*, *Gālātēa*, *Mēdēa*, *Mausōlēum*, *Pēnēlōpēa*, *Thāia*, *Atrides*.

Hence, most adjectives in *eus*, formed from Greek proper names, have the *e* long; as, *Cytherēus*, *Pēlōpēus*; and the *e* remains long when *et* is restored; as, *Pēlōpēta*.

Exc. Acadēmia, chōrea, Mālea, plātēa, and some patronymics and patrials in *eis*; as, *Nērēis*, have the penult common.

(2.) Greek genitives in *eos*, and accusatives in *ea*, from nominatives in *eus*, generally shorten the *e*; as, *Orphēos*, *Orphēa*;—but the *e* is sometimes lengthened by the Ionic dialect; as, *Cēphēos*, *Ilionēa*.

(3.) Greek words in *ais*, *ois*, *aius*, *eius*, *oius*, *aon*, and *ion*, generally lengthen the first vowel; as, *Nāis*, *Mindis*, *Grātus*, *Nērētus*, *Mindius*, *Māchdon*, *Ion*. But *Thēbāis*, *Simōis*, *Phāon*, *Deucālīon*, *Pygmālīon*, and many others, shorten the former vowel.

NOTE 1. Greek words in *aon* and *ion*, with *o* short in the genitive, have the penult long; but with *o* long in the genitive, they have it short; as, *Amphidōn-ōnis*; *Deucālīon-onis*.

NOTE 2. In Greek proper names in *eus* (gen. *eos*), as *Orpheus*, the *eu* in the nominative is always a diphthong in the original, and, with very few exceptions, in the Latin poets.

II. A diphthong is long; as, *aurum, fœnus, Eubœa, Pompeius, Orphœu*. Thus,

Inferniq; locus, Mœnibus inest Circe. Virg. A. 3, 336.
Thesaurus ignotum argenti pondus et ævi. Id. A. 1, 369.
Harpyiæque cœlant diæ, Phœnixa postquam. Id. A. 3, 212.

Exc. 1. *Præ*, in composition, is short before a vowel; as, *præstus, præcûtus*. Thus,

Nec totâ tamen ille prior præsemit carmē. Virg. A. 5, 186.

In Statius, and Sidonius Apollinaris, it is found long.

Exc. 2. A diphthong at the end of a word, when the next word begins with a vowel, is sometimes made short; as,

Insula Indo in magno, quas dira Cileno. Virg. A. 3, 211.

Exc. 3. The diphthongs consisting of *u* followed by a vowel are either long or short; the two vowels thus combined being subject to the same rules of quantity, as their final vowel would be if standing alone; as, *quâ, quâ, quærum, quæ, quibus, quætio, quæror, æquor, linguâ, sanguis*.

III. A syllable formed by contraction is long; as,

âlus for uâlus; cogo for cœgo; nil for nihîl; jûnior for jœcunior. Thus,

Tityre cœge pœus, tu post cœrecta lathæas. Virg. E. 3, 20.

IV. A vowel naturally short, before two consonants, a double consonant, or the letter *j*, is long by position; as, *ârma, bellum, âxis, gâza, mâjor*. Thus,

Pœctæ spêritas ôves dœdæctum dicere cœrmen. Virg. E. 6, 5.
Nec mœrtis cœnet cœrylos; nec laurea Phœbi. Id. E. 7, 64.
At nôbis, Puz alma, vœni, spicamque tœnêto. Tibull. 1, 10, 67.
Râra jûvant: primis sic mâjor grâtia pœmis. Mart. 4, 29, 3.

NOTE 1. A vowel (other than *i*) before *j* is in reality lengthened by forming a diphthong with it, since *i* and *j* are in fact but one letter. Thus *mâjor* is equivalent to *maî-or*, which would be pronounced *maî-yor*. See § 2, 1.

Exc. 1. The compounds of *jûgum* have *i* short before *j*; as, *bi-jû-gus, quâdri-jû-gus*. Thus,

Intêrêâ bi-jûgis infert se Lœcûgus albis. Virg. A. 10, 575.

REMARK. The vowel is long by position, when either one or both of the consonants is in the same word with it; but when both stand at the beginning of the following word, the vowel is either long or short; as,

Tolle mœras; semper nôcui differre pœrâtis. Lucan. 1, 231.
Ferte citi ferrum; dâte illi; scandite muros. Virg. A. 9, 37.
Ne tamen ignôrêt, quæ sit sententiâ scripto. Ovid.

NOTE 2. A short vowel at the end of a word, before an initial double consonant or *j* in the following word, is not lengthened.

NOTE 3. In the comic poets a vowel frequently remains short though followed by two consonants, especially if only one of them is in the same word.

Exc. 2 A vowel *naturally short*, before a mute followed by a liquid, is common; as, *āgrīs, phārētra, vōlūcris, pōplūtes, cōchlea*. Thus,

Et primo similis vōlūcri, mox vēm vōlūcris. Ovid. M. 13. 607.
Nātum ante ora pātis, pātrem qui obtruncat ad āras. Virg. A. 2, 663.
Nox tēnēbras prōfert, Phœbus fugat inde tēnēbras. Ovid.

REM. 1. If the vowel before a mute and liquid is *naturally long*, it continues so; as, *silābris, ambūlacrum*.

REM. 2. In compound words, of which the former part ends with a mute, and the latter begins with a liquid, a short vowel before the mute is made long by position; as, *ābluo, obruo, sūblēco, quāmbrem*.

REM. 3. A mute and liquid at the beginning of a word seldom lengthen the short vowel of the preceding word, except in the arsis of a foot; as,

Terrasq̄ tractusq̄ mārīs colūmq̄ prōfundū. Virg. E. 4, 51.

REM. 4. In Latin words, only the liquids *l* and *r* following a mute render the preceding short vowel common; but, in words of Greek origin, *ss* and *ss* after a mute have the same effect, as in *Tēcnesss, Prōcness, Ofcness*.

SPECIAL RULES.

FIRST AND MIDDLE SYLLABLES.

I. DERIVATIVE WORDS.

§ 284. Derivative words retain the quantity of their primitives; as,

by conjugation, *āmo, amat, amābat, amāvī, amātus*, etc.; by declension, *āmor, amōris, amōri, amōribus*, etc.; so, *ālmā, ālmātus*, from *ālmā*; *gēmēbundus*, from *gēmēre*; *fāmilia*, from *fāmulus*; *māternus*, from *māter*; *prōpinquus*, from *prōpe*.

NOTE 1. *Lār, pāt, sāl, and pēs* in declension shorten the vowel of the nominative; as, *sālīs, pēsūs*, etc.

NOTE 2. The vowel of the primitive is sometimes lengthened or shortened in the derivative by the addition or removal of a consonant.

REM. 1. Derivatives from increasing nouns of the second or third declension agree in quantity with the increment of their primitives as,

puērtia, from *puēri*; *virgineus*, from *virginis*; *sālūber*, from *sālūis*.

REM. 2. In verbs, the vowels of the derived tenses and of derivative words agree in quantity with the verbal root from which they are formed; as,

mōvēbam, mōvēbo, mōveam, mōvērem, mōve, mōvēre, mōvens, mōvendus, from *mōv*, the root of the present, with *ō* short;—*mōvēram, mōvērim, mōvissem, mōvēro, mōviase*, from *mōv*, the root of the perfect, with *ō* long; *mōtārus* and *mōtus*;—*mōto, mōtio, mōtor*, and *mōtus, -ūs*, from *mōt*, the root of the supine, with *ō* also long.

REM. 3. (a.) *Sōlātum* and *vōlātum* from *sōleo* and *vōleo* have the first syllable short, as if from *sōluo, vōluo*. So, from *gigno* come *gēnui, gēnitum*, as if from *gēno*, and *pōtui*, from *pōtū sum* (*possum*).

(b.) The *a* in *da*, imperative of *do*, is long, though short in other parts of the verb. See § 294, 2.

(c.) The *o* in *pōui* and *pōtūm* is short, though long in *pōno*.

Exc. 1. Perfects and supines of two syllables have the first syllable long, even when that of the present is short; as,

vēni, vidi, feci, from *vēnio, video, facio*; *cāsum, mōtum, visum*, from *cādo, mōveo, video*.

NOTE 3. Such perfects are supposed to have been formed either by the contraction of reduplicated syllables, as *vēnio*, perf. *vēvēni*, by syncope *vēēni*, by crasis *vēni*, or by the omission of a consonant, as *video*, perf. *vidi*, by syncope *vīdi*, the vowel retaining the quantity which it had by position.

NOTE 4. The long vowel of dissyllabic supines probably arose in like manner from syncope and contraction; as, *video, viduum*, by syncope *visum*; *mōveo, mōvūm*, by syncope *mōtūm*, by contraction *mōtum*.

(1.) (a.) These seven perfects have the first syllable short:—*bibi, dēdi, fidi*, (from *findo*), *scidi, stēti, stiti, tūli*. So also *percūli*, from *percello*.

(b.) The first syllable is also short before a vowel (§ 283, L); as, *rēi*.

(2.) (a.) These ten supines have the first syllable short:—*citum*, (from *cio*), *dātum, itum, litum, gultum, rātum, rūtum, sātum, situm*, and *stātum*.

(b.) So, also, had the obsolete *fūtum*, from *fūō*, whence comes *fūturus*.

Exc. 2. (a.) Reduplicated polysyllabic perfects have the first two syllables short; as,

cēcidi, cēcini, tētigi, dēdici, from *cādo, cāno, tango*, and *disco*.

(b.) The second syllable of reduplicated perfects is sometimes made long by position; as, *mōmōrāi, itēndi*.—*Cēcidi* from *cādo*, and *pēpēdi* from *pēdo*, retaining the quantity of their first root also have the second syllable long.

Exc. 3. Desiderative verbs in *urio* have the *u* short, though, in the third root of the verbs from which they are formed, it is long; as, *conatūrio* from *conatū*, the third root of *cāno*. So *partūrio, esūrio, nuptūrio*.

Exc. 4. Frequentative verbs, formed from the third root of verbs of the first conjugation, have the *i* short; as, *clāmīto, vōlīto*. See § 187, II. 1.

Exc. 5. A few other derivatives deviate from the quantity of their primitives.

1. Some have a long vowel from a short one in the primitive
Such are,

<i>Dēni</i> , from <i>dēcem</i> .	<i>Mōbilia</i> , from <i>mōveo</i> .	<i>Stipendium</i> , from <i>stips</i>
<i>Fōmes</i> and } from	<i>Persōna</i> , from <i>persōno</i> .	(<i>stipis</i>).
<i>Fōmentum</i> , } <i>tōveo</i> .	<i>Rēgula</i> and } from	<i>Suspicio, ōnis</i> , from <i>sus-</i>
<i>Hūmānus</i> , from <i>hōmo</i> .	<i>Rex</i> (<i>rēgis</i>), } <i>rēgo</i> .	<i>pīcor</i> .
<i>Lāterna</i> , from <i>lāteo</i> ,	<i>Sēcious</i> , from <i>sēcus</i> .	<i>Tēgula</i> , from <i>tēgo</i> .
<i>Litēra</i> from <i>lino</i> .	<i>Sēdes</i> , from <i>sēdeo</i> .	
<i>Lex</i> (<i>lēgis</i>), from <i>lēgo</i> .	<i>Sēmen</i> , from <i>sēro</i> .	

2. Some have a short vowel from a long one in the primitive
Such are,

<i>Dīcax</i> , from <i>dīco</i> .	<i>Mōlestus</i> , from <i>mōles</i> .	<i>Sāgax</i> , from <i>sāgio</i> .
<i>Dux</i> (<i>dūcis</i>), from <i>dūco</i> .	<i>Nāto</i> , from <i>nātu. sup.</i>	<i>Sōpor</i> , from <i>sōpio</i> .
<i>Fīdes</i> , from <i>fīdo</i> .	<i>Nōto</i> , from <i>nōtu. sup.</i>	<i>Vādum</i> , from <i>vādo</i> .
<i>Lābo</i> , from <i>lābor</i> , dep. v.	<i>Ōdium</i> , from <i>ōdi</i> .	<i>Vōco</i> , from <i>vox</i> (<i>vōcis</i>).
<i>Lūcerna</i> , from <i>lūceo</i> .	<i>Quāsillus</i> , from <i>quālus</i> .	

NOTE 1. *Disertus* comes regularly (by syncope) from *disertus*, the prefix *dis* being short, § 299, 1. Cf. *dirimo* and *diribeo*, where *s* is changed to *r*. See § 196, (b.) 2.

NOTE 2. Some other words might, perhaps, with propriety be added to these lists; but, in regard to the derivation of most of them, grammarians are not entirely agreed.

REMARK 1. Some of these irregularities seem to have arisen from the influence of syncope and crasis. Thus *mobilis* may have been *mobilis*; *mōtum*, *mōitum*, etc.

REM. 2. Sometimes the vowel in the derived word being naturally short, is restored to its proper quantity by removing one of the consonants which, in the primitive, made it long by position; as, *nāx*, *nācis*. So, when the vowel of the primitive is naturally long, but has been made short before another vowel, it is sometimes restored to its original quantity by the insertion of a consonant; as, *hibernus*, from *hiems*.

REM. 3. The first syllable in *liquidus* is supposed to be common, as coming either from *liquor* or *liqueo*; as,

Crassique convēniant liquidis, et liquidis crassis. Lucr. 4, 1265.

II. COMPOUND WORDS.

§ 285. 1. Compound words retain the quantity of the words which compose them; as,

dēfēr, of *dē* and *fērō*; *addōro*, of *ad* and *ōro*. So *addōrior*, *amōvō*, *circūmēdo*, *comēdo*, *emītor*, *prōdūco*, *subōrno*.

2. The change of a vowel or a diphthong in forming the compound does not alter its quantity; as,

concido, from *cado*; *concido*, from *cado*; *erigo*, from *rigo*; *reclūdō*, from *clūdō*; *iniquus*, from *æquus*.

Exc. 1. A long syllable in the simple word becomes short in the following compounds:—*agnitus* and *cognitus*, from *nōtus*; *dējēro* and *pējēro*, from *jēro*; *lōcū*, from *hōc* *die*: *nihilum* and *nihil*, from *hīlum*; *causidicus*, and other compounds ending in *dicus*, from *dicō*.

Exc. 2. *Indēcillus*, from *dēcillus*, has the second syllable long. The participle *ambitus* has the penult long from *itum*, but the nouns *ambitus* and *ambitus* follow the rule.

Exc. 3. *Innūba*, *prōnūba*, and *subnūba*, from *nūbo*, have *u* short; but in *conubium*, it is common.

Exc. 4. *O* final, in the compounds of *do* and *sto*, is common, though long in the simple verbs. § 294, (a.)

NOTE 1. Prepositions of one syllable, which end in a vowel, are long (§ 294, (a.); those which end in a single consonant are short (§ 299, 1.)—*Trā* from *trans* is long; as, *trādo*, *trādūco*.

Exc. 5. *Pro*, in the following compounds, is short:—*prōfānus*, *prōfāri*, *prōfecto*, *prōfestus*, *prōficiō*, *prōfiteor*, *prōfūgio*, *prōfūgu*, *prōcella*, *prōfundus*, *prōnepos*, *prōnepos*, and *prōtervus*. It is common in *procūro*, *profundo*, *propāgo*, *propello*, and *propino*.—Respecting *pro* in composition before a vowel see § 288, II. Exc. 1.

REM. 1. The Greek preposition *pro* (before) is short; as, *prōphēta*. In *prōlogus*, *propōla*, and *propino*, it is common.

REM. 2. The inseparable prepositions *di* (for *dis*) and *se* are long; as,

addūco, *addōro*. Respecting *disertus*, see § 284, Exc. 5, 2, N. 1.

REM. 3. (a) The inseparable preposition *re* or *red* is short; as, *remitto, refert, reddo*.

(b.) *Re* is sometimes lengthened in *relegio, reliquia, reliquus, repertit, retulit, repulit, recidit, reducere*, where some editors double the consonant following *ra* Cf. § 307, 2. In the impersonal verb *refert*, *re* is long, as coming from *res*.

REM. 4. *A* ending the former part of a compound word, is long the other vowels are short; as,

malō, quāpropter, trādo, (trans do); nefas, valēdico, hujuscēmōdī; biceps, tridens, omnipotens, significo; hōdie, quāndōquidem, philatophus; dīcentī, lōcuples, Trōjāgena; Polydōrus, Eurypylus, Thēseus.

Exc. 1. *A* is short in *quāsi, eōdem*, when not an ablative, and in some Greek compounds; as, *cittipulia, hexamēter*.

Exc. 2. *E*. *E* is long in *orōdo, nōmo, nēquam, nēquāquam, nēquidquam, nēquis, nēquitiā; mēmet, mēcum, tēcum, sēcum, sēse, vēcora, vēdūmus, vēnificus*, and *vidēret*;—also in words compounded with *se* for *sae* or *sēmi*; as, *sedicim, semestris, semōdus*; but in *seibra* it is found short in *Martial*.

NOTE 2. (a.) The first *e* in *etādest*, as in *stide*, is sometimes made short. See § 296, Exc. 3.

(b.) *E* is common in some verbs compounded with *fācio*; as, *aquefācio, ptefācio, rarefācio, tūbefācio, tēpēfācio*.

Exc. 3. *I*. (1.) *I* is long in those compounds in which the first part is declined, (§ 296;); as, *quādam, quāvis, quālibet, quāvis, quāviscumque, tamēdem, unicuique, eōdem, reipūblica, utrique*.

(2.) *I* is also long in those compounds which may be separated without altering the sense, (§ 296;); as, *lātimāgister, siquis, agricultūra*.

(3.) *I*, ending the former part of a compound word, is sometimes made long by contraction; as, *tibicen* for *tibicen*, from *tibia* and *ceno*. See § 283, III.

(4.) *I* is long in *biga, quadriga, ilcet, scitcet*.

(5.) In *idem*, when masculine, *i* is long; but when neuter, it is short. The *i* of *ubique* and *utrobique*, the second in *ibidem*, and the first in *istum*, are long. In *ibicumque*, as in *ubi*, *i* is common.

(6.) Compounds of *dies* have the final *i* of the former part long; as, *iduum, triduum, meridies, quōtidie, quōtidianus, pridie, postidie*.

NOTE 3. In Greek words, *i*, ending the former part of a compound, is short; as, *Cullimachus*; unless it comes from the diphthong *ei* (*u*), or is made long or common by position.

Exc. 4. *O*. (1.) In compounds, the final *o* of *contro, intro, retro*, and *quando* except *quāndōquidem*,) is long; as, *controvertia, intrōdūco, retrōcedo, quāndōque*. *O* is long also in *aliōquē* (*-quin*), and *utroque*.

(2.) *O* is long in the compounds of *quō* and *eo*; as, *quōmodo, quōcumque, quōnam, quōlibet, quōminus, quōcirca, quōvis, quōque* (i. e. *et quo*); *eōdem, eōne*; but in the conjunction *quōque*, it is short.

(3.) Greek words which are written with an *omega* (*ω*) have the *o* long; as, *gōmetra, Minotaurus, lāgopus*.

Exc. 5. *U*. *U* is long in *Jupiter* (*Jūvis pater*), and *jūdeo* (*jūs dico*).

III. INCREMENT OF NOUNS.

§ 286. 1. A noun is said to *increase*, when, in any of its cases, it has more syllables than in the nominative singular; as, *pax, pacis sermo, sermōnis*. The number of *increments* in any case of a noun equal to that of its additional syllables.

2. Nouns in general have but one increment in the singular, but *iter*, *sūpellex*, compounds of *cāpit* ending in *ps*, and sometimes *jēcūr*, have two increments; as,

iter, *i-tēr-i-ris*; *sūpellex*, *sū-pel-lec-ti-tis*; *anceps*, *an-cip-ti-tis*; *jēcūr*, *jē-cti-t-ris*.

REMARK. The double increase of *iter*, etc., in the singular number arises from their coming from obsolete nominatives, containing a syllable more than those now in use; as, *itiner*, etc.

3. The dative and ablative plural of the third declension have one increment more than the genitive singular; as,

<i>rex</i> ,	Gen. <i>rē-gis</i> ,	D. and Ab. <i>rēg-i-bus</i> .
<i>sermo</i> ,	— <i>ser-mō-nis</i> ,	— <i>ser-mōn-i-bus</i> .
<i>iter</i> ,	— <i>i-tēr-i-ris</i> ,	— <i>it-ēr-i-bus</i> .

4. The last syllable of a word is never considered as the increment. If a word has but one increment, it is the penult; if two, the antepenult is called the first, and the penult the second; and if three, the syllable before the antepenult is called the first, the antepenult the second, and the penult the third increment; as,

1 1 2 1 2 1 2 3
ser-mo, *ser-mō-nis*, *ser-mōn-i-bus*; *i-ter*, *i-tēr-i-ris*, *it-ēr-i-bus*.

5. In the third declension, the quantity of the first increment is the same in all the other cases as in the genitive singular; as,

sermōnis, *sermōni*, *sermōnem*, *sermōne*, *sermōnes*, *sermōnum*, *sermōnibus*. *Bēbus*, or *bābus*, from *bos*, *bōvis*, is lengthened by contraction from *bōvibus*.

NOTE. As adjectives and participles are declined like nouns, the same rules of increment apply to all of them; and so also to pronouns.

INCREMENTS OF THE SINGULAR NUMBER.

OF THE FIRST, FOURTH, AND FIFTH DECLENSIONS.

§ 287. 1. When nouns of the first, fourth, and fifth declensions increase in the singular number, the increment consists of a vowel before the final vowel, and its quantity is determined by the first general rule with its exceptions, § 283, I.

Thus, *aura*, gen. *aurāi*, § 283, I. Exc. 3, (a.): *fructus*, dat. *fructūi*, § 283, I. (a.): *dies*, gen. *diēi*, § 283, I. Exc. 2, (a.)

INCREMENTS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION.

2. The increments of the second declension in the singular number are short; as,

gēner, *gēnēri*; *editur*, *editūri*; *tēnēr*, *tēnēri*; *vīr*, *vīri*. Thus,

Ne, *puēri*, ne tanta animis assuescīta bella. Virg. A. 6, 833.

Monstra sinunt; *gēnēros* externis affōre ab ōris. Id. A. 7, 270.

Exc. The increment of *Iber* and *Celāber* is long. For that of genitives in *s* see § 283, Exc. 4.

INCREMENTS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

3. The increments of the third declension and singular number in *a* and *o* are long; those in *e*, *i*, *u*, and *y*, are short; as,

animal, animalis; audax, audacis; sermo, sermonis; ferox, ferocis; opus, operis; celer, celeris; miles, militis; supples, supplicis; murmur, murmuris; aus, ausis; chlamys, chlamydis; Styx, Stygis. Thus,

Præniq̃ue cum spectent animalia cœtera terram. Ovid. M. 1, 84.

Hæc tum multiplici pœpulos sermone replêbat. Virg. A. 4, 189.

Incumbent gœnêris lapel sarcire ruinas. Id. G. 4, 249.

Qualem virgineo dæmossu pollice fœrem. Id. A. 11, 68.

Adspice, ventral cœcidêrunt murmuris aures. Id. E. 9, 58.

Exceptions in Increments in A.

1. (a.) Masculines in *al* and *ar* (except *Car* and *Nar*) increase short; as, *Annibal, Annibâlis; Amilcar, Amilcâris.*

(b.) *Par* and its compounds, and the following—*anas, mas, vas* (vâdis), *bacar, hepar, jubar, lar, nectar*, and *sal*—also increase short.

2. *A*, in the increment of nouns in *s* with a consonant before it, is short; as, *daps, dâpis; Arabs, Arâbis.*

3. Greek nouns in *a* and *as* (âdis, ânis, or âtis) increase short; as, *lampas, lampâdis; Mëlas, Mëlânis, poëma, poëmâtis.*

4. The following in *as* increase short:—*âbaz, anthrax, Arcûphylax, Atax, Atrax, cîmax, cîlax, cîrax, and noctîcîrax, drôpax, fax, harpax, pâmax, smîlax, and stîrax.*—The increment of *Sîphax* is doubtful.

Exceptions in Increments in O.

1. *O*, in the increment of neuter nouns, is short; as, *marmor, marmôris; corpus, corpôris; âbur, âbôris.* But *os* (the mouth), and the neuter of comparatives, like their masculine and feminine, increase long. The increment of *âdor* is common.

2. *O* is short in the increment of Greek nouns in *o* or *on*, which, in the oblique cases, have *omicron*, but long in those which have *oméga*; as,

Aëdon, Aëdônis; Agâmemnnon, Agâmemnônis:—Plûto, Plûtônis; Sinon, Sindônis; Scycon, Scycônis. Sidon, Orion, and Egeon, have the increment common.

3. (a.) In the increment of gentile nouns in *o* or *on*, whether Greek or barbaric, *o* is generally short; as,

Mâcêdo, Mâcedônis. So, Amasônës, Aônës, Myrmidônës, Santônës, Saxônës, Sênônës, Teutônës, etc.

(b.) But the following have *o* long:—*Eburônës, Lacônës, Iônës, Nasamônës, Suecônës* (or *-ônës*), *Vetônës, Burgundiônës. Britônës* has the *o* common.

4. Greek nouns in *or* increase short; as, *Hector, Hectôrîs; rhêtôr, rhêtôrîs; Agênôr, Agênôrîs.*

5. Compounds of *pus*, (wûs), as *tripus, pôtipus, Cêdîpus*, and also *arbor mêmôr, los, compos, impos*, and *lêpus*, increase short.

6. *O*, in the increment of nouns in *s* with a consonant before it, shor' as,

scrobs, scrōbis; inaps, ināpis; Dēlāpes. But it is long in the increment of *scroops, Cyclops, and hydrops.*

7. The increment of *Allobros, Cuppides, and praeox,* is also short.

Exceptions in Increments in E.

1. Nouns in *en, enis* (except *Hymen*), lengthen their increment as, *Stren, Strēnis.* So, *Aniēnis, Nēriēnis,* from *Anio* and *Nerio*, or rather from the obsolete *Anien* and *Nēriēnes.*

2. *Harēs, locuples, mansuas, merces, and quies*—also *Iber, ver, lex, rex, alac* or *alex* (*hāl-*) *northez* and *vervez*—*plebs* and *seps*—increase long.

3. Greek nouns in *es* and *er* (except *aēr* and *aether*) increase long; as, *magnes, magnētis; crāter, crātēris.*

Exceptions in Increments in I.

1. Nouns and adjectives in *iz*, increase long; as, *victrix, victricis; felix, felicis.*

Exc. *Ollix, Ollis, cowendix, filix, formix, hystrix, lārix, nix, pin, edlix, stris* and rarely *sandix* or *sandyx*, increase short.

2. *Vibex* and the following nouns in *is* increase long:—*āis, glis, tis, vis, Nēsis, Quiris, and Samnis.* The increment of *Patphie* is common.

3. Greek nouns, whose genitive is in *inis* increase long; as, *delphin, delphinis; Sālmis, Sālmīnis.*

Exceptions in Increments in U.

1. Genitives in *udis, uris, and utis*, from nominatives in *us*, have the penult long; as,

pātus, pātūdis; tellus, tellūris; virtus, virtūtis. But *intercus, Ligus* and *pētus, pētūdis*, increase short.

2. *Fur, frux, (obs.), lux, and Pollux,* increase long.

Exceptions in Increments in Y.

1. Greek nouns whose genitive is in *ynis*, increase long; as, *Trāchyn, Trāchynis.*

2. The increment of *bombyx, Caffa, gryps, and mormyr,* is long; that of *Bebrux* and *sandyx* is common.

INCREMENTS OF THE PLURAL NUMBER.

§ 288. 1. A noun in the plural number is said to increase, when, in any case, it has more syllables than in the ablative singular.

REMARK. When the ablative singular is wanting, or its place is supplied by a form derived from a different root, an ablative may, for this purpose, be assumed, by annexing the proper termination to the root of the plural.

2. When a noun increases in the plural number, its penult is called the plural increment as, as in *uolūtrum*, so in *dēminūtrum*, *p* in *rāpium* and *rāpibus.*

3. In plural increments, *a*, *e*, and *o*, are long, *i* and *u* are short as,

bōnārūm, animābus, rerūm, rēbus, gēnērōrūm, ambōbus; sermōnibus, lūcibus
Thus,

Appia, longārūm, tūritur, rēgina vidrūm. Stat. S. 2, 2, 12.
Sunt lacrymæ rerūm, et mentem mortalia tangunt. Virg. A. 1, 462.
Atque illi, quōrum cōmoda prius cōrūm est. Hor. S. 1, 4, 2.
Periculis egredior, ventisque fērentibus ūsus. Ovid.

IV. INCREMENT OF VERBS.

§ 289. 1. A verb is said to increase, when, in any of its parts, it has more syllables than in the second person singular of the present indicative active; as, *das, dā-tis; dōces, dō-cē-mus.*

2. The number of increments in any part of a verb is equal to that of its additional syllables. In verbs, as in nouns, the last syllable is never considered the increment. If a verb has but one increment, it is the penult; and this first increment, through all the variations of the verb, except in reduplicated tenses, continues equally distant from the first syllable. The remaining increments are numbered successively from the first; as,

<i>ā-mas,</i>	<i>mō-nes,</i>	<i>au-dia,</i>
1	1	1
<i>ā-mā-mus,</i>	<i>mō-nē-tur,</i>	<i>au-dī-tis,</i>
1 2	1 2	1 2
<i>ām-ā-bā-mus,</i>	<i>mōn-ē-rē-tur,</i>	<i>au-dī-ē-bas,</i>
1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4
<i>ām-ā-vē-rā-mus.</i>	<i>mōn-ē-bim-i-ni.</i>	<i>au-dī-ē-bām-i-ni.</i>

3. A verb in the active voice may have three increments; in the passive, it may have four.

4. In determining the increments of deponent verbs, an active voice, formed from the same root, may be supposed.

Thus the increments of *lā-tā-tur, lāt-ā-bā-tur*, etc., are reckoned from the supposed verb *lato, latas*.

§ 290. In the increments of verbs, *a*, *e*, and *o*, are long; *i* and *u* are short; as,

amāre, mōnere, faciōte, vōlūmus, rēgēbāmini. Thus,

Et cantāre pāra, et respondere pāra. Virg. E. 7, 5.
Sic ōquidem dācebam animo, rēbarque futūrum. Id. A. 6, 690.
Cumque loqui pōtērit, mātrem faciōte salūtet. Ovid. M. 9, 378.
Scinditur incertum stūdie in contrāria vulgus. Virg. A. 2, 89.
Nos nūmērus stūmus, et frūges consūmere nātī. Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 27.

(a.) Exceptions in Increments in A.

The first increment of *do* is short; as, *dāmus, dābāmus, dāret, dātrus, circumdāre, circumdābāmus.*

(b.) *Exceptions in Increments in E.*

1. *E* before *r* is short in the *first* increment of all the present and imperfect tenses of the third conjugation, and in the *second* increment in *beris* and *bere*; as,

régere (infin. and imperat.), *régēris* or *régère* (pres. ind. pass.), *régēram* and *régērer* (imp. subj.); *amāberis*, *amābere*; *mōnēberis*, *mōnēbere*.

NOTE 1. In *ollim*, *ollis*, etc., from *ollo*, (second person, regularly *ollis*, by syncope and contraction *vis*), *o* is not an increment, but represents the root vowel *o*, and is therefore short; § 284, and § 178, 1.

2. *E* is short before *ram*, *rim*, *ro*, and the persons formed from them; as,

amātrām, *amātrāram*, *amātrārim*, *mōnētrām*, *retrō*, *auditrīs*.

NOTE 2. In verbs which have been shortened by syncope or otherwise, *e* before *r* retains its original quantity; as, *flēram*, for *flēvērām*.

For the short *e* before *runt*, in the perfect indicative, as, *sistērunt*, see *Systole*, § 307.

(c.) *Exceptions in Increments in I.*

1. *I* before *v* or *s*, in tenses formed from the second root, is long; as,

pēcāvī, *audīvī*, *quasīvī*, *divisī*, *audivimus*, *divisimus*, *audivēram*.

2. *I* is long, after the analogy of the fourth conjugation, in the final syllable of the third root of *gaudeo*, *arcesso*, *divido*, *fācesso*, *lācesso*, *pēto*, *quæro*, *rēcenseo* and *oblīviscor*; as,

gāvīus, *arcessitūs*, *divitūs*, *fācessitūs*, *lācessitūs*, *pētītūs*, *quasītūs*, *rēcensitūs*, *oblītūs*; *gāvisitūs*, etc.

3. *I* in the first increment of the fourth conjugation, except in *imus* of the perfect indicative, is long; as,

gādere, *audīrem*, *audītūs*, *audītūrus*, pres. *vīnimus*, but in the perfect *vīnimus*. So in the ancient forms in *īam*, *īdo*, of the fourth conjugation; as, *nutribat*, *lōnībunt*; and also in *īam* and *īdo*, from *eo*.

NOTE 3. When a vowel follows, the *i* is short, by § 288; as, *audunt*, *audēbam*.

4. *I* is long in the first and second persons plural of subjunctives in *sim*, *sīs*, *sit*, etc., (§ 162, 1.); as, *simus*, *sitis*, *vēlimus*, *vēlitis*, and their compounds; as, *possimus*, *adeimur*, *mālimus*, *nōlimus*. So also in *nōlito*, *nōlīte*, *nōlūtōte*, after the analogy of the fourth conjugation.

5. *I* in *ris*, *rimus* and *ritis*, in the future perfect and perfect subjunctive, is common; as,

vidēris, Mart., *occidēris*, Hor.; *vidēritīs* (Ovid), *dēdēritīs* (Id.); *fēcērimus* (Catull.), *ēgērimus* (Virg.)

(d.) *Exceptions in Increments in U.*

U is long in the increment of supines, and of participles formed from the third root of the verb; as,

secūtūs, *secūtūs*, *secūtūrus*, *secūtūrus*.

RULES FOR THE QUANTITY OF PENULTIMATE AND ANTEPENULTIMATE SYLLABLES.

I. PENULTS.

§ 291. 1. Words ending in *acus*, *icus*, and *icum*, shorten the penult; as,

amāricus, Egyptiacus, rusticus, triticum, vitellum.

Except *Dācus, mēricus, opacus; amicus, apricus, ficus, mendicus, pius, posticus, pūicus, spicus, umbilicus, vicus.*

2. Words ending in *abrum*, *ubrum*, *acrum*, and *atrum*, lengthen the penult; as,

candēlabrum, dēlabrum, lūdocrum, vīdrum.

3. Nouns in *ca* lengthen the penult; as,

apothēca, clōca, lactica, lōrica, phōca.

Except *ālica, brassica, āca, fūlica, manāca, pālica, perāca, scālica, phālarica, tūmica, vōmica*; and also some nouns in *ica* derived from adjectives in *tous*; as, *fabrica, grammātica*, etc. So *mānica*.

4. Patronymics in *ades* and *ides* shorten the penult; as, *Atlantīdes, Priāmīdes.*

Except those in *ides* which are formed from nouns in *eus* or *ēs* (≈); as, *Atrīdes*, from *Atrēs*; *Neoclīdes*, from *Neoclēs*; except, also, *Amphitrāides, Bēlīdes, Amyclīdes, Līcurgīdes.*

5. Patronymics and similar words in *ais*, *eis*, and *ois*, lengthen the penult; as,

Achāis, Chryseis, Mināis. Except *Phōcāis* and *Thēbāis*. The penult of *Nēreis* is common.

6. Words in *do* lengthen the penult; as,

vādo, cēdo, dulcēdo, formādo, rēdo, testādo. Except *cādo, dōdo, ēdo* (to eat), *comēdo, Macēdo, mōdo, sōdo, spādo, trēpido.* *Rudo* is common.

7. Words in *idus* shorten the penult; those in *udus* lengthen it; as,

callidus, herbicus, impidus, iudicus, perfidus; crāchus, lūchus, nūchus, sūchus, tūchus. Except *lūus, fidus, infidus, nidus, sūchus.*

8. Nouns in *ga* and *go* lengthen the penult; as,

sāga, collēga, auriga, rāga; imāgo, cālīgo, arāgo. Except *cālīga, ossifrāga, tōga, plāga*, (a region, or a net), *fūga* and its compounds, *stēga, eclōga, ēgo, harpāgo, āgo.*

9. Words in *le*, *les*, and *lis*, lengthen the penult; as,

crināle, mantēle, ancile; āles, mīles, prōles; annālis, crudēlis, citālis, cārālis.—Except *māle*;—verbals in *ilis* and *bilis*; as, *āgilis, amābilis*;—adjectives in *atilis*; as, *umbrātīlis*,;—and also, *indōles, sōbōles; periscēlis, dāpēlis, grācilis, hēmēlis, pārtlis, similis, stērtlis, mūgilis, strīgilis.*

10. Words in *elus*, *ela*, *elum*, lengthen the penult; as,

phāsēlus, quērēla, prētum. Except *gēlus, gētum, scēlus.*

11. Diminutives in *olus*, *ola*, *olum*, *ulus*, *ula*, *ulum*, also words in

ūs, and those in *ulus*, *ula*, and *ulum*, of more than two syllables shorten the penult; as,

urceolus, filiōla, lectūlus, rātiuncūla, corcūlum, pābūlum; rūtūlus, garrūlus, fabūla. Except *asilus*.

12. Words in *ma* lengthen the penult; as,

fāma, poēma, rīna, plūma. Except *anima, cōma, dēcima, lacrima, victima, adma*.

13. A vowel before final *men* or *mentum* is long; as,

lēvāmen, grāmēn, crīmēn, flāmēn, jāmētum, dārāmētum. Except *tāmēn, cōlāmēn, Hymēn, dēmētum*, and a few verbal nouns derived from verbs of the second and third conjugations; as, *dēmētum, dēcīmēn* or *dēcīmētum, imōlāmētum, mōndāmētum, rēgimēn, spēcimēn, iūgimēn*, etc.

14. Words ending in *inus* shorten the penult; as,

drimius, dēcimius, finitimus, fortissimius, maximus. Except *lūmus, lūmus, mīnus, optimius, quadrimius, sinus, trinus*, and two superlatives, *imius* and *primus*.

NOTE. When an adjective ends in *unus* for *inus*, the quantity remains the same; as, *dēcimius, optimius, maximus*, for *dēcimus*, etc.

15. *A, e, o*, and *u*, before final *mus* and *mum*, are long; as,

rāmus, rēmus, cātrīnus, prīmus, dāmus, pōmum, cōllēmum. Except *diōmus, balcēmum, cinnānum, dōmus, glōmus, hāmus, postimius, thālāmus, tōmus, cālāmus, nēmus*.

16. (a.) Words in *na*, *ne*, *ni*, and *nis*, lengthen the penult; as,

lāna, drēna, cārīna, mātīrōna, lāna, māne, septēni, octōni, tādne, finis, immānis. Except *advēna, cottīna, pāscēna, mīna, gēna, dēne, sine, cōnis, cinis, jūvōnis*; and the following in *ina*,—*buccīna, dōmīna, fuscīna, fēmīna, fuscīna, lāndīna, mādīna, pāgīna, pātīna, sarcīna, tibicīna, trāīna*: and in plur. *optīna, mīna, sundīna*. So compounds of *gēno*; as, *indīgēna*.

(b.) Verbs in *ino* and *inor* shorten the penult; as,

destīno, fascīno, inquīno, sīno, crīsinor. Except *festīno, propīno, sigīno, optīnor*, and the compounds of *clīno*; as, *inclīno*, etc.

17. (a.) Adjectives in *inus*, when they express time, or indicate a material or an inanimate substance, shorten the penult; as,

crastīnus, diūtinus, pristīnus, pērendīnus: fāgīnus, crōcīnus, hydcīnthīnus, dālmāntīnus, crystallīnus, oleagīnus, bombycīnus. Except *mātīstinus, rēpentīnus, vespertīnus*.

(b.) Other adjectives and words in *inus* and in *inum* lengthen the penult; as,

canīnus, binus, pēgrīnus, mārīnus, clandestīnus, sūpīnus: linum. Except *ācinus, āsinus, coccīnus, cōmīnus, ēmīnus, cōphīnus, dōmīnus, faciūnus, fātīcinus, prōtinus, sinus, terminus, gēmīnus, circīnus, mīnus, vātīcinus, succīnum, fascīnum*.

18. *A, e, o*, and *u*, before final *nus* and *num*, are long; as,

urbānus, sērēnus, patrōnus, prōnus, mānus, tribūnus, fānum, vērōnum, dōnum. Except *ānus*, an old woman, *galbānus, mānus, oecānus, plātānus, ebēnus, gēnus, limīgēnus, pēnus, tēnus, Vēnus, dōnus, bōnus, sōnus, thrōnus; lāgānum, pēucēddum, pōpōnum, lymphānum, abrōlōnum*.

19. Words ending in *ba*, *bo*, *pa*, and *po*, shorten the penult; as,

fāba, jāba, syllāba; bīdo, cūbo, prōbo; alāpa, lūpa, scāpha; crēpo, participā. Except *glāba, scriba, bābo, glābo, libo, nābo, scribo, stipho, cēpa, rāpa, pāpa, pāpa, rīpa, scōpa, stūpa; cāpo, rēpo, stīpo*.

20. Words in *al*, *ar*, *are*, and *aris*, lengthen the penult; as,

tribūnāl, *vectigāl*: *lūpīnār*, *pulvīnār*; *aliāre*, *laqueāre*; *nāris*. Except *ānīmāl*, *capitāl*, *cūbitāl*, *lūrāl*, *jūbar*, *āllor*, *māre*, *bīmāris*, *hīlāris*, *canthāris*, *cappāris*, *lōāris*.

21. Before final *ro* or *ror*, *a* and *e* are short; *i*, *o*, and *u*, are long as,

āro, *pāro*, *fēro*, *gēro*, *sēro*, *cēlēro*, *tempēro*, *quēror*; *mīror*, *spīro*, *tīro*; *aucūro*, *ignūro*, *ōro*; *cūro*, *dūro*, *figūro*; *lūror*. Except *dēclāro*, *pēro*, *spēro*; *fōro*, *mōror*, *ōror*, *vōro*, *fūro*, *sūūro*; and derivatives from genitives increasing short as, *augūror*, *dēcōro*, *mēmōro*, *murmūro*, etc.; from *augur*, *augūris*; *dēcus*, *dēcōris*, etc.

22. Before final *rus*, *ra*, *rum*, *e* is short; the other vowels are long; as,

mērum, *mērus*, *hēdēra*, *sērum*, *cēlērum*; *cārus*, *mīrus*, *mōrus*, *mārus*, *gērus*; *āra*, *spīra*, *ōra*, *nātūra*, *lōrum*.

Except, 1. *austērus*, *gālērus*, *plērus*, *prōcērus*, *sincērus*, *sērus*, *sēvērus*, *vērus*, *crātēra*, *cēra*, *pēra*, *panthēra*, *sūtēra*.

Exc. 2. *barbārus*, *camēdārus*, *cāmērus*, *canthārus*, *chōrus*, *fōrus*, *hellēbōrus*, *nārus*, *ōpīpārus*, *ōvīpārus*, *phōsphōrus*, *pīrus*, *sūtīrus*, *scārus*, *spārus*, *tartārus*, *lūrus*, *zēphīrus*; *amphōra*, *ancōra*, *clithāra*, *hāra*, *līra*, *mōra*, *purpāra*, *philīra*, *pīra*, *sūtīra*; *fōrum*, *gērum*, *pārum*, *suppārum*.

23. Adjectives in *osus* lengthen the penult; as,

fūmōsus, *vīnōsus*.

24. Nouns in *etas* and *itas* shorten the penult; as,

pīetas, *ciuitas*, *bōnitas*.

25. Adverbs in *tim* lengthen the penult, those in *iter* and *itus* shorten it; as,

stātīm, (constantly), *clītīm*, *tribūtīm*; *acūtīter*, *fundātus*. Except *stātīm*, (immediately), *affātīm*.

26. (a.) Words in *ates*, *itis*, *otis*, and in *ata*, *eta*, *ota*, *uta*, lengthen the penult, as,

vātes, *pēnātes*, *vītīs*, *mītīs*, *cāryōtis*, *lōāriōtis*, *pīrāta*, *mēta*, *poēta*, *ālīta*, *cicūta*. Except *sītīs*, *pōtis*, *drāpēta*, *nōta*, *rōta*.

(b.) Nouns in *ita* shorten the penult; as,

ānīta, *nāvīta*, *orbīta*, *sēmīta*. Except *pīnūta*.

27. Nouns in *atum*, *itum*, *utum*, lengthen the penult; as,

lūpātum, *acōnītum*, *ovērātum*. Except *dēfrātum*, *pulpītum*, *pētūrītum*, *lūtum* (mud), *compītum*.

28. Nouns and adjectives ending in *tus* lengthen the penult; as,

barbātus, *grātus*, *bōlētus*, *fācētus*, *crīnītus*, *pēritus*, *agrōtus*, *lōtus*, *argūtus*, *hīrātus*. Except *cātus*, *lātus*, (-*eris*), *impētus*, *mētus*, *vōgētus*, *vētus*; *anhēlītus*, *digītus*, *grātādus*, *hābītus*, *hospītus*, *servītus*, *spīritus*; *antīdōtus*, *nōtus*, *quōtus*, *lōtus* (so great); *arbūtus*, *pūtus*; *inclytus*; and derivatives from perfect participles having a short penult; as, *exercītus*, *hābītus*.

29. A penultimate vowel before *v* is long; as,

clīva, *ōlīva*, *divēs*, *nāvis*, *civīs*, *pāpāver*, *pāvo*, *prīvo*, *ovum*, *prāvus*, *astīvus*, *fūgītīvus*. Except *āvis*, *brēvis*, *grāvīs*, *lēvis*, *ōvis*; *cāvo*, *grāvo*, *jūvo*, *lāvo*, *lēvo*.
 000 *āvus*, *cāvus*, *fāvus* *nōvus*, *fāvor*, *pāvor*, *nōvem*.

30. Words ending in *dex, dix, mex, nix, lex, rex*, lengthen the antepenult; as,

cōdex, jādex; lōdix, rādix; cōmex, pāmem; jānia; illex; cōrex, mārex.
Except *cālex, silex, rūmex.*

II. ANTEPENULTS

§ 292. 1. *I* is short in diminutives in *icūlus* and *icellus* (*a, um*) whether nouns or adjectives; as,

collicūlus, dulcitūlus, crāticūla, pellicūla, mollīcellus. Except words in which the preceding vowel is short; as, *cūticūla, cūnicūla*: or in which *i* is long in the primitive; as, *cornicūla*, from *cornix, -icis*.

2. Numerals in *ginti, ginta, ĕni*, and *estmus*, lengthen the antepenult; as,

vīginti, quādrāginta, tricēni, quīnquāgēsimus.

3. *O* and *u* before final *lentus* are short; as,

vinōlentus, fraudōlentus, pulchrōlentus, trācōlentus.

4. A vowel before final *nea, neo, nia, nio, nius, nium*, is long; as,

ārnea, līnea, cāneo, mānia, pānio, Fāvōnius, patrīmōnium. Except *castānea, līnea, māneo, mīneo, mōneo, sēneo, lōneo, ignōmīnia, luscīnia, vōnia, lēnio, vōnio, ingēnium, gēnium, sēnio, sērium*; words in *cinium*, as, *lēnōcinium*; and derivatives in *onius*, when *o* in the root of the primitive is short; as, *Agāmēnnōnius*, from *Agāmēnon, -ōnis*.

5. Words ending in *areo, arius, arium, erium, orius, orium*, lengthen the antepenult; as,

āreo, cibārius, plantārium, dīctērium, censōrius, tentōrium. Except *cāreo, vārius, dēsīdērium, impērium, māgīstērium, mīnistērium.*

6. Adjectives in *atīcus, atīlis*, lengthen the antepenult; as,

āquātīcus, phumātīlis. Except some Greek words in *dācus*; as, *grammātīcus*

7. *I* before final *tūdo* is short; as,

altītudo, longītudo.

8. Verbals in *bīlis* lengthen *a* but shorten *i* in the antepenult; as,

amābīlis, mirābīlis; crēdītīlis, terrībīlis. In *hābīlis*, *b* belongs to the root.

9. *U* before *v* is short, (except in *Jūverna*); as,

jūvōnis, jūvēnālis, jūvēnīlitas, flūvius, dīlūvium.

III. PENULT OF PROPER NAMES.

§ 293. 1. Patrials and proper names of more than two syllables, found in the poets with the following terminations, shorten the penult:—

ba, ¹	de,	o, ⁶	ges,	dus, ¹⁸	ena, ¹⁹	arus,	atus, ²⁰
ca, ¹	le, ⁴	on, ⁷	les,	eus, ¹⁴	anes,	erus, ²¹	itus, ²²
la, ²	pe, ⁶	os, ⁸	lis, ¹⁰	gus, ¹⁶	enes,	yrus,	otus, ²⁴
be,	re,	er, ⁹	bus,	lus, ¹⁶	aris,	asus,	
ce, ⁸	al,	mas,	cus, ¹¹	mus, ¹⁷	yris,	osus,	
che,	il,	ras,	chus, ¹²	phus, ¹⁸	asis, ²⁰	usus,	

Exceptions.

¹Mārica, Nāstica.—²Eriphyla, Messāla, Philōmēla, Suādēla.—³Bērēnice—⁴Eriphyle, Neōbūle, Pērīmēle.—⁵Europē, Sinōpē.—⁶Carthāgo, Cūpāvo, Cūpidō Origo, Theāno.—⁷Alēmōn, Anthēdon, Chalcoēdon, Iāson, Philēmōn, Pōlypēmōn, Sarpēdon, Thermōdon.—⁸Cercyros, Pēpārēthos, Pharsālos, Sēriphos.—⁹Mēlēager.—¹⁰Bessālis, Eumēlis, Jūvēnālis, Martiālis, Phāsēlis, Stymphālis.—¹¹Bēnācus, Calcus, Grānicus, Nūmicus, Trivicus.—¹²Ophīochus.—¹³Abūdus.—¹⁴Cāphāreus, Enipeus, Prōmētheus, Phōrōneus, Salmōneus, Oileus.—¹⁵Cēthāgus.—¹⁶*Names in -clus, in -olus (except Aēlus, Naubōlus), in -bulus, (except Bibūlus) Eumēlus, Gætūlus, Iūlus, Massylus, Orbēlus, Pharsālus, Sardānāpālus, Stymphālus.*—¹⁷*Some in -dēmus and -phēmus; as, Acādēmus, Pōlyphēmus.*—¹⁸Serīphus.—¹⁹Alcmēna, Athēnē, Cāmēna, Fidēna, Messēna, Mūrēna, M̄ycēnē.—²⁰Amāsia.—²¹Hōmērus, Ibērus.—²²Arātus, Cērātus, Torquātus.—²³Hērāclitus, Hermāphrōditus.—²⁴Bāthrōtus.

2. Proper names of more than two syllables, found in the poets with the following terminations, *lengthen* the penult:—

ana, ¹	sa,	num, ⁷	tas,	nus, ¹²	urus, ¹⁶
ina, ²	ta, ⁴	tum,	des, ⁹	pus, ¹⁸	utus, ¹⁵
ona, ³	tes, ⁵	or, ⁸	tes, ¹⁰	irus, ¹⁴	ytus, ¹⁷
yna,	ene, ⁶	nas,	tis, ¹¹	orus, ¹³	vus.

Exceptions.

¹Sēquāna.—²Mūtina, Prōserpina, Ruspina, Sarsina.—³Axōna, Matrōna.—⁴Dalnāta, Prōchyta, Sarmāta, Lāpitha.—⁵Gālātā, Jaxāmētā, Massāgētā, Mācētā, Saurōmātā.—⁶Clymēne, Hēlēne, Melpōmēne, Nyctimēne.—⁷Arimīnum, Drēpanum.—⁸Nūmitor.—⁹Miltiādes, Pylādes, Sōtādes, Thūcydides; *pronouns in -des, (§ 291, 4,) and plurals in -ades.*—¹⁰Antiphātes, Chārites, Eurybātes, Ichnōbātes, Euergētes, Massāgētes, and *all names in -crates.*—¹¹Derētēs.—¹²Apidānus, Apōnus, Cārānus, Chrysōgōnus, Cimīnus, Clymēnus, Concānus, Dardānus, Diādūmēnus, Eārinus, Eridānus, I cīnus, Hēlēnus, Libānus, Mōrini, M̄ycōnus, Nebrōphōnus, Olēnus, Pēriclymēnus, Rhōdānus, Santōnus, Sēquāni, Stēphānus, Tēlēgōnus, Terminus, and *names in -gonus and -xenus.*—¹³Edipus.—¹⁴Pācōrus, Bospōrus, and *names in -chorus and -phorus; as, Stēlchōrus, Phosphōrus.*—¹⁵Ephēsus, Vogēsus, Vōlēsus.—¹⁶Iāpētus, Tāygētus Vēnētus.—¹⁷Ēpytus, Anytus, Eurȳtus, Hippōlytus.

3. The penultimate vowel of the following proper names, and adjectives derived from proper names, though followed by a vowel, is long. See § 283, I. Exc. 6.

Enēas, Œthion, Achēlus, Achillēus, Alcȳonēus Alexandrīa, Alcēus, Alphēus, Amīnēus, Amphiarāus, Amphigēnia, Amphion, Amȳthāon, Arion, Anchisēus, Atlantēus, Antiochia, Biōnēus, Cēsārēa, Cālaurēa, Calliōpēa, Cassiōpēa, Cleanthēas, Cydōnēus, Cȳmōdōcēa, Cȳthērēa, Dārus (-ēus), Dēdāria, Didȳmāon, Diomēdēus, Dolichāon, Echion, Elēus, Endȳmionēus, Enȳo, Eōus, Erēbēus, Erecthēus, Gālātēa, Gigantēus, Hērāclēa (-ēus), Hippodāmīa, Hȳpērion, Ilithȳia, Imāon, Iōlāus, Iphigēnia, Ixion, Lāodāmīa, Lātōus, Lesbōus, Lycāon, Māchāon, Mausōlēm, Mēdēa, Mēnēlāus, Mēthion, Myrtōus, Ophion, Orion, Orithȳia, Orphēus, Pallantēum (-us), Pandion, Paphagēa, Pēnēus, Penthēallēa, Phōebēus, Poppēa, Prōtēallāus, Pyrēnēus, Sardōus, Thālā.

NOTE. *Eus* in the termination of Greek proper names, is commonly a diphthong; as, *Alceus, Œneus, Orpheus, Peleus, Perseus, Proteus, Theseus, Tydeus*, which are dissyllables; *Briareus, Enipeus, Macdæus, Typhæus*, which are trisyllables, *Idomeneus*, etc. Cf. § 283, Exc. 6, Note 2. But in those which in Greek are written *εως* (*eios*), *eus* forms two syllables; as, *Alphēus*. So also in adjectives in *eus*, whether of Greek or Latin origin; as, *Erēbēus, Erecthēus, Orphēus; aurēus, lignēus*.

QUANTITY OF FINAL SYLLABLES.

I. VOWELS.

MONOSYLLABLES.

§ 294. (a.) All monosyllables, except enclitica, ending in a vowel, are long; as,

a, ah, da, stā, ē, dē, mē, tē, sē, nē, rē, i, fī, hī, quī, nī, ai, O or ōh, dō, prē, prōh, quō, siō, tū.

POLYSYLLABLES.

A final.

1. A final, in words declined, is short; as, *mūsā, templā, cāpī-tā, Tŷdēā*. Thus,

Mūsā mīhi causas mēmōrā; quo nūmīne lasso.... Virg. A. 1, 8.

Exc. A final is long in the ablative of the first declension, and in the vocative of Greek nouns in *as* and *es*; as,

Mūsā, fundā; O Aenēā, O Pallā, O Anchisē.

2. A final, in words not declined, is long; as, *āmā, frustrā, antēā, ergā, intrā*. Thus,

Extrā fortunam est quidquid donātur amicis. Mart. Epig. 6, 42, 7.

Exc. A final is short in *ciā, tūā, quāā*, and in *pūā*, when used adverbially, in the sense of 'for example.' It is sometimes short in the preposition *contra*, and in numerals ending in *ginta*; as, *triginta*, etc. In *postea*, it is common.

A final is also short in the names of Greek letters; as, *alphā, bēā*, etc., and in *ŭrātāntātrā*, the imitated sound of the trumpet.

E final.

§ 295. E final, in words of two or more syllables, is short; as, *nātē, patrē, ipsē, currē, rēgērē, nempē, antē*. Thus,

Incipē, parvū puer, risu cognoscere matrem. Virg. E. 4, 60.

REMARK. The enclitics *-que, -ne, -ve, -ce, -te, -pte*, etc., as they are not used alone, have *e* short, according to the rule; as, *nēquē, hūjusce, suapte* Cf. § 294, (a.)

Exc. 1. E final is long in nouns of the first and fifth declensions as,

Calliōpē, Tŷdīdē, fidē. So also in the compounds of *rē* and *ciē*; as, *quārē, hōcē, pridē, postridē, quōtidē*, and in the ablative *fāmē*, originally of the fifth declension.

Exc. 2. E final is long in Greek vocatives from nouns in *-es*, of the third declension; as, *Achillē, Hippomēnē*; and in Greek neuters plural; as, *cētē, mēlī pēlāgē, Tempē*.

Exc. 3. In the second conjugation, *e* final is long in the second person singular of the imperative active; as, *dōcē, mōnē*;—but it is sometimes short in *cāve, vāle* and *vīle*.

Exc. 4. *E* final is long in adverbs formed from adjectives of the second declension; as,

placide, pulchrē, valde for *valide, maxime*; but it is short in *benē, malē, infernē, and supernē*.

Exc. 5. *Fērē, fermē, and dhē*, have the final *e* long.

I final.

§ 296. *I* final is long; as, *dōminī, fili, classi, dōcērī, si*. Thus,

Quid dōmini facient, audent cum tālia fāres. Virg. E. 8, 16.

Exc. 1. (a.) *I* final is common in *mīhi, tibi, sibi, vbi, and ubi*.

(b.) In *ūbique* and commonly in *ibidem* it is long, but in *ūbique* and *ūbinam* it is short.—(c.) In *nisi, quāsi, and cui*, when a dissyllable, *i* final is common, but usually short. In *ūtinam* and *ūtique*, and rarely, also, in *ūti*, it is short.

Exc. 2. *I* final is short in the dative singular of Greek nouns of the third declension, which increase in the genitive; as, *Pallādī, Mīnōdī, Tēthydī*.

Exc. 3. *I* final is short in the vocative of Greek nouns in *-is*; as, *Alexī, Daphnī, Pārī*. But it is long in vocatives from Greek nouns in *-is, (uc) -entos*; as, *Stimōī, Pjrrōī*.

Exc. 4. *I* final is short in Greek datives and ablatives plural in *-ei, or, before a vowel, -sin*; as, *Drydēī, hērōidēī, Trōādēī*.

O final.

§ 297. *O* final, in words of two or more syllables, is common; as, *virgō, amō, quandō*. Thus,

Ergo mētu cōpita Scylla est inimica pāterno. Virg. Oir. 386.

Ergo sollicitus tu causa, pēdunia, vitae es! Prop. 8, 5, 1.

Exc. 1. *O* final is long in the dative and ablative singular; as, *dōminō, regnō, bonō, vob, illō, eō*.

Exc. 2. *O* final is long in ablatives used as adverbs; as, *certō, falsō, mēritō, vulgō, eō, quō*; and also in *omnino*, in *ergō*, 'for the sake of,' and in the interjection *idō*.

REMARK 1. The final *o* of verbs is almost always long in poets of the Augustan age.

REM. 2. In poets subsequent to the Augustan age, final *o* in verbs, in gerunds, and in the adverbs *adeo, ideo, ergo, aēro, vērō, porro, retro, immo, idcirco, subito*, and *postremo*, is sometimes short.

Exc. 3. *O* final is short in *cito, illico, prōfecto*, and the compounds of *mōdo*; as, *dummōdō, postmōdō*, etc.; and in *ego* and *hōmo* it is more frequently short than long.

Exc. 4. *O* final in Greek nouns written with an omēga (ω) is long; as, *Cāsō, Didō, Athō, and Andrōgēō*, (gen.);

U final.

§ 298. 1. *U* final is long; as, *vultū, cornū. Panthū, dictū, diū*. Thus,

Vultu, quo coelum tempestatesque serēnat. Virg. A. 1, 255.

Exc. *Indū* and *nēnū*, ancient forms of *in* and *non*, have *u* short. *U* is also short in terminations in *ūs* short, when *s* is removed by elision; as, *contentū* for *contentūs*. See § 805, 2.

Y final

2. *Y* final is short; as, *Mōly*, *Tiphŷ*. Thus,

Mōly vēcant sūp̄eri: nigrā rādice tēnētur. *Ovid. M.* 14, 292.

Exc. *Y* in the dative *Tēthŷ*, being formed by contraction, is long. § 283, III

II. CONSONANTS.

MONOSYLLABLES.

§ 299 1. Monosyllabic *substantives* ending in a consonant are long; all other monosyllables ending in a consonant are short; as,

sōl, *vīr*, *fūr*, *jūs*, *splēn*, *vēr*, *fār*, *lār*, *Nār*, *pār*, *Sēr*, *fūr*, *fās*, *mās*, *rēs*, *pēs*, *Dis*, *glis*, *lis*, *vis*, *flōs*, *mōs*, *rōs*, *Trōs*, *ōs*, (*ōris*), *dōs*, *grūs*, *rūs*, *tūs*; —*nēc*, *in*, *ān*, *āb*, *quid*, *quīs*, *quōt*, *ēt*; as,

Ipsē docet quid āgam. Fūs est ēt āb hoste dōcērī. Ovid. M. 4, 428.
Vēr ādeo frondī nēmōrum, vēr ātīle silvis. Virg. G. 2, 323.

NOTE. The rules for the quantity of final syllables ending in a consonant imply that the consonant is single, and that it is preceded by a single vowel. If otherwise the syllable will be long by § 283, IV. and II.

Exc. 1. *Ōr*, *fēl*, *mēl*, *pōl*, *vīr*, *ōs* (gen. *ossis*), and probably *vas* (*vādīs*), are short.

Exc. 2. *En*, *nōn*, *quān*, *sīn*, *crās*, *plūs*, *cūr*, and *pār*, are long: so also are particles and pronouns ending in *c*, except *nēc*, which is short, and the pronouns *hic* and *hoc*, in the nominative and accusative, which are common.

Exc. 3. Monosyllabic plural cases of pronouns and forms of verbs in *as*, *es*, and *is*, are long; as, *hās*, *quās*, *hōs*, *nōs*, *vōs*, *quōs*, *hīs*, *quīs*; —*dās*, *fēas*, *stēs*, *is*, *fīs*, *sīs*, *vīs*; except *ēs* from *sum* which is short.

Exc. 4. The abridged imperatives retain the quantity of their root; as, *dāc*, *dāc*, from *dīco*, *dūco*; *fāc*, *fēr*, from *fācio*, *fēro*.

POLYSYLLABLES.

D, L, N, R, T, final

2. Final syllables ending in *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, and *t*, are short; as, *illūd*, *consul*, *carmēn*, *pātēr*, *cāpūt*. Thus,

Obstūpuit sīmūl ipse, sīmūl percussus Achātes. Virg. A. 1, 512.

Nōmēn Arīōnium Sicūlas implētērāt urbes. Ovid. P. 2, 98.

Dum loquor, horrōr, hābet; parsque est mēmīnāsē dōlōris. Id. M. 9, 291.

Exc. 1. *E* in *līen* is long.

Exc. 2. In Greek nouns, nominatives in *n* (except those in *on* written with an *omicron*), masculine or feminine accusatives in *an* or *en*, and genitives plural in *on*, lengthen the final syllable; as,

Tūm, *Orīōn*, *Enēād*, *Anchīsēn*, *Calliōpēn*; *ēptgrammādūn*.

Exc. 2. *Aēr, æthēr*, and nouns in *ēr* which form their genitive in *ēris*, lengthen the final syllable; as,

cratēr, solēr. So also *Ibēr*; but the compound *Celtiber* has sometimes *a* Martial its last syllable short.

REMARK. A final syllable ending in *t*, may be rendered long by a di-hthong, by contraction, by syncope, or by position; as, *aut, abii* for *abiiit, fūmū*, for *fūmūvū, dūmū*. See § 288, II. III. IV., and § 162, 7, (d.)

M final.

NOTE Final *m* with the preceding vowel is almost always cut off, when the next word begins with a vowel. See *Ecthipsis*, § 305, 2.

3. Final syllables ending in *m*, when it is not cut off, are short as,

Quam laudas, plūmā? cocto nūmū ādest hūnor idem. Hor. S. 2, 2, 23.

REMARK. Hence in composition the final syllables of *cum* and *circum* are short; as, *cōmēdo, circūmēgo*.

C final.

4. Final syllables ending in *c* are long; as, *ālēc, illēc, istēc, illēc*. Thus,

Illēc indocto primum se exērcuit areu. Tib. 2, 1, 69.

Exc. The final syllable of *dōnēc* is short; as,

Dōnēc ēris fēlix, multos nūmērābīs āmīcos. Ovid. Trist. 1, 9, 5.

AS, ES, and OS, final.

§ 300. Final syllables in *as*, *es*, and *os*, are long; as,

mūsās, piētās, āmās, Enēās, quīs, sermōnēs, dēs, Pēnēlōpēs, dūcentiēs, mōnēs, hōnēs, vīrēs, dōmīnēs. Thus,

Hās autem terrās, Itālique hanc litōris ōram. Virg. A. 8, 396.
Sī mōdo dēs illis cultus, simīlēsque pārātus. Ovid. M. 6, 454.

Exc. 1. (a.) AS. *As* is short in *ānds*, in Greek nouns whose genitive ends in *āns* or *ādos*; as, *Arcās, Pallās*; and in Greek accusatives plural of the third declension; as, *hērōās, lampādās*.

(b.) *As* is short also in Latin nouns in *as, ādos*, formed like Greek patronymics; as, *Appiās*.

Exc. 2. ES. (a.) Final *es* is short in nouns and adjectives of the third declension which increase short in the genitive; as, *hospēs, amēs, hēbēs*; gen. *hospītis*, etc.

(b.) But it is long in *āiēs, āriēs, pāriēs, Ōrēs*, and *pēs*, with its compounds *cornipēs, sōnipēs*, etc.

(c.) *Es*, in the present tense of *sum* and its compounds, and in the preposition *pēnēs*, is short.

(d.) *Es* is short in Greek neuters in *es*; as, *cācoēthēs*, and in Greek nominatives and vocatives plural from nouns of the third declension, which increase in the genitive; as, *Arcādēs, Trōēs, Amazōnēs*; from *Arcas, Arcādēs*, etc.

Exc. 3. OS. (a.) *Os* is short in *compēs, impēs*, and *ōs (ossis)*, with its compound *exōs*

(b.) *Os* is short in Greek nouns and cases written in the original with *omē-* or *ō-*; as (1) in all neuters; as, *chabōs*, *ēpōs*, *Argōs*; (2) in all nouns of the second declension; as, *Thōs*, *Tyrōs*, *Dēlōs*; except those whose genitive is in *ē*, (Greek *o*); as, *Atthōs*, gen. *Atthē*; (3) in genitives singular of the third declension; as, *Pallādōs*, *Tēthyōs*, from *Pallās* and *Tēthys*.

IS, US, and YS, final.

§ 301. Final syllables in *is*, *us*, and *ys*, are short; as,

curris, *millis*, *millis*, *damis*, *damis*, *magis*; *pectus*, *bōnis*, *hīs*, *damis*, *rursus*, *claus*; *Cypis*, *hīs*. Thus,

Non *apris* inde tūllit collectos *sēdila* fiores. *Ovid. M. 12, 928.*

Strius aut citius *sēdem* *prēpēramis* ad *ūnam*. *Id. M. 10, 38.*

At *Cypis*, et quōrum *mēllor* *sententia* *mentis*. *Virg. A. 2, 86.*

Exc. 1. IS. (a.) *Is* is long in plural cases; as,

mālis, *nōbis*; *omnis*, *urbis*, (for *omnis*, *urbis*); *quis*, (for *quīs* or *quibus*). So also in the adverbs *grātis*, *ingrātis*, and *fōris*, which are in reality datives or ablatives plural.

Et *liquid* *simul* *ignis*; ut *his* *exordia* *primis*. *Virg. A. 6, 88.*

Quis ante *ora* *patrum* *Trōjæ* sub *moenibus* *altis*. *Id. A. 1, 96.*

Non *omnis* *arbusta* *jūvant*, *hūmilesque* *myricæ*. *Id. E. 4, 2.*

Adde *tūt* *ēgrigias* *urbis*, *opērumque* *libdrem*. *Id. G. 2, 156.*

(b.) *Is* is long in the nominative of nouns whose genitive ends in *his*, *his*, or *omnis*; as, *Sammis*, *Sākmis*, *Simois*.

(c.) *Is* is long in the second person singular of the present indicative active of the fourth conjugation; as,

audis, *necis*. So also in the second persons, *fis*, *is*, *sic*, *vis*, *vōlis*, and their compounds; as, *adsis*, *possis*, *quoveis*, *mālis*, *nōlis*, etc. Cf. § 299, 1, Exc. 3.

(d.) *Ris*, in the future perfect and perfect subjunctive, is common; as, *vidēris*.

Exc. 2. US. (a.) *Us* is long in nouns of the third declension which increase long, and in the genitive singular, and the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural of the fourth declension, (§ 89, Rem., and § 283, III.); as,

telus, *virtus*, *incus*;—*fructus*. But *pātus*, with the *us* short, occurs in Horace, *Art. Post. 65*.

(b.) *Us* is long in Greek nouns written in the original with the diphthong *ou* (ōu) whether in the nominative or genitive; as, nom. *Amōthūs*, *Opūs*, *Cēdypūs*, *tripūs*, *Panthūs*; gen. *Didūs*, *Sapphūs*. But compounds of *pūs* (πους), when of the second declension, have *us* short; as, *pōtēpūs*.

NOTE. The last syllable of every verse, (except the anapestic and the Ionic *a minōre*), may be either long or short at the option of the poet.

REMARK. By this is meant, that, although the measure require a long syllable, a short one may be used in its stead; and a long syllable may be used where a short one is required; as in the following verses, where the short syllable *ma* stands instead of a long one, and the long syllable *cu* instead of a short one:—

Sanguineūque *mānu* *crēpitantia* *concutit* *armā*. *Ovid. M. 1, 143.*

No- ēget *Mauri* *jaculis*. *neo* *arē*. *Hor. Od. 1, 22, 2.*

VERSIFICATION.

FEET.

§ 302. A foot is a combination of two or more syllables of a certain quantity.

Feet are either simple or compound. Simple feet consist of two or three syllables; compound feet of four.

I. SIMPLE FEET.

1. Of two Syllables.

<i>Spondee</i> ,.....	two long, — —; as,.....	<i>fundant.</i>
<i>Pyrrhic</i> ,.....	two short, — —; as,.....	<i>Déas.</i>
<i>Trochee</i> , or <i>choree</i> ,.....	a long and a short, — —; as,.....	<i>armé.</i>
<i>Iambus</i> ,.....	a short and a long, — —; as,.....	<i>érané.</i>

2. Of three Syllables.

<i>Dactyl</i> ,.....	a long and two short, — — —; as,.....	<i>corpôré.</i>
<i>Anapæst</i> ,.....	two short and a long, — — —; as,.....	<i>dôminé.</i>
<i>Tribrach</i> ,.....	three short, — — —; as,.....	<i>fâcéré.</i>
<i>Molossus</i> ,.....	three long, — — —; as,.....	<i>conténdant.</i>
<i>Amphibrach</i> ,.....	a short, a long, and a short, — — —; as,.....	<i>amâré.</i>
<i>Asphindærus</i> , or <i>Oretic</i> ,.....	a long, a short, and a long, — — —; as,.....	<i>câstité.</i>
<i>Bacchius</i> ,.....	a short and two long, — — —; as,.....	<i>Câtônés.</i>
<i>Antibacchius</i> ,.....	two long and a short, — — —; as,.....	<i>Rômânés.</i>

II. COMPOUND FEET.

<i>Dispondee</i> ,.....	a double spondee, — — — —; as,.....	<i>conflicérant.</i>
<i>Proceleusmatic</i> ,.....	a double Pyrrhic, — — — —; as,.....	<i>hômînâs.</i>
<i>Ditrochee</i> ,.....	a double trochee, — — — —; as,.....	<i>compôdâtt.</i>
<i>Diiambus</i> ,.....	a double iambus, — — — —; as,.....	<i>amâvêrant.</i>
<i>Greater Ionic</i> ,.....	a spondee and a Pyrrhic, — — — —; as,.....	<i>corrêzimâs.</i>
<i>Smaller Ionic</i> ,.....	a Pyrrhic and a spondee, — — — —; as,.....	<i>prôpérâbâtt.</i>
<i>Choriambus</i> ,.....	a choree and an iambus, — — — —; as,.....	<i>têrrificânt.</i>
<i>Antispast</i> ,.....	an iambus and a choree, — — — —; as,.....	<i>adhæsisé.</i>
<i>First epirit</i> ,.....	an iambus and a spondee, — — — —; as,.....	<i>amâvêrant.</i>
<i>Second epirit</i> ,.....	a trochee and a spondee, — — — —; as,.....	<i>contôrêrs.</i>
<i>Third epirit</i> ,.....	a spondee and an iambus, — — — —; as,.....	<i>discôrdâs.</i>
<i>Fourth epirit</i> ,.....	a spondee and a trochee, — — — —; as,.....	<i>adducistis.</i>
<i>First pæon</i> ,.....	a trochee and a Pyrrhic, — — — —; as,.....	<i>têmporibâs.</i>
<i>Second pæon</i> ,.....	an iambus and a Pyrrhic, — — — —; as,.....	<i>pôtentiâ.</i>
<i>Third pæon</i> ,.....	a Pyrrhic and a trochee, — — — —; as,.....	<i>animâtis.</i>
<i>Fourth pæon</i> ,.....	a Pyrrhic and an iambus, — — — —; as,.....	<i>cêlêritâs.</i>

REMARK. Those feet are called *isochronous*, which consist of equal times as the spondee, the dactyl, the anapæst, and the proceleusmatic, one long time being considered equal to two short.

METRE.

§ 303. 1. *Metre* is an arrangement of syllables and feet according to certain rules.

2. In this general sense, it comprehends either an entire verse, a part of a verse, or any number of verses.

3. *Metre* is divided into *dactylic*, *anapæstic*, *iambic*, *trochaic*, *choriambic*, and *Ionic*. These names are derived from the original or fundamental foot employed in each.

4. A *metre* or *measure*, in a specific sense, is either a single foot or a combination of two feet. In the dactylic, choriambic, and Ionic metres, a measure consists of one foot; in the other metres, of two feet. Two feet constituting a measure are sometimes called a *syzygy*.

VERSES.

§ 304. A *verse* is a certain number of feet, arranged in a regular order, and constituting a line of poetry.

1. Two verses are called a *distich*; a half verse, a *hemistich*.

2. Verses are of different kinds, denominated sometimes, like the different species of metre, from the foot which chiefly predominates in them; as, *dactylic*, *iambic*, etc.;—sometimes from the number of feet or metres which they contain; as, *sênârius*, consisting of six feet; *octônârius*, of eight feet; *mônômêter*, consisting of one measure; *dimêter*, of two; *trimêter*, *tetramêter*, *pentamêter*, *hexamêter*;—sometimes from a celebrated author who used a particular species; as, *Sapphic*, *Anacreontic*, *Alcaic*, *Asclepiadic*, *Glyconic*, *Phalæcian*, *Sotadic*, *Archilochian*, *Alcmanian*, *Pherecratic*, *Aristophanic*, etc., from *Sappho*, *Anacreon*, *Alcæus*, *Asclepiâdes*, *Glýcon*, *Phalæcus*, *Sotâdes*, *Archilôchus*, *Alcman*, *Pherecrâtes*, *Aristophânes*, etc.—and sometimes from the particular uses to which they were applied; as, the *prosodiac*, from its use in solemn processions, the *paræmiac*, from its frequent use in proverbs.

3. A verse, with respect to the metres which it contains, may be complete, deficient, or redundant.

(1.) A verse which is complete is called *acatalectic*.

(2.) A verse which is deficient, if it wants one syllable at the end, is called *catalectic*; if it wants a whole foot or half a metre, it is called *brachycatalectic*.

(3.) A verse which wants a syllable at the beginning, is called *acephalous*.

(4.) A verse which has a redundant syllable or foot, is called *hypercatalectic* or *hypermeter*.

4. Hence, the complete name of every verse consists of three terms—the first referring to the *species*, the second to the *number of metres*, and the third to the *ending*; as, the *dactylic trimeter catalectic*.

5. A verse or portion of a verse of any kind (measured from the beginning) which contains three half feet, or a foot and a half, is called a *trihēmimēris*; if it contains five half feet, or two feet and a half, it is called a *penthēmimēris*; if seven half feet, or three feet and a half, a *hepthēmimēris*; if nine half feet, or four feet and a half, an *ennehēmimēris*. A portion of a verse consisting of one whole metre and a half, is called a *hēmiōlius*, as being the half of a *trimeter*.

NOTE. The respective situation of each foot in a verse is called its *place*.

6. SCANNING is the dividing of a verse into the feet of which it is composed.

REMARK. In order to scan correctly, it is necessary to know the quantity of each syllable, and also to understand the following poetic usages, which are sometimes called

FIGURES OF PROSODY.

SYNALÆPHA.

§ 305. 1. *Synalæpha* is the elision of a final vowel or diphthong in scanning, when the following word begins with a vowel.

Thus, *terra antiqua* is read *terr' antiqua*; *Dardānides infensi*, *Dardānid' infensi*; *vento huc*, *vent' huc*. So,

Quidve mōror? si omnes uno ordine hābētis Achivos. Virg. A. 2, 102.

Which is scanned thus—

Quidve mōror? s' omnes ūn' ordin' hābētis Achivos.

(1.) The interjections *O*, *heu*, *ah*, *proh*, *væ*, *vah*, are not elided; as,

O et de Iātā, O et de gente Sābinā. Ovid. M. 14, 832.

REMARK. But *O*, though not elided, is sometimes made short; as,

Te Cōrydon O Alexi; trāhit sua quemque vōluptas. Virg. E. 2, 65.

(2.) Other long vowels and diphthongs sometimes remain unelided, in which case, when in the thesis of a foot, they are commonly made short; as,

Victor apud rāpidum Sīmoēnta sūb Iliō alto. Virg. A. 5, 261.

Anni tempore eo quē Etesia esse fēruntur. Lucr. 6, 717.

Ter sunt cōstit impōnere Peliō Ossam. Virg. G. 1, 281.

Glauco et Pānōpæa, et Inō Mēliocrtæ. Id. G. 1, 436.

(3.) Rarely a short vowel, also, remains without elision; as,

Et vērā incessu pātuit dēd. Ille ūbi mātrem.... Virg. A. 1, 405.

(4.) Synalæpha in a monosyllable occasionally occurs; as,

Si ad vitulam spectas, nihil est, quod pocula laudes. Virg. E. 3, 48.

For synalæpha at the end of a line, see *Synapheia*, § 307, 3.

ECTHLIPSIS.

2. *Ecthlipsis* is the elision of a final *m* with the preceding vowel, when the following word begins with a vowel. Thus,

O cūras hōmīnum, O quantum est in rēbus ināne! Pers. 1, 1.

Which is thus scanned—

O cūras hōmin' O quant' est in rēbus ināne.

Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lūmen ādemptum. *Virg. A. 8, 638.*

- (1.) This elision was sometimes omitted by the early poets; as,
Corpōrū officium est qu' niam prēmāre omnia deorsum. Lucr. 1, 363.

See § 299, 2.

- (2.) Final *s*, also, with the preceding vowel, is sometimes elided by the early poets before a vowel, and sometimes *s* alone before a consonant; as, *content' atque* (Enn.), for *contentus atque*; *omnibu' rēbus*. (*Lucr.*) So,
Tum lūtrah' dōlor, certissimū' nunciū' mortis. Lucil.

REMARK. This elision took place principally in short syllables.

For ecthipsis at the end of a line, see *Synapheia*, § 307, 3.

SYNÆRESIS.

§ 306. 1. Synæresis is the contraction into one syllable of two vowels which are usually pronounced separately. Thus,

Aurē percussū virgā, versumque vēnēis. Virg. A. 7, 190.

Eosdem hābuit ācūm, quibus est clāta, cāpillōs. Prop. 4, 7, 7.

Tit'ye, pascentes a flūmine reice cāpellas. Virg. B. 3, 96.

REMARK 1. So *Phaethon* is pronounced *Phæthon*; *alveo*, *alvo*; *Orphea*, *Orpha*; *deorsum*, *dorsum*.

- (1.) Synæresis is frequent in *is*, *isdem*, *isdem*, *di*, *dīs*, *dein*, *deinceps*, *deinde*, *deest*, *deorat*, *debro*, *debrū*, *deesse*; as,

Præcipitātur āquis, et āquis nox surgit ab isdem. Ovid. M. 4, 92.

Sint Mæcēnātes; non deerant, Flacce, Mārōnes. Mart. 8, 56, 5.

REM. 2. *Qui* and *huic* are usually monosyllables.

- (2.) When two vowels in compound words are read as one syllable, the former may rather be considered as elided than as united with the latter; as, *e* in *anteambulo*, *anteire*, *antiēhac*, *dehinc*, *mehercule*, etc., and *a* in *contraire*.

(3.) The syllable formed by the union of *i* or *u* followed by another vowel retains the quantity of the latter vowel, whether long or short; as, *abiēte*, *ariēte*, *abiēgne*, *pāriētibus*, *consiliū*, *fortuitus*, *Nāsiōēnus*, *vindēmiātor*, *omnid*; *gēnuū*, *tēnuis*, *pitiuita*, *fluviorum*, etc. In such examples, the *i* and *u* are pronounced like initial *y* and *w*; as, *abyēte*, *pāryētibus*, *consilyum*, *fortuwtus*, *Nāsiōyēnus*, *omn-yū*, *tēwuis*, *pitiwita*, etc.; and, like consonants, they have, with another consonant, the power of lengthening a preceding short vowel, as in the above examples.

NOTE. In Statius, the word *tēnuiore* occurs as a trisyllable, in which the three vowels, *uiō*, are united in pronunciation; thus, *tēn-uiō-re*.

- (4.) Sometimes, after a synapheia or ecthipsis, two vowels suffer synæresis; as, *stellio et*, pronounced *stell-yet*: *consilium et*,—*consil-yet*.

(5.) If only one of the vowels is written, the contraction is called *crasis*; as, *it, consilt*, for *di, consiliū*.

DIÆRESIS.

2. *Diæresis* is the division of one syllable into two; as,

aulāi, *Troia*, *silla*, *sūdent*; for *aula*, *Troia* or *Troja*, *silva*, *sūdent*. So, *suesco* for *suesco*; *rēliquū* for *rēliquus*; *ecquū* for *equus*; *milui* for *milvus*, etc., as

Æthereum sensum, atque æræ simplicis ignem. Virg. A. 6, 747
Atque illos illi irrident, Veneremque student. Lucr. 4, 1158.
Grammatici certant; et adhuc sub iudice lis est. Hor. A. P. 78.
Aururum et stibæ mētū. Id. O. 1, 23, 4.

(1.) So in Greek words originally written with a diphthong (æ or i); as, *ἑσπέρα* for *ēlēgia*, *Βακχέϊα* for *Bacchéa*, *Ῥηϊέϊα* for *Rhætiæ*, *Πλειάδ* for *Phlæ* and also in words of Latin origin; as, *Vēti* for *Veius*, *Aquilēia* for *Aquileia*.

REMARK. This figure is sometimes called *dialysis*.

SYSTOLE.

§ 307. 1. *Systole* is the shortening of a syllable which is long by nature or by position; as,

vidē for *videā*, in which *e* is naturally long; *adī* for *adīe*, in which *i* is long by position;—*hōc* for *hōc dīe*; *multimōd* for *multis modis*. So,

Dicere multimodis voces, et flectere cantus. Lucr. 5, 1406.

(1.) By the omission of *j* after *ab*, *ad*, *ob*, *sub*, and *re*, in compound words, those prepositions retain their naturally short quantity, which would otherwise be made long by position; as, *abici*, *adici*, *obici*, etc. Thus,

Si quid nostra tuis adici veratio rebus. Mart. 10, 82, 1.

REMARK. In some compounds the short quantity of *ad* and *ob* is preserved before a consonant by the elision of the *d* or *b* of the preposition, as in *aprio*, *omitto*, etc.

(2.) The penult of the third person plural of certain perfects is said by some to be shortened by systole; as, *steterunt*, *tulerunt*, etc.; but others ascribe these irregularities to the errors of transcribers, or the carelessness of writers.

DIASTOLE.

2. *Diastole* is the lengthening of a syllable which is naturally short.

(1.) It occurs most frequently in proper names and in compounds of *re*; as, *Præmides*, *religio*, etc. Thus,

Hanc tibi Præmides mitto, Læmæ, salūtem. Ovid. H. 16, 1.
Religione patrum multos servata per annos. Virg. A. 2, 716.

(2.) Some editors double the consonant after the lengthened *re*; as, *rellegio*.

(3.) Diastole is sometimes called *ectasis*.

SYNAPHEIA.

3. *Synapheia* is such a connection of two consecutive verses, that the first syllable of the latter verse has an influence on the final syllable of that which precedes, either by position, synalœpha, or ecthipsis. See §§ 283 and 305.

(1.) This figure is most frequent in anapæstic verse, and in the *Ionic a minore*.

The following lines will illustrate its effect:—

Præceps silvas montesque fugit
Citus Actæon. Sen.

Here the *i* in the final syllable of *fugit*, which is naturally short, is made long by position before the following consonants, *tc*,

Omnia Mercurio similia, vocemque cōlōremque
 Et crines flavos.... *Virg. A. 4, 558.*
 Dissidens plēbi nūmēro beatōrum
 Eximit virtus. *Hor. O. 2, 2, 18.*

In the former of these examples, synapheia and synalœpha are combined, *que* being elided before *et* in the following line; in the latter there is a similar combination of synapheia and ecthipsis.

(2.) By synapheia, the parts of a compound word are sometimes divided between two verses; as,

.... si non offendēret cōsum-
Quemque potētū limes labor et mōra... *Hor. A. P. 280.*

(3.) In hexameter verse a redundant syllable at the end of a line elided before a vowel at the beginning of the next line, by causing the accent to fall on the second syllable of the concluding spondee, and connecting the two verses by synapheia, excites the expectation of something which is to follow, and often tends to magnify the object; as,

Quōs sup̄er- | -ātrā si- | -lēs, jā- | -m lāp- | -sūrā cō- | -dēnti- | -que
 Imminet assimilis. *Virg. A. 6, 602.*

REMARK. The poets often make use of other figures, also, which, however, are not peculiar to them. Such are *prosthesis*, *aphæresis*, *syncope*, *epenthesis*, *apocope*, *paragoge*, *tnesis*, *antithesis*, and *metathesis*. See § 322.

ARSIS AND THESIS.

§ 308. (1.) *Rhythm* is the alternate elevating and depressing of the voice at regular intervals in pronouncing the syllables of verse.

(2.) The elevation of the voice is called *arsis*, its depression *thesis*. These terms designate, also, the parts of a foot on which the elevation or depression falls.

1. The natural arsis is on the long syllable of a foot; and hence, in a foot composed wholly of long, or wholly of short syllables, when considered in itself, the place of the arsis is undetermined; but when such foot is substituted for the fundamental foot of a metre, its arsis is determined by that of the latter.

REMARK. Hence, a spondee, in trochaic or dactylic metre, has the arsis on the first syllable; but in iambic or anapestic metre, it has it on the last.

2. The arsis is either equal in duration to the thesis, or twice as long.

Thus, in the dactyl, — — —, and anapæst, — — —, it is equal; in the trochee, — —, and iambus, — —, it is twice as long. This difference in the proportionate duration of the arsis and thesis constitutes the difference of rhythm. A foot is said to have the *descending* rhythm, when its arsis is at the beginning, and the *ascending*, when the thesis is at the beginning.

3. The stress of voice which falls upon the arsis of a foot, is called the *ictus*. When a long syllable in the arsis of a foot is resolved into two short ones, the ictus falls upon the former.

NOTE 1. Some suppose that the terms *arsis* and *thesis*, as used by the ancients; denoted respectively the rising and falling of the hand in beating time, and that the place of the thesis was the syllable which received the ictus.

NOTE 2. As the ancient pronunciation of Latin is not now understood, writers differ in regard to the mode of reading verse. According to some, the accent of each word should always be preserved; while others direct that the stress of voice should be laid on the arsis of the foot, and that no regard should be paid to the accent.

It is generally supposed that the final letters elided by synalœpha and œthipsis, though omitted in scanning, were pronounced in reading verse.

CÆSURA.

§ 309. *Cæsura* is the separation, by the ending of a word, of syllables rhythmically or metrically connected.

Cæsura is of three kinds:—1, of the *foot*; 2, of the *rhythm*; and 3, of the *verse*.

1. Cæsura of the foot occurs when a word ends before a foot is completed; as,

Silves- | trem tenu- | -i Mu- | -sam medi- | -târis a- | -vênâ. Virg. E. 1, 2.

2. Cæsura of the rhythm is the separation of the arsis from the thesis by the ending of a word, as in the second, third, and fourth feet of the preceding verse.

REM 1. It hence appears that the cæsura of the rhythm is always a cæsura of the foot, as e. g. in the 2d, 3d, and 4th feet of the preceding verse; but, on the contrary, that the cæsura of the foot is not always a cæsura of the rhythm, as e. g. in the fifth foot of the same verse.

(1.) Cæsura of the rhythm allows a final syllable naturally short, to stand in the arsis of the foot instead of a long one, it being lengthened by the *ictus*; as,

Pæctôri- | -bûs inhî- | -âns spi- | -rântiâ | cõnsûlît | ðxta. Virg. A. 4, 64.

This occurs chiefly in hexameter verse.

REM. 2. Cæsura of the foot and of the verse do not of themselves lengthen a short syllable, but they often coincide with that of the rhythm.

3. Cæsura of the verse is such a division of a line into two parts, as affords to the voice a convenient pause or rest, without injury to the sense or harmony.

REM. 3. The cæsura of the verse is often called the *cæsural pause*. In several kinds of verse, its place is fixed; in others, it may fall in more than one place, and the choice is left to the poet. Of the former kind is the pentameter, of the latter the hexameter.

The proper place of the cæsural pause will be treated of, so far as shall be necessary, under each species of verse.

REM. 4. The effect of the cæsura is to connect the different words harmoniously together, and thus to give smoothness, grace, and sweetness, to the verse.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF METRE.

DACTYLIC METRE.

§ 310. I. A *hexameter* or heroic verse consists of six feet. Of these the fifth is a dactyl, the sixth a spondee, and each of the other four either a dactyl or a spondee; as,

Āt tūbā | tērrībi- | -lēm sōnī- | -tām prōtī | ārs cā- | -pōrō. *Virg. A. 9, 508.*
 Intōn- | -sī crī- | -nēs lōn- | -gā oēr- | -vīcō nū- | -stānt. *Tibull. 3, 4, 27.*
 Lūdērē | quē vī- | -lēm cālā- | -mō pēr- | -mīsīt ā- | -grēstī. *Virg. E. 1, 10.*

1. The fifth foot is sometimes a spondee, and the verse in such case is called *spondaic*; as,

Cārā dē- | -ām sōbē- | -lēs māg- | -nūm Jōvis | Inerē- | -mētūm. *Virg. E. 4, 49.*

REMARK 1. In such verses, the fourth foot is commonly a dactyl, and the fifth should not close with the end of a word. Spondaic lines are thought to be especially adapted to the expression of grave and solemn subjects.

2. A light and rapid movement is produced by the frequent recurrence of dactyls; a slow and heavy one by that of spondees; as,

Quādrūpē- | -dantē pū- | -tēm sōnī- | -tā quātīt | ānglā | cāmpum. *Virg. A. 8, 596.*
 Illī in- | -tēr sē- | -sē māg- | -nā vī | brāchiā tāllunt. *Id. A. 8, 462.*

REM. 2. Variety in the use of dactyls and spondees in successive lines, has an agreeable effect. Hexameter verse commonly ends in a word of two or three syllables, and a monosyllable at the end of a line is generally ungraceful, but sometimes produces a good effect; as,

Stērnūtār, | ēxānī- | -mīsqūē, trē- | -mēns prō- | -cāmbīt hū- | -mī bīs. *Virg. A. 5, 481.*
 Pārūrī- | -ant mōn- | -tēs nās- | -cētār | ridīcū- | -līs mās. *Hor. A. P. 139.*

3. The beauty and harmony of hexameter verse depend much on due attention to the *cæsura*. (See § 309.) A line in which it is neglected is destitute of poetic beauty, and can hardly be distinguished from prose; as,

Rōmē | mōnē | tērrūt | Impīgēr | Hānnībī | ārmīs. *Enn.*

4. The *cæsural* pause most approved in heroic poetry is that which occurs after the *penthemimēris*, i. e. after the arsis in the third foot. This is particularly distinguished as the *heroic cæsura*. Thus,

Āt dōmūs | Intēri- | -ōr | rē- | -gālī | splēndidā | lāxā. *Virg. A. 1, 687.*

5. Instead of the preceding, a *cæsura* in the thesis of the third foot, or after the arsis of the fourth, was also approved as heroic; as,

Infān- | -dām rē- | -gīnā | jū- | -bēs rēnō- | -vārē dō- | -Jōrem. *Virg. A. 2, 3.*
 Indē tō- | -rē pātēr | ānō- | -ās | sic | ōrūs ab | āltō. *Id. A. 2, 2.*

REM. 3. When the *cæsural* pause occurs, as in the latter example, after the *penthemimēris*, i. e. after the arsis of the fourth foot, another but slighter one is often found in the second foot; as,

Primā tē- | -nēt, | plāū- | -sūquē vō- | -lāt | frēmī- | -tūquē sē- | -cūndo. *Virg. A. 5, 383.*

6. The *cæsura* after the third foot, dividing the verse into exactly equal parts, was least approved; as,

Cui nōn | dictūs Hī- | -lās pūr | ēt Lā- | -tōnē | Dēlos. *Virg. G. 2, 6.*

REM. 4. The *cæsural* pause between the fourth and fifth feet was considered as peculiarly adapted to pastoral poetry, particularly when the fourth foot was a dactyl, and was hence termed the *bucolic cæsura*; as,

Stant vitū- | -lī ēt tēnē- | -ris mū- | -gītībūs | ārā | cōmplēt. *Nemes.*

NOTE 1. The *cæsura* after the arsis is sometimes called the *masculine* or *syllabic cæsura*; that in the thesis, the *feminine* or *trochaic*, as a trochee immediately precedes. When a *cæsura* occurs in the fifth foot it is usually the *trochaic cæsura*, unless the foot is a spondee; as,

Frāxīnūs | in sil- | -vīs pūl- | -chērrīmā, | pīnūs in | hōrtīs. *Virg. E. 7, 65.*

(a.) It is to be remarked that two successive trochaic *cæsuras* in the second and third feet are, in general, to be avoided, but they are sometimes employed to express irregular or impetuous motion; as,

Una Ru- | -rāquē Nū- | -tāquē rū- | -ant crē- | -bēquē prō- | -cēllis. *Virg. A. 1. 66.*

(b.) Successive trochaic cæsuras are, in like manner, to be avoided in the *third* and *fourth* feet, but are approved in the *first* and *second*, in the *fourth* and *fifth*, and in the *first*, *third* and *fifth*. See *Virg. A. 6, 651: 1, 94: and 6, 522.*

NOTE 2. In the principal cæsura of the verse poets frequently introduce a pause in the sense, which must be attended to in order to determine the place of the cæsural pause. For in the common place for the cæsura in the third foot there is often a cæsura of the foot; while, in the fourth foot, a still more marked division occurs. In this case, the latter is to be considered as the principal cæsura, and distinguished accordingly; as,

Belli | ferrā- | -tās pō- | -tes, | pōr- | -tāquē rē- | -frēgit. *Hor. S. 1, 4, 61.*

II. The *Priapæan* is usually accounted a species of hexameter. It is so constructed as to be divisible into two portions of three feet each, having generally a trochee in the first and fourth place, but often a spondee and rarely a dactyl; in the second, usually a dactyl; and an amphimacer and more rarely a dactyl in the third; as,

Ū cō- | -lōnā | quē cūpis | pōntē | lādērē | lōngō. *Catull. 17, 1.*

It is, however, more properly considered as choriambic metre, consisting of alternate Glyconics and Pherecratics. See § 316, IV. V. Thus,

Ū cō- | -lōnā, quē | cūpis
Pōntē | lādērē lōn- | -go.

NOTE. A regular hexameter verse is termed *Priapæan*, when it is so constructed as to be divisible into two portions of three feet each; as,

Tērtiā | pārs pā- | -tri dātā | pārs dātā | tērtiā | mārti. *Catull. 62, 64.*

See above, 6.

§ 311. III. A *pentameter* verse consists of five feet.

REMARK 1. It is generally, however, divided, in scanning, into two hemistichs, the first consisting of two feet, either dactyls or spondees, followed by a long syllable; the last, of two dactyls, also followed by a long syllable; as,

Nātā- | -rēs sēquī- | -tār | sēmīnā | quāquē sū- | -ss. *Prop. 3, 7, 20.*
Cārminī- | -būs vī- | -vēs | tēmpūs in | -mēnē mē- | -is. *Ovid.*

1. According to the more ancient and correct mode of scanning pentameter verse, it consists of five feet, of which the first and second may each be a dactyl or a spondee; the third is always a spondee; and the fourth and fifth are anapaests; as,

Nātā- | -rēs sēquī- | -tār | sēm- | -inā quā- | -quē sūss.
Cārminī- | -būs vī- | -vēs | tēm- | -pūs in mē- | -nē mēis.

2. The cæsura, in pentameter verse, always occurs after the penhemimeris, i. e. at the close of the first hemistich. It very rarely lengthens a short syllable.

3. The pentameter rarely ends with a word of three syllables. In Ovid, it usually ends with a disyllable.

REM. 2. This species of verse is seldom used, except in connection with hexameter, a line of each recurring alternately. This combination is called *legiac* verse. Thus,

Flābillis indignōs, *Ūlōgā*, sōlvē cāpillōs.

Ah nimis ex verō nūc tibi nōmēn ērit! *Ovid. Am. 3, 9, 3.*

§ 312. IV. The *tetrameter a priore*, or *Alcmanian dactylic tetrameter*, consists of the first four feet of a hexameter, of which the fourth is always a dactyl; as,

Gärrälä | pēr rä- | -mä, äväs | öbsträpät. *Sen. Oed.* 454.

V. The *tetrameter a posteriore*, or *spondaic tetrameter*, consists of the last four feet of a hexameter; as,

Ibmäs, | ö söel- | -i, ööml- | -täque. *Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 26.

REMARK. The penultimate foot in this, as in hexameter verse, may be a spondee, but in this case the preceding foot should be a dactyl; as,

Mänet- | -räm ööhl- | -bänt är- | -öhytä. *Hor. Od.* 1, 26, 2.

VI. The *dactylic trimeter* consists of the last three feet of a hexameter; as,

Grätö | Pjrrhä süb | äntro. *Hor. Od.* 1, 5, 8.

REMARK. But this kind of verse is more properly included in choriambic metre. See § 316, V.

VII. The *trimeter catalectic Archilochian* consists of the first five half feet of a hexameter, but the first and second feet are commonly dactyls; as,

Pälvis öt | ämbrä sü- | -mus. *Hor. Od.* 4, 7, 16.

VIII. The *dactylic dimeter*, or *Adonic*, consists of two feet, a dactyl and a spondee; as,

Riäst ä- | -pöllo. *Hor. Od.* 1, 10, 12.

IX. The *Æolic pentameter* consists of four dactyls preceded by a spondee, a trochee, or an iambus. Thus

— — | — — — | — — — | — — — | — — —

X. The *Phalæcian pentameter* consists of a dactylic penthimimeris and a dactylic dimeter; as,

Vies- | -bät göll- | -dä | äldärlä | bräms. *Boëthius.*

REMARK. A trochee is sometimes found in the first place and an iambus in the first and second places.

XI. The *Tetrameter Meiurus*, or *Falscan* consists of the last four feet of a hexameter, except that the last foot is an iambus instead of a spondee; as,

Ut növä | frögä grä- | -vis Öcräs | ät. *Boëthius.*

XII. The *Tetrameter Catalectic* consists of the tetrameter a priore wanting the latter half of the concluding dactyl; as,

Ömne höml- | -näm gönds | in tär- | -ris. *Boëthius.*

ANAPÆSTIC METRE.

§ 313. I. The *anapæstic monomëter* consists of two anapæsts; as,

Utläls- | -ö öänds. *Sen.*

II. The *anapaestic dimeter* consists of two measures, or four anapaests; as,

Phārōtrē- | -quē grāvēs | dātē sēs- | -vā fērō.... Sen.

REMARK 1. The first foot in each measure of anapaestic metre was very often changed to a dactyl or a spondee, and the second foot often to a spondee and, in a few instances, to a dactyl.

REM. 2. Anapaestic verses are generally so constructed that each measure ends with a word, so that they may be written and read in lines of one, two, or more measures.

LAMBIC METRE.

§ 314. I. 1. The *iambic trimeter*, or *senarius*, consists of three iambic measures, or six iambic feet; as,

Phäso- | -lūs ū- | -lē, | quēm | vīdē- | -tīs hō- | -pītēs.... Catull. 4. 1.

2. The cæsure commonly occurs in the third but sometimes in the fourth foot.

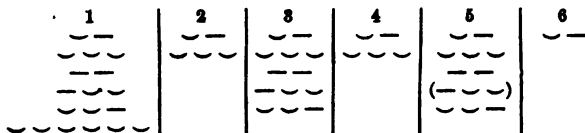
3. The pure iambic measure was seldom used by the Latin poets, but to vary the rhythm spondees were introduced into the first, third, and fifth places. In every foot, also, except the last, which was always an iambus, a long syllable was often changed into two short ones, so that an anapæst or a dactyl was used for a spondee, and a tribrach for an iambus, but the use of the dactyl in the fifth place was very rare; as,

Quō, quō | soēlē- | -tī rūi- | -tīs? Mūt | cūr dēx- | -tēris.... *Hor. Epod. 7, 1.*

Altı- | -būs āt- | -quē cānı- | -būs hōmı- | -cīdam Hēc- | -tōrēm.... *Id.* Epod. 17, 12.

4. Sometimes, also, a proceleusmatic, or double pyrrhic, was used in the first place for a spondee. The writers of comedy, satire, and fable, admitted the spondee and its equivalents (the dactyl and anapest) into the second and fourth places, as well as the first, third, and fifth.

5. The following, therefore, is the scale of the Iambic Trimeter:—



6. In the construction of the Iambic Trimeter an accent should fall on the second syllable of either the third foot or both the second and fourth feet; as,

IbIs | Lībūr- | -nīs tē- | tēr āl- | -tā nā- | -vīum | .

Utrām- -nō jās- -sī pār- -sēquē'- -mūr ō- -tīum.

II. The *scazon*, or *choliambus* (lame iambic), is the iambic trimeter, with a spondee in the sixth foot, and generally an iambus in the fifth: as,

Cūr In | (hǎē- | -trām, Cătō | sǎvō- | -rē, vō- | -nīstī?

An Idö. | ö tăn- | -tām vên- | -ērās, | üt ēx- | -lēs? Mart. Ep. 1, 1, 8.

This species of verse is also called *Hipponactic trimeter*, from its inventor Hippodax.

III. The *iambic tetrameter* or *quadrātus*, called also from the number of its feet *octonarius*, a measure used by the comic poets, consists of four iambic measures, subject to the same variations as the iambic trimeter (I); as,

Nāne hīc | dīēs | illūm | vītam ōf- | -fērt, ill- | -s mō- | -rēs pīs- | -tūlāt. *Ter. A. 1, 2, 18.*

REMARK. The cæsura regularly follows the second measure.

IV. The *iambic tetrameter catalectic* or *Hipponactic*, is the iambic tetrameter, wanting the last syllable, and having always an iambus in the seventh place, but admitting in the other places the same variations as the trimeter and tetrameter; as,

Dēprēn- | -ā nā- | -vīs in | mārī, | vēs- | -niēn- | -tēs vēr- | -to. *Catull. 25, 12.*

V. The *iambic trimeter catalectic* or *Archilochian*, is the iambic trimeter (I), wanting the final syllable. Like the common iambic trimeter, it admits a spondee into the first and third places, but not into the fifth; as,

Vōcā- | -tīs āt- | -quē nōn | vōcā- | -tīs sū- | -dīt. *Hor. Od. 2, 18, 40.*

Trūhāt- | -quē sic- | -cās mīch- | -inā | cūr- | -nas. *Id. Od. 1, 4, 2.*

VI. The *iambic dimeter* consists of two iambic measures, with the same variations as the iambic trimeter (I); as,

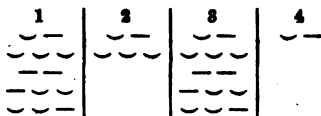
Fērt | sēquē- | -mār pīs- | -tōre. *Hor. Epod. 1, 14.*

Cāndī- | -ā trōc- | -tāvīt | dūpēs. *Id. Epod. 3, 8.*

Vīdē- | -rē prōpē- | -rāntēs | dānum. *Id. Epod. 2, 62.*

REMARK. The iambic dimeter is also called the *Archilochian dimeter*.

The following is its scale:—



VII. The *iambic dimeter hypermeter*, called also *Archilochian*, is the iambic dimeter, with an additional syllable at the end; as,

Rēdē- | -gīt in | vērē | tīmō- | -rēs. *Hor. Od. 1, 37, 15.*

REMARK. Horace always makes the third foot a spondee.

VIII. The *iambic dimeter acephalous* is the iambic dimeter, wanting the first syllable; as,

Nōn | ēbār | nēque sū- | -rēm.... *Hor. Od. 2, 18, 1.*

REMARK. This kind of verse is sometimes scanned as a catalectic trochaic dimeter. See § 315, IV.

IX. The *iambic dimeter catalectic*, or *Anacreontic*, is the iambic dimeter, wanting the final syllable, and having always an iambus in the third foot; as,

Ut tī- | grīs ōr- | -bā gnā- | -tīs. *Sen. Med. 868.*

X. The *Galliambus* consists of two iambic dimeters catalectic, the last of which wants the final syllable.

REMARK 1. It was so denominated from the *Galli* or priests of Cybele, by whom it was used.

REM. 2. In the first foot of each dimeter the anapæst was generally preferred to the spondee. The catalectic syllable at the end of the first dimeter is long, and the second foot of the second dimeter is commonly a tribrach; as,

Sûpër A- | -tû vëo- | -tûs A- | -tys | cëlëri | râtë mû- | -ria. Catull, 68, 1.

REM. 3. The cæsura uniformly occurs at the end of the first dimeter.

TROCHAIC METRE.

§ 315. 1. Trochaic verses bear a near affinity to iambics. The addition or retrenchment of a syllable at the beginning of a pure iambic verse, renders it pure trochaic, and the addition or retrenchment of a syllable at the beginning of a pure trochaic line, renders it pure iambic, with the deficiency or redundancy of a syllable in each case at the end of the verse.

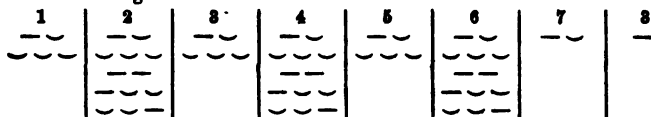
I. The *trochaic tetrameter catalectic* consists of seven feet, followed by a catalectic syllable. In the first five places and very rarely in the sixth, it admits a tribrach, but in the seventh a trochee only. In the *even* places, besides the tribrach, it admits also a spondee, a dactyl, an anapæst, and sometimes a proceleusmatic; as,

Jûsûs | sët in | srmis | trë : | pârûs | trë | jûsûs | sët. Auct. P. Vên.

Râmû | lëûs | lpsû | fëcît | cûm sâ- | -bûis | nûpti- | -s. Id.

Dûmû | dëa, cö- | -tûs ; | vëstris | hie di- | -së quæ- | -rit mû- | -nûs. Sen.

The following is its scale:—



REMARK 1. The *pure* trochaic verse was rarely used, and the dactyl very rarely occurs in the fourth place. The cæsural pause uniformly occurs after the fourth foot, thus dividing the verse into a complete dimeter and a catalectic dimeter. The comic writers introduced the spondee and its equivalent feet into the odd places.

REM. 2. The complete trochaic tetrameter or *octonarius* properly consists of eight feet, all trochees, subject, however, to the same variations as the catalectic tetrameter; as,

lpsû | sûmmis | sâis | fixûs | âspë- | -ris, s- | -viscë- | -râtûs. Enn.

II. The *Sapphic* verse, invented by the poetess Sappho, consists of five feet—the first a trochee, the second a spondee, the third a dactyl, and the fourth and fifth trochees; as,

Intâ- | -gër vi- | -cû, | scûlâ- | -risquë | pârûs. Hor. Od. 1, 22, 1.

1. Sappho, and, after her example, Catullus, sometimes made the second foot a trochee.

2. Those Sapphics are most harmonious which have the cæsura after the fifth semi-foot.

NOTE 1. In the composition of the Sapphic stanza, a word is sometimes divided between the end of the third Sapphic, and the beginning of the *Adonic* which follows; as,

Lâbi- | -tûr ri- | -pâ Jövé | nûn præ- | -bântë ux-
-crûs | âmnis. Hor. Od. 1, 2, 19.

It has been thought by some that such lines should be considered as one Sapphic verse of seven feet, the fifth foot being either a spondee or a trochee.

NOTE 2. This verse is sometimes scanned as epichoriambic, having an epitrite in the first place, a choriambus in the second, and ending with an iambic syzygy catalectic; thus,

Intēger vī- | -tēs, scēlērīs- | -quē pārīs.

III. The *Phalæcian* verse consists of five feet—a spondee, a dactyl, and three trochees; as,

Nōn sēt | vīvērē, | sēd vā- | -lērē | vītā. *Mart.*

REMARK 1. Instead of a spondee as the first foot, Catullus sometimes uses a trochee or an iambus. This writer also sometimes uses a spondee in the second place.

REM. 2. The *Phalæcian* verse is sometimes called *hendecasyllabic*, as consisting of eleven syllables; but that name does not belong to it exclusively.

IV. The *trochaic dimeter catalectic* consists of three feet, properly all trochees, and a catalectic syllable, but admitting also in the second place a spondee or a dactyl; as,

Nōn ē | -būr nē- | -que aurē- | -um. *Hor. Od. 2, 18, 1.*
Lēnis | -āc mōdi- | -cūm fū- | -sūs
Aurē, | nēc vēr- | -gēns lā- | -tus. *Sen. Oed. 887.*

NOTE. This measure is the same as the acephalous iambic dimeter (see § 314, VIII.), and it is not important whether it be regarded as iambic or trochaic.

CHORIAMBIC METRE.

§ 316. (a.) In a pure choriambic verse each metre except the last is a choriambus, and the last an Iambic syzygy.

NOTE. A spondee and iambus, i. e. a third epitrite, are sometimes used in place of the Iambic syzygy.

(b.) An *epichoriambic* verse is composed of one or more choriambi with some other foot, especially a ditrochee or a second epitrite, joined with it.

I. The *choriambic pentameter* consists of a spondee, three choriambi, and an iambus; as,

Tū nē | quēscērīs, | scīrē nēfās, | quēm mīhi, quēm tibi., *Hor. Od. 1, 11, 1.*

II. The *choriambic tetrameter* consists of three choriambi, or feet of equal length, and a Bacchius; as,

Omnē nēmūs | cūm flūvīs, | omnē cānāt | prōfūdum. *Claud.*

2. In this verse Horace substituted a spondee for the iambus contained in the first choriambus; as,

Tē dēs ō- | -rē, Sībārīn | cūr prōpērēs | amandō. *Hor. Od. 1, 8, 2.*

3. Some scan this verse as an epichoriambic tetrameter catalectic, beginning with the second epitrite.

III. 1. The *Asclepiadic tetrameter* (invented by the poet Asclepiades) consists of a spondee, two choriambi, and an iambus; as,

Mācō- | -rās, kēvīs | ēditē rēg- | -ibus. *Hor. Od. 1, 1, 1.*

2. This form is invariably observed by Horace; but other poets sometimes, though rarely, make the first foot a dactyl.

3. The cæsural pause occurs at the end of the first choriambus.

4. This measure is sometimes scanned as a dactylic pentameter catalectic. See § 311, III. Thus,

Mæcæ- | -nās, kīk- | vīs | ēditē | rēgībūs.

IV. 1. The *choriambic trimeter*, or *Glyconic* (invented by the poet Glyco), consists of a spondee, a choriambus, and an iambus; as,

Sic tē | divā pētēs | Cypri... Hor. Od. 1, 3, 1.

2. The first foot is sometimes an iambus or a trochee.

3. When the first foot is a spondee, the verse might be scanned as a dactylic trimeter. Thus,

Sic tē | divā pō- | -tēs Cypri.

V. 1. The *choriambic trimeter catalectic*, or *Pherecratic* (so called from the poet Pherecrates), is the Glyconic deprived of its final syllable, and consists of a spondee, a choriambus, and a catalectic syllable; as,

Grātō, | Pŷrrhā, sūb ān- | -trō. Hor. Od. 1, 5, 3.

2. The first foot was sometimes a trochee or an anapest, rarely an iambus.

3. When the first foot is a spondee, this measure might be scanned as a dactylic trimeter. See § 312, VI.

4. The Pherecratic subjoined to the Glyconic produces the Priapean verse. See § 310, II.

VI. 1. The *choriambic dimeter* consists of a choriambus and a Bacchius; as,

Lŷdā dīc | pēr ōmnēs. Hor. Od. 1, 8, 1.

2. This verse is by some called the choriambic dimeter catalectic. Cf. § 316, (a.)

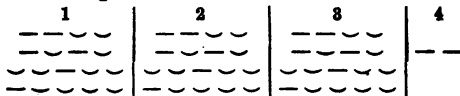
IONIC METRE.

§ 317. I. The *Ionic a majore*, or *Sotadic*, (from the poet Sotades), consists of three greater Ionics and a spondee.

1. The Ionic feet, however, are often changed into ditrochees, and either of the two long syllables in those feet into two short ones; as,

Hās, cūm gēmī- | -nā cōmpēdē, | dēdicāt cū- | -tēnās,
Sātūrnē, tī- | -bi Zōllūs, | ānnūlōs pri- | -ōrēs. Mart.

2. Hence the following is its scale:—



NOTE. The final syllable, by § 301, note, may be short.

II. 1. The *Ionic a minore* consists generally of verses of three or four feet, which are all smaller Ionics; as,

Pŷer ālēs, | tibi telās, | ōpērōsē- | -quē Mīnērvæ... Hor. Od. 3, 12, 4.

2. In this verse, as in the anapæstic, no place is assigned to the pause; because, since the metres, if rightly constructed, end with a word, the effect of a pause will be produced at the end of each metre.

COMPOUND METRES.

§ 318. Compound metre is the union of two species of metre in the same verse.

I. The *dactylico-iambic* metre or *Elegiambus* consists of a dactylic penthemimēris (§ 312, VII.), followed by an iambic dimeter (§ 314, VI.); as,

Beribērē | vērsiēt- | -lās | ānē- | -rē pār- | -cāstūm | grāvī. *Hor. Epod. 11, 2.*

II. The *iambico-dactylic* metre or *Iambelegus* consists of the same members as the preceding, but in a reversed order; as,

Nivē- | -quē dē- | -dūcūt | Jōvēm : | nūnē mārē, | nūnē silū- | -a. *Hor. Epod. 13, 2.*

NOTE. The members composing this and the preceding species of verse are often written in separate verses.

III. The *greater Alcaic* consists of an iambic penthemimeris, i. e. of two iambic feet and a long catalectic syllable, followed by a chor-iambus, and an iambus; as,

Vidēs | ūt āl- | -tā | stēt nivē cān- | -didum. *Hor. Od. 1, 9, 1.*

REMARK 1. The first foot is often a spondee.

REM. 2. The cæsura uniformly occurs after the catalectic syllable.

REM. 3. This verse is sometimes so scanned as to make the last two feet dactyls.

IV. The *dactylico-trochaic* or *Archilochian heptameter*, consists of the dactylic tetrameter *a priore* (§ 312), followed by three trochees; as,

Solvitār | āeris hī- | -āns grā- | -tā vīcē | vēris | ēt fī- | -vōnī. *Hor. Od. 1, 4, 1.*

REMARK. The cæsura occurs between the two members.

V. The *dactylico-trochaic tetrameter* or *lesser Alcaic*, consists of two dactyls, followed by two trochees, i. e. of a dactylic dimeter followed by a trochaic monometer; as,

Lēvā | pārōnū- | -rē | sārā. *Hor. Od. 1, 17, 12.*

COMBINATION OF VERSES IN POEMS.

§ 319. 1. A poem may consist either of one kind of verse only or of a combination of two or more kinds.

2. A poem in which only one kind of verse is employed, is called *carmen monocōlon*; that which has two kinds, *dicōlon*; that which has three kinds, *tricōlon*.

3. When the poem returns, after the second line, to the same verse with which it began, it is called *distrōphon*; when after the third line, *tristrōphon*; and when after the fourth, *tetratrōphon*.

4. The several verses which occur before the poem returns to the kind of verse with which it began, constitute a *stanza* or *strophe*.

5. A poem consisting of two kinds of verse, when the stanza contains two verses, is called *dicōlon distrōphon*, (see § 320, 3); when it contains three, *dicō-*

ion *tristrophon*, (Anson. Profess. 21); when four, *dicolon tetrastrophon*, (§ 320, 2) and when five, *dicolon pentastrophon*.

6. A poem consisting of three kinds of verse, when the stanza contains three verses, is called *tricolon tristrophon*, (§ 320, 15); when four, *tricolon tetrastrophon*, (§ 320, 1).

HORATIAN METRES.

§ 320. The different species of metre used by Horace in his lyric compositions are twenty. The various forms in which he has employed them, either separate or in conjunction, are nineteen, arranged, according to the order of preference given to them by the poet, in the following

SYNOPSIS.

1. Two greater Alcaics (§ 318, III.), one Archilochian iambic dimeter hypermeter (§ 314, VII.), and one lesser Alcaic (§ 318, v.); as,

Vidēs, ut altā stēt nivē candidum
Sericō, nō jam sustinēt ōnis
Silvā librantē, gēlāquē
Flāminā cōstitērūt hōto. (Lb. 1, 2.)

REMARK. This is called the Horatian stanza, because it seems to have been a favorite with Horace, being used in thirty-seven of his odes.

2. Three Sapphics (§ 315, II.) and one Adonic (§ 312, VIII.); as,

Jān attis tērris nivis itque dirae
Grādinis mist pātēr, et, rubētis
Dextērā sacrās Jovisatūs arces,
Terruit urbem. (Lb. 1, 2.)

3. One Glyconic (§ 316, IV.) and one Asclepiadic (§ 316, III.); as,

Sic tē Divi pētēs Opyri,
Sic frātrēs Hēlēnē, lūcidā sidēra... (Lb. 1, 3.)

4. One iambic trimeter (§ 314, I.) and one iambic dimeter (§ 314, VI.); as,

Ibis Libērnus intēr altā nāvium,
Amicō, prōpugnacūla. (Eped. 1.)

5. Three Asclepiadics (§ 316, III.) and one Glyconic (§ 316, IV.); as,

Scitibēris Vātis fortis, et hostium
Victōr, Maconii cārminis alit,
Quām rēm cūmq; ferōx nāvibus sūt equis
Milēs, tē dūcē, gēssērit. (Lb. 1, 6.)

6. Two Asclepiadics (§ 316, III.), one Pherecratic (§ 316, v.), and one Glyconic (§ 316, IV.); as,

Dianā, tēnērē, diotē virgines:
Intōnsū, pūerī, diotē Cynthium,
Lātōnāquē suprēmo
Dilectām pēnitēs Jovi. (Lb. 1, 21.)

7. The Asclepiadic (§ 316, III.) alone; as,

Mēnēs itāvis editē rēgibus. (Lb. 1, 1.)

8. One dactylic hexameter (§ 310, I.) and one dactylic tetrameter *a posteriore* (§ 312, V.); as,

LAUDABUNT ALII CLĀRAM RHŌDĒN, SŪT MITYLĒNEN,
AUT EPHĒSŪM, DĪMĀRIOSĒ CŌRINTHĪ... (Lib. 1, 7.)

9. The choriambic pentameter (§ 316, I.) alone; as,
Tū nē quĒsĕrĭs, scĭrĕ nēfĕs, quĕm mĭhi, quĕm tibi... (Lib. 1, 11.)

10. One dactylic hexameter (§ 310, I.) and one iambic dimeter (§ 314, VI.); as,

Nŏx ĕrĭt, ĕt cŏlis fĕlgĕbĕt lŭm sĕrĕno
Inter mĭnĕrĕ sĭdĕra. (Epod. 15.)

11. The iambic trimeter (§ 314, I.) containing spondees; as,
Jĕm, jĕm effĭcĭt dĕ mĕndis scĭĕntĭa. (Epod. 17.)

12. One choriambic dimeter (§ 316, VI.) and one choriambic tetrameter (§ 316, II.) with a variation; as,

Lŷdĕ, dĭc, pĕr ōmnes
Tĕ dĕs ōrĕ, sŷbĕrĭn cŕr pĕpĕrĕs ĩmĕndo... (Lib. 1, 8.)

13. One dactylic hexameter (§ 310, I.) and one iambic trimeter without spondees (§ 314, I.); as,

Alĭtrĕ jĕm tĕrĭtĕr bĕllis cĭvĭlĭbŭs ōtas;
Sŭtis ĕt ĩpĕt Rŏmĕ virĭbŭs rŭlit. (Epod. 16.)

14. One dactylic hexameter (§ 310, I.) and one dactylic penthemimeris (§ 312, VII.); as,

Dĭffĕrĕs nĭvĕs: rĕdĕunt jĕm grĕmĭnĕ cĕmpĕs,
Ārbŏribŭsqŭe cŏmas. (Lib. 4, 7.)

15. One iambic trimeter (§ 314, I.), one dactylic trimeter catalectic (§ 312, VII.), and one iambic dimeter (§ 314, VI.); as,

Pĕtti, nĭhĭl mĕ, scĭtĕ Āntĕĕ, jŭvat
Scĭbĕrĕ vĕrĕfĭcĭles,
Āmŏrĕ pĕrŏlĭsŭm grĕvĭ. (Epod. 11.)

NOTE. The second and third lines are often written as one verse. See § 318, 1.

16. One dactylic hexameter (§ 310, I.), one iambic dimeter (§ 314, VI.), and one dactylic penthemimeris (§ 312, VII.); as,

Hŏrĭdĕ tĕmpĕstĕs cŏlŭm cŏntrĕxĭt; ĕt ĩmbres
Nĭvĕsqŭe dĕdŭcĭnt Jŏvem:
Nŭnc mĕrĕ, nŭnc sĭlŭs... (Epod. 12.)

NOTE. The second and third lines of this stanza, also, are often written as one verse. See § 318, II.

17. One Archilochian heptameter (§ 318, IV.) and one iambic trimeter catalectic (§ 314, V.); as,

Sŏlvĭtŭr ĕrĭs hĭĕms grĕtĕ vĭcĕ vĕrĭs ĕt fĕvĕnt,
Trĕhŭntqŭe sĭccĕs mĕchĭnĕ cĕrĭnas. (Lib. 1, 4.)

18. One iambic dimeter acephalous (§ 314, VIII.) and one iambic trimeter catalectic (§ 314, V.); as,

Nŏn ĕbŭr nĕque sŭrŭm
Mĕa rĕnĭdĕt ĩn dŏmŏ Mŏdnar. (Lib. 2, 18.)

19. The Ionic *a minore* (§ 317, II.) alone; as,
Mĭsĕrĕrŭm ĕt nĕque Āmŏrĭ dĕrĕ lŭdŭm, nĕque dĕlŏt... (Lib. 2, 12.)

§ 321. A METRICAL KEY TO THE ODES OF HORACE

Containing, in alphabetic order, the first words of each, with a reference to the numbers in the preceding Synopsis, where the metre is explained.

Eli, vetusto.....	No. 1	Mollis inertia.....	No. 10
Aquam memento.....	1	Montium custos.....	2
Albi, ne doleas.....	5	Motum ex Metello.....	1
Altëra jam taritur.....	13	Musis amicus.....	1
Angustam, amice.....	1	Natis in usum.....	1
At, O deorum.....	4	Ne forte credas.....	1
Audire, Lyce.....	6	Ne sit ancillæ.....	2
Bacchum in remotis.....	1	Nolis longa fersè.....	5
Beatus ille.....	4	Nondum subacta.....	1
Cælo supinas.....	1	Non ebur neque aureum.....	15
Cælo tonantem.....	1	Non semper imbres.....	1
Cur me querelis.....	1	Non usitâtâ.....	1
Delicta majorum.....	1	Non vides, quanto.....	2
Descende cœli.....	1	Nox erat.....	10
Diânam, tenerræ.....	6	Nullam, Vare, sacrâ.....	9
Diffugere nives.....	14	Nullus argento.....	2
Dive, quem proles.....	2	Nunc est bibendum.....	1
Divis orte bonis.....	5	O crudelis adhuc.....	2
Donârem patêras.....	7	O diva, gratum.....	1
Donec gratus eram tibi.....	3	O fons Bandusis.....	6
Eheu! fugâces.....	1	O matre pulchrâ.....	1
Est mihi nonum.....	2	O nata mecum.....	1
Et ture et fidibus.....	3	O navis, referent.....	6
Exegi monumentum.....	7	O sæpe mecum.....	1
Extremum Tanaim.....	5	O Venus, regina.....	2
Faune, nympharum.....	2	Odi profanum.....	1
Festo quid potius die.....	3	Otium Divos.....	2
Herculis ritu.....	2	Parcus Deorum.....	1
Horrida tempestas.....	16	Parentis olim.....	4
Ibis Liburnis.....	4	Pastor quum traheret.....	5
Icci, beatis.....	1	Percicos odi, puer.....	2
Ille et nefasto.....	1	Petti, nihil me.....	15
Impios parræ.....	2	Phœbe, silvarumque.....	2
Inclûsam Danâen.....	5	Phœbus volentem.....	1
Intactis opulentior.....	3	Pindarum quisquis.....	2
Intèger vitæ.....	2	Poscimur: si quid.....	2
Intermissa, Venus, diu.....	3	Quæ cura Patrum.....	1
Jam jam efficiâ.....	11	Qualem ministrum.....	1
Jam pauca aratro.....	1	Quando repostum.....	4
Jam satis terris.....	2	Quantum distet ab Inâcho.....	8
Jam veris comites.....	5	Quem tu, Melpomène.....	3
Iustum et tenâcem.....	1	Quem virum aut herôa.....	2
Laudibunt alii.....	8	Quid bellicôsus.....	1
Lupis et agnis.....	4	Quid dedicatum.....	1
Lydia, dic, per omnes.....	12	Quid fles, Asterie.....	6
Mæcenas atavis.....	7	Quid immerentes.....	4
Malâ solûta.....	4	Quid obserâtis.....	11
Martis cæiebs.....	2	Quid tibi vis.....	8
Mater sæva Cupidinum.....	3	Quis desiderio.....	5
Mercûri, facunde.....	2	Quis multa gracilis.....	6
Mercûri, nam te.....	2	Quo me, Bacche.....	3
Miserarum est.....	19		

Quo, quo, scelesti ruitis.....No. 4	Tu ne quæsiëris.....No. 9
Quum tu, Lydia..... 3	Tyrrhæna regum..... 1
Ectius vives..... 2	Ulla si juris..... 2
Rogare longo..... 4	Uxor paupëris Ibÿci..... 3
Scribëris Vario..... 5	Velox amœnum..... 1
Septimi, Gades..... 2	Vides, ut altâ..... 1
Sic te Diva potens..... 3	Vile potâbis..... 2
Solvitur acris hiems.....17	Vitas hinnuleo..... 6
Te maris et terræ..... 3	Vixi puellis..... 1

The following are the single metres used by Horace in his lyric compositions, viz :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dactylic Hexameter. 2. Dactylic Tetrameter <i>a posteriori</i>. 3. Dactylic Trimeter Catalectic. 4. Adonic. 5. Trimeter Iambic. 6. Iambic Trimeter Catalectic. 7. Iambic Dimeter. 8. Archilochian Iambic Dimeter Hypermeter. 9. Iambic Dimeter Acephalous. 10. Sapphic. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Choriambic Pentameter. 12. Choriambic Tetrameter. 13. Asclepiadic Tetrameter. 14. Glyconic. 15. Pherecratic. 16. Choriambic Dimeter. 17. Ionic <i>a minore</i>. 18. Greater Alcaic. 19. Archilochian Heptameter. 20. Lesser Alcaic. |
|---|--|



APPENDIX.

GRAMMATICAL FIGURES.

§ 322. Certain deviations from the regular form and construction of words, are called *grammatical figures*. These may relate either to Orthography and Etymology, or to Syntax.

I. FIGURES OF ORTHOGRAPHY AND ETYMOLOGY.

These are distinguished by the general name of *metaplasms*.

1. *Prosthesis* is the prefixing of a letter or syllable to a word; as, *gnātus*, for *nātus*; *tētūli*, for *tilli*. These, however, are rather the ancient customary forms, from which those now in use were formed by *aphæresis*.

2. *Aphæresis* is the taking of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word; as, *'st*, for *est*; *rābōnem*, for *arrābōnem*.

3. *Epenthesis* is the insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word; as, *ālītūum*, for *ālītum*; *Māvora*, for *Mars*.

4. *Syncope* is the omission of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word; as, *dehm*, for *deōrum*; *mehm factūm*, for *meōrum factōrum*; *sæcla*, for *sæcūla*; *flesti*, for *flevisti*; *rēpostus*, for *rēpōstus*; *aspris*, for *aspēris*.

5. *Crasis* is the contraction of two vowels into one; as, *cōgo*, for *cōāgo*; *nīl*, for *nihil*.

6. *Paragoge* is the addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word; as, *med*, for *me*; *claudier*, for *claudē*.

7. *Apocope* is the omission of the final letter or syllable of a word; as, *mēn'*, for *mēne*; *Antōni*, for *Antōnia*.

8. *Antithesis* is the substitution of one letter for another; as, *ollī*, for *illī*; *optīmus*, for *optimus*; *afficio*, for *adfficio*. *O* is often thus used for *u*, especially after *v*; as, *voltus*, for *vultus*; *servom*, for *servum*. So after *qu*; as, *æquom*, for *æquum*.

9. *Metathesis* is the changing of the order of letters in a word; as, *pistris*, for *priestis*.

II. FIGURES OF SYNTAX.

323. The figures of Syntax are *ellipsis*, *pleonasm*, *enallage*, and *hyperbaton*.

1. (a.) *Ellipsis* is the omission of some word or words in a sentence; as,

Aiunt, scil. *hōmīnes*. *Dārius Hystaspis*, scil. *filius*. *Cūmo*, scil. *ego*. *Quid multa?* scil. *dicam*. *Ex quo*, scil. *tempore*. *Fērīna*, scil. *caro*.

(b.) *Ellipsis* includes *asyndeton*, *zeugma*, *syllipsis*, and *prolepsis*.

(1.) *Asyndeton* is the omission of the copulative conjunction; as, *abūit, excessit, evasit, erupit* scil. *et*. *Cic*. This is called in pure Latin *dissolutio*.

(2.) (a.) *Zeugma* is the uniting of two nouns or two infinitives to a verb, which, as to its meaning, is applicable to only one of them; as, *Pācem an bellum gērens*: (Sall.) where *gērens* is applicable to *bellum* only, while *pācem* requires *gēre*. *Semperne in sanguine, ferro, fūgā versābimur?* (Id.) where the verb does not properly apply to *ferro*.

(b.) *Nēgo* is often thus used with two propositions, one of which is affirmative; as, *Nēgant Cāsdrēm mansūrum, postulātāque interpositā esse*, for *dicuntque postulātā...* Cic. See § 209, Note 4.

(c.) When an adjective or verb, referring to two or more nouns, agrees with one, and is understood with the rest, the construction is also sometimes called *zeugma*, but more commonly *syllipsis*; as, *Et gēnus, et virtus, nisi cum re, vilior alq̄ est*. Hor. *Cūper tibi saluus et hādī*. Virg. *Quamvis ille niger, quancois tu candida esses*. Id.

(3.) *Syllipsis* is when an adjective or verb, belonging to two or more nouns of different genders, persons, or numbers, agrees with one rather than another, as, *Attōliti nōvitate pāvent* Baucis, *timidusque* Phlēmōn. Ovid. *Prōcumbi āterque prōnus hīmi*, i. e. *Deucālīon et Pyrrhā*. Id. *Sustulīmus mānus et ego et Balbus*. Cic. So, *Ipse cum frātre ādesse jussi sūmus*. Id. *Prōjectisque amīcūlo et lūtēris*. Curt. See §§ 205, R. 2, and 209, R. 12, (3.) and (7.)

(4) *Prōlepsis* is when the parts, differing in number or person from the whole, are placed after it, the verb or adjective not being repeated; as, *Prīncipes utrinque pugnam ciebant, ab Sābinis Mettius Curtius, ab Rōmānis Hostus Hostilius*. Liv. *Bōni quōniam convenīmus ambo, tu cālamos inflāre, ego dācere versus*. Virg.

2. (a.) *Pleonasm* is using a greater number of words than is necessary to express the meaning; as,

Sic ore locuta est. Virg. *Qui magis vēre vincēre quam diu impērāre mālīt*. Liv. *Nemo unus*. Cic. *Forte fortunā*. Id. *Prūdēns sciens*. Ter.

(b.) Under *pleonasm* are included *parelcon*, *polysyndēton*, *hendīdyds*, and *periphrāsis*.

(1.) *Parelcon* is the addition of an unnecessary syllable or particle to pronouns, verbs, or adverbs; as, *egomet, agēdum, fortassean*. Such additions, however, usually modify the meaning in some degree.

(2.) *Pōlysyndēton* is a redundancy of conjunctions; as, *Una Eurūque Nōtusque ruunt creberque procellis Africus*. Virg.

(3.) *Hendīdyds* is the expression of an idea by two nouns connected by *et* or *atque*, instead of a noun and a limiting adjective or genitive; as, *Pātōris libāmus et auro, for aureis pātēris*. Virg. *Libro et silvestri sūbēre clausam for libro sūbēris*. Id. *Cristis et auro*. Ovid. Met. 3, 32.

(4.) *Pēriphrāsis* or *circumlōcūtio* is a circuitous mode of expression; as, *Tēnēri fētus ovium*, i. e. *agnī*. Virg.

3. (a.) *Enallāge* is a change of words, or a substitution of one gender, number, case, person, tense, mood, or voice of the same word for another.

(b.) *Enallāge* includes *antimeria*, *heterōsis*, *antiptōsis*, *synēsis*, and *anacolūthōn*.

(1.) *Antimēria* is the use of one part of speech for another, or the abstract for the concrete; as, *Nostrum istud vivēre triste*, for *nostra vita*. Pers. *Aliū cras*. Id. *Conjūgium videbit?* for *conjūgem*. Virg.

(2.) *Heterōsis* is the use of one form of noun, pronoun, verb, etc., for another as *Ego quōque una pereō, quod mihi est cārū*, for *qui mihi sum cārior*. Ter.

Römānus prælio victor, for *Rōmā ni victōres*. Liv. Many words are used by the poets in the plural instead of the singular; as, *colla, corda, ora*, etc. See § 98. *Me truncus illepus cerebro sustulērat*, for *sustulēset*. Hor. See § 259, R. 4.

(3.) *Antiphrasis* is the use of one case for another; as, *Cui nunc cognōmen Iūlo*, for *filius*. Virg. § 204, R. 8. *Uxor invicti Jōvis esse nescis*, for *te esse uxorem*. Hor. § 210, R. 8.

(4.) *Synēsis*, or *synthēsis*, is adapting the construction to the sense of a word, rather than to its gender or number; as, *Sūbeunt Tēgæe jūventus auxilio tanh. Stat. Concursus populi mirantium quid rei est*. Liv. *Pars in crucem acti*. Sall. *Ubi illic est scēlus, qui me perdidit?* Ter. *Id mea minime refert, qui sum nātus maximus*. Id. See § 205, R. 3, (1.) and (3.), and § 206, (12.)

(5.) *Andocoluthon* is a disagreement in construction between the latter and former part of a sentence; as, *Nam nos omnes, quibus est ālcunde ālquis objectus libos, omne quod est intērea tempus, priusquam id rescitum est, lucro est*. Ter. In this example, the writer began as if he intended to say *lucro habēmus*, and ended as if he had said *nōbis omnibus*, leaving *nos omnes* without its verb.

4. (a.) *Hypērbāton* is a transgression of the usual order of words or clauses.

(b.) *Hypērbāton* includes *ānastrophē*, *hystēron prōtēron*, *hypoallage*, *synchysis*, *tnēsis*, and *pārenthēsis*.

(1.) *Anastrophē* is an inversion of the order of two words; as, *Transtra per et rēmos*, for *per transtra*. Virg. *Collo dare brāchia circum*, for *circumdāre*. Id. *Nox erit āna sūper*, for *sūpēreri*. Ovid. *Et faciū āre*, for *ārefāciū*. Lucr.

(2.) *Hystēron prōtēron* is reversing the natural order of the sense; as, *Mōritmur, et in mēdia arma ruāmus*. Virg. *Vālet atque vivit*. Ter.

(3.) *Hypoallage* is an interchange of constructions; as, *In nōva fert ānimus mātātus dicere formas corpōra*, for *corpōra mātāta in nōvas formas*. Ovid. *Dare clāssibus Austros*, for *dare classes Austris*. Virg.

(4.) *Synchysis* is a confused position of words; as, *Saxa vōcant lūllī, mēdiis quæ in fluctibus, āras*, for *quæ saxa in mēdiis fluctibus, lūllī vōcant āras*. Virg.

(5.) *Tnēsis* or *diacōpē* is the separation of the parts of a compound word; as, *Septem subjecta triōni gens*, for *septentrioni*. Virg. *Quæ me cumque vōcunt terræ*. Id. *Per mīhi, per, inquam, grātum fēcēris*. Cic.

(6.) *Pārenthēsis* or *diālysis* is the insertion of a word or words in a sentence interrupting the natural connection; as, *Tiŷre dum rēdeo*, (*brēvis est via*,) *pāsce cōpellas*. Virg.

REMARK. To the above may be added *archaism* and *Hellenism*, which belong both to the figures of etymology and to those of syntax.

(1.) *Archaism* is the use of ancient forms or constructions; as, *aulāi*, for *aulæ*; *senāti*, for *senātūs*; *fuat*, for *sit*; *prōhibesso*, for *prōhibuero*; *impetrassere*, for *impetrātūrum esse*; *fārter*, for *fāri*; *nēnu*, for *non*; *endo*, for *in*;—*Opērum ābūttur*, for *opēra*. Ter. *Quid tibi hanc cārātio est rem?* Plaut.

(2.) *Hellenism* is the use of Greek forms or constructions; as, *Hēllēne*, for *Hēllēna*; *Antiphon*, for *Antiphō*; *aurās* (gen.), for *aurs*; *Pallādos*, *Pallādū*, for *Pallādīs*, *Pallādē*; *Trōāsin*, *Trōādās*, for *Trōādibus*, *Trōādēs*;—*Abstīnēto irārem*. Hor. *Tempus dēsistēre pugnæ*. Virg.

§ 324. (1.) To the grammatical figures may not improperly be subjoined certain others, which are often referred to in philological works, and which are called

TROPES AND FIGURES OF RHETORIC.

(2.) A rhetorical figure is a mode of expression different from the direct and simple way of expressing the same sense. The turning of a word from its original and customary meaning, is called a trope.

1. (a.) A *metaphor* is the transferring of a word from the object to which it properly belongs, and applying it to another, to which that object has some analogy; as, *Ridet ager*, The field smiles. Virg. *Ætas aurea*, The golden age. Ovid. *Naufrágia fortúna*, The wreck of fortune. Cic. *Mentis oculi*, The eyes of the mind. Id. *Virtus diuinum glóriæ stimulis concitat*. The harshness of a metaphor is often softened by means of *quasi*, *tamquam*, *quidam*, or *ut ita dicam*; as, *In æt. philosophia quasi tabernaculum vite sue collocarunt*. Id. *Opimum quoddam et tamquam adipatæ dictionis genus*. Id.

(b.) *Citachrêsis* or *abúsio* is a bold or harsh metaphor; as, *Vir grégis ipse caper*. Virg. *Eurus per Sicúlus equitauit undas*. Hor.

2. *Metonymy* is substituting the name of an object for that of another to which it has a certain relation; as the cause for the effect, the container for what is contained, the property for the substance, the sign for the thing signified, and their contraries; the parts of the body for certain affections; the possessor for the thing possessed; place and time for the persons or things which they comprise, etc.; as, *Mortâles*, for *hómínes*. Virg. *Amor duri Martis*, i. e. *belli*. Id. *Fruges Cérerem appellamus, vinum autem Libèrum*. Cic. *Opio vigiliam meam tibi tradere*, i. e. *meam curam*. Id. *Pallida mors*. Hor. *Hausit patèram*, i. e. *vinum*. Virg. *Vina còronant*, i. e. *patèram*. Id. *Necte ternos còlores*, i. e. *tria fila diversi còloris*. Id. *Cedant arma togæ*, i. e. *bellum paci*. Cic. *Sæcula mutescent*, i. e. *hómínes in sæculis*. Virg. *Vivat Pácivius vel Nestora totum*. Juv. *Doctrinâ Græcia nos supèrâbat*, for *Græci supèrâbant*. Cic. *Pagi centum Suevorum ad ripas Rhèni consèderant*, for *pàgiorum incolæ*. Cæs. *Tempora dmicòrum*, for *res aueræs*. Cic. *Claudius lege prædiatòra venâlis pèpendit*, for *Claudii prædium*. Suet. *Vici ad Jànnum mèdium sèdentes*, for *Jáni vicum*. Cic.

3. *Synecdòche* is putting a whole for a part, a genus for a species, a singular for a plural, and their contraries; also the material for the thing made of it, a definite for an indefinite number, etc.; as, *Fontem fèrèbant*. Id. *Tectum*, for *dòmus*. Id. *Armato milite complent*, for *armatis militibus*. Id. *Ferrum*, for *gladius*. Id. *Qui Còrínthiis opèribus abundant*, i. e. *vásiis*. Cic. *Urbem*, *urbem*, *ma Râse*, *còle*, i. e. *Ròmam*. Cic. *Centum puer artium*, i. e. *multarum*.

4. *Irony* is the intentional use of words which express a sense contrary to that which the writer or speaker means to convey; as, *Salve bone vir, curasti pròbe*. Ter. *Egrègiam vèro laudem, et spòlia ampla refertis, tūque, puerque tuus*. Virg.

5. *Hypèrbòle* is the magnifying or diminishing of a thing beyond the truth; as, *Ipse arduus, altèque pulsat sidèra*. Virg. *Ociòs Euro*. Id.

6. *Mètdlepsts* is the including of several tropes in one word; as, *Post aliquot aristas*. Virg. Here *aristas* is put for *messes*, and this for *annos*.

7. (a.) *Allegory* is a consistent series of metaphors, designed to illustrate one subject by another; as, *O nâvis, refèrent in mære te nôvi fluctus*. Hor.

(b.) An obscure allegory or riddle is called an *ænigma*; as, *Dic, quibus in terris tres patèat calis spatium non amplius ulnas*. Virg.

8. *Antònómásia* is using a proper noun for a common one, and the contrary; as, *Irus et est subito, qui módo Cræsus erat, for pauper and dives*. Ovid. So, by periphrasis, *pòtor Rhòdani, for Gallus*. Hor. *Eversor Carthaginis, for Scipio*. Quint. *Eloquentia princeps, for Cicero*. Id. *Tyðides, for Diómèdes*. Virg.

9. *Litòtes* is a mode of expressing something by denying the contrary; as, *Non laudo*, I blame. Ter. *Non innocia verba*. Virg.

10. *Antiphrásis* is using a word in a sense opposite to its proper meaning, as, *Auri sacra fâmes*. Virg.

11. *Euphemism* is the use of softened language to express what is offensive or distressing; as, *Si quid accidisset Cæsari*, i. e. *si mortuus esset*. Vell.

12. *Antanáclâsis* or *punning* is the use of the same word in different senses as, *Quis nèget Enèam natum de stirpe Nèronem? Sustulit hic matrem, sustulit ille patrem*. Epigr. *Amâri jucundum est, si curètur ne quid insit àmâri*. Cic.

13. *Anáphóra* or *épánphóra* is the repetition of a word at the beginning of successive clauses; as, *Nihilne te nocturnum præsidium pâlâtî, nihil urbis vigîlîa, nihil timor pópûlî*, etc. Cic. *Te, dulcis conjux, te, sôlo in litóre sæcum, te, vêniente die, te, decédente, càmèbat*. Virg.

14. *Epistrôphe* is the repetition of a word at the end of successive clauses; as, *Pænos pópûlus Rômanus justitiâ vicit, armis vicit, liberâritate vicit*. Cic. In pure Latin this figure is called *conversio*.

15. *Symplôce* is the repetition of a word at the beginning, and of another at the end, of successive clauses, and hence it includes the anaphóra and the epistrôphe; as, *Quis legem tulit? Rullus: Quis majorem pópûlî partem suffragiis privâvit? Rullus: Quis comitiis præfuit? Idem Rullus*. Cic.

16. *Epánalepsis* is a repetition of the same word or sentence after intervening words or clauses. See Virg. *Geor. II. 4—7*.

17. *Anádiplosis* is the use of the same word at the end of one clause, and the beginning of another; as, *Séquatur pulcherrimus Astur, Astur æquo fidens*. Virg. *A. 10, 180. Nunc etiã audes in hórûm conspectum vênire, vênire audes in hórûm conspectum?* Cic. This is sometimes called *épánastrôphe*.

18. *Epánadiplosis* is the use of the same word both at the beginning and end of a sentence; as, *Crescit amor nummi, quantum ipsa pecûnia crescit*. Juv.

19. *Epínados* or *régressio* is the repetition of the same words in an inverted order, as, *Crûdélis mâtér magis, an puer imprôbus ille? Imprôbus ille puer, crûdélis tu quôque, mâtér*. Virg.

20. *Epizeuxis* is a repetition of the same word for the sake of emphasis; as, *Excitâte, excitâte eum ab infêris*. Cic. *Ah Córýdon, Córýdon, quæ te dementia cæpit?* Virg. *Ibimus, ibimus, utcumque præcêdes*. Hor.

21. *Climax* is a gradual amplification by means of a continued anadiplosis, each successive clause beginning with the conclusion of that which precedes it; as, *Quæ reliqua spes manet libertâtis, si illis et quod libet, licet; et quod licet, possunt; et quod possunt, audent; et quod audent, vobis molestum non est?* Cic. This, in pure Latin, is called *gradatio*.

22. *Incrémentum* is an amplification without a strict climax; as, *Fâcinus est, vincti civem Rômanum; scélus, verbêrâri; prôpe parricidîum, necâri; quid âcam in crûcem tolli?* Cic.

23. *Pôlyptôton* is the repetition of a word in different cases, genders, numbers, tenses, etc.; as, *Jam clipeus clipeis, umbône répellitur umbo; ense minax ensis, pède pes, et cuspide cuspis*. Stat.

24. *Paregménon* is the use of several words of the same origin, in one sentence; as, *Abesse non pôtest, quin ejusdem hómînis sit, qui imprôbos prôbet, prôbos imprôbare*. Cic. *Istam pugnam pugnâbo*. Plaut.

25. *Pârônômâsia* is the use of words which resemble each other in sound as, *Amor et melle et felle est fêcundissimus*. Plant. *Civem bônârûm artium bônârûm partium*. Cic. *Amantes sunt âmentes*. Ter. This figure is sometimes called *agnôminâtio*.

26. *Hômæoprôphêron* or *alliteration* is the use in the same sentence of several words beginning with the same letter; as, *O Tite, tûle Titi, tûbi tanta, tîrânnie, tulisti*. Enn. *Neu patriæ vâldas in viscêra vertite vîres*. Virg.

27. *Antithêsis* is the placing of different or opposite words or sentiments in contrast; as, *Hijus brâtiônis diffîcilis est exitum quam principium invênire*. Cic. *Cæsar bènêficiis ac mûnificentîâ magnus habebâtur; integritâte vitæ Cato*. Sall.

28. *Oxymôron* unites words of contrary significations, thus producing a seeming contradiction; as, *Concordia discors*. Hor. *Quum tacent, clâmant*. Cic.

29. *Sýnônymia* is the use of different words or expressions having the same import; as, *Non fêrâra, non pâtiâr, non sinâm*. Cic. *Prémulto, rêcipio, spondéo*. Id.

30. *Părăbola* or *Simile* is the comparison of one thing with another; as, *Rēpente te, tanquam serpens e latibulis, oculis eminentibus, inflato collo, timidis cervicibus, intulisti.* Cic.

31. *Erōtēsis* is an earnest question, and often implies a strong affirmation of the contrary; as, *Crēdētis āvēctos hostes? Virg. Heu! quā me equōra possunt accipere? Id.*

32. *Epānorthōsis* or *Correctio* is the recalling of a word, in order to place a stronger or more significant one in its stead; as, *Filiū āncum ādōlescentiū hābeo: ah! quid dixi? me hābere? Imo hābui.* Ter.

33. *Apōsiōpēsis*, *Rētūcentia*, or *Interruptio*, is leaving a sentence unfinished in consequence of some emotion of the mind; as, *Quos ego—sed mōtos pręstat compōnere fluctus.* Virg.

34. *Prōsōpōpia* or *personification* represents inanimate things as acting or speaking, and persons dead or absent as alive and present; as, *Quę (patria) tēcum, Cātūlū, sic agūt.* Cic. *Virtus sūmit aut pōnit sēcūres.* Hor.

35. *Apostrōphe* is a turning off from the regular course of the subject, to address some person or thing; as, *Vī pōtātur; quid non mortālū pectōra cōgis, auri sacra fāmes!* Virg.

36. *Pārdeipsis* is a pretended omission of something, in order to render it more observed. See Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 14.

37. *Epithōnēma* or *Acclāmatio* is an exclamation or grave reflection on something said before; as, *Tantiā mōlis erat Rōmānam condere gentem.* Virg.

38. *Ephōnēsis* or *Exclāmatio* shows some violent emotion of the mind; as, *O tempōra! O mōres!*

39. *Apōria*, *Diapōrēsis*, or *Dubitatio*, expresses a doubt in regard to what is to be said or done; as, *Quos accēdam, aut quos appellem?* Sall.

40. *Prōlepsis* is the anticipation of an objection before it is made, or of an event before it occurs; as, *Vērūm anceps pugna fūerat fortūna. Fuisset: Quē mētū mōritūra?* Virg.

§ 325. To the figures of rhetoric may be subjoined the following terms, used to designate *defects* or *blemishes* in style:—

1. *Barbarism* is either the use of a foreign word, or a violation of the rules of orthography, etymology, or prosody; as, *rigrōsus*, for *rigidus* or *stēvus*; *domminus*, for *dōminus*; *davi*, for *dēdī*.

2. *Solecism* is a violation of the rules of syntax; as, *Vēnus pulcher; vos inestēmus.*

3. *Neoterism* is the use of words or phrases introduced by authors living subsequently to the best ages of Latinity; as, *murdrum*, a murder; *constabularius*, a constable.

4. *Tautology* is a repetition of the same meaning in different words; as, *Jam nos āciem, et prelia, et hostem poscitis.* Sil.

5. *Amphibolia* is the use of equivocal words or constructions; as, *Gallus*, Gaul, or a cock. *Aio te, Œāctā, Rōmānos vincere posse.* Quint.

6. *Idiotism* is a construction peculiar to one or more languages: thus, the ablative after comparatives is a Latinism. When a peculiarity of one language is imitated in another, this is also called *idiotism*. Thus, *Mitte mihi verbum*, instead of *Fac me certārem*, is an Anglicism.

ROMAN MODE OF RECKONING.

L. OF TIME.

1. The Roman Day.

§ 326. (1.) With the Romans, as with us, the day was either *civil* or *natural*. Their civil day, like ours, extended from midnight to midnight. The natural day continued from sunrise to sunset, as, on the other hand, the night extended from sunset to sunrise. The natural day and night were each divided into twelve equal parts or *hours*, which were consequently of different length, according to the varying length of the days and nights in the successive seasons of the year. It was only at the equinox that the diurnal and nocturnal hours of the Romans were equal to each other, as each was then equal to the twenty-fourth part of the civil day.

(2.) In the Roman camp the night was further divided into four watches (*vigiliæ*), consisting each of three Roman hours, the second and fourth watches ending respectively at midnight and at sunrise

2. The Roman Month and Year.

(1.) The calendar of the Romans, as rectified by Julius Cæsar, agreed with our own in the number of months, and of the days in each, according to the following table:—

Jānuārius . 31 days.	Maivs . . 31 days.	September 30 days.
Februārius 28 or 29.	Jūnius . . 30 "	Octōber . . 31 "
Martius . . 31 days.	Quintilis 31 "	Nōvember 30 "
Aprilis . . . 30 "	Sextilis . 31 "	Dēcember 31 "

In early times the Roman year began with March, and the names *Quintilis*, *Sextilis*, *September*, etc., indicated the distance of those months from the commencement of the year. *Quintilis* and *Sextilis* were afterwards called *Jūlius* and *Augustus* in honor of the first two emperors. The Romans, instead of reckoning in an uninterrupted series from the first to the last day of a month, had in each month three points or periods from which their days were counted—the *Calends*, the *Nones*, and the *Ides*. The *Calends* (*Cālendæ*), were always the *first* day of the month. The *Nones* (*Nōnæ*), were the *fifth*, and the *Ides* (*Idus*), the *thirteenth*; except in March, May, July, and October, when the *Nones* occurred on the *seventh* day, and the *Ides* on the *fifteenth*.

(2.) They always counted forward, from the day whose date was to be determined, to the next *Calends*, *Nones*, or *Ides*, and designated the day by its distance before such point. After the first day of the month, therefore, they began to reckon so many days before the *Nones*; after the *Nones*, so many days before the *Ides*; and after the *Ides*, so many before the *Calends*, of the next month.

Thus, the second of January was denoted by *quarto Nōnas Jānuārias*, or *Jānuārii*, scil. *die ante*: the third, *tertio Nōnas*; the fourth, *pridie Nōnas*; and the fifth, *Nōnis*. The sixth was denoted by *octavo Idus*; the seventh

septimo Idus; and so on to the thirteenth, on which the Ides fell. The fourteenth was denoted by *undevigésimo Calendas Februarias*, or *Februarii*; and so on to the end of the month.

(3.) The day preceding the Calends, Nones, and Ides, was termed *pridie Calendas*, etc., scil. *ante*: in designating the other days, both the day of the Calends, etc., and that whose date was to be determined, were reckoned; hence the second day before the Calends, etc., was called *tertio*, the third *quarto*, etc.

(4.) To reduce the Roman calendar to our own, therefore, when the day is between the Calends and the Nones or between the Nones and the Ides, it is necessary to take one from the number denoting the distance of the given day from the Nones or the Ides, and to subtract the remainder from the number of the day on which the Nones or Ides fell in the given month.

Thus, to determine the day equivalent to *IV. Nonas Januariæ*, we take 1 from 4, and subtract the remainder, 3, from 5, the day on which the Nones of January fell (i. e. $4-1=3$, and $5-3=2$): this gives 2, or the second of January, for the day in question. So *VI. Idus Aprilis*: the Ides of April falling upon the 18th, we take ($6-1$, i. e.) 5 from 18, which leaves 8 (i. e. $6-1=5$, and $18-5=13$): the expression, therefore, denotes the 8th of April.

(a.) In reckoning the days before the Calends, as they are not the last day of the current month, but the first of the following, it is necessary to subtract two from the number denoting the distance of the given day from the Calends of the following month, and to take the remainder from the number of days in the month.

Thus, *XV. Cal. Quintiles* is $15-2=13$, and $30-13=17$, i. e. the Roman date *XV. Cal. Quint.* is equivalent to the 17th of June.

(b.) To reduce our calendar to the Roman, the preceding method is to be reversed. Thus when the given day is between the Calends and the Nones or between the Nones and the Ides, (unless it be the day before the Nones or the Ides), we are to *add* one to the number denoting the day of the month, according to our reckoning, on which the Nones or Ides fell. But if the day is after the Ides, (unless it be the last day of the month), we must add *two* to the number of days in the month, and then subtract the number denoting the day of the month as expressed in our reckoning. The remainder will be the day before the Nones, Ides or Calends.

Thus to find the Roman date corresponding to the third of April, we have $5+1-3=3$; the required date, therefore, is *III. Non. Apr.*—To find the proper Roman expression for our tenth of December we have $13+1-10=4$; the date, therefore, is *IV. Id. Dec.*—The Roman expression for the 22d of August, in pursuance of the above rule, is found thus, $31+2-22=11$, and the date is *XI Cal. Sept.*

(5.) In leap year, both the 24th and 25th of February were called the sixth before the Calends of March. The 24th was called *dies bisextus*, and the year itself *annus bisextus*, bissextile or leap year.

(a.) The day after the Calends, etc., was sometimes called *postidie calendas*, etc.

(b.) The names of the months are properly adjectives, though often used as nouns, *mensis* being understood.

(6.) The correspondence of our calendar with that of the Romans as exhibited in the following

TABLE.

<i>Days of our months.</i>	MAR. JUL. MAL. OCT.	JAN. AUG. DEC.	APR. JUN. SEPT. NOV.	FEBR.
1	Calendæ.	Calendæ.	Calendæ.	Calendæ.
2	VI. Nonas.	IV. Nonas.	IV. Nonas.	IV. Nonas.
3	V. "	III. "	III. "	III. "
4	IV. "	Pridie "	Pridie "	Pridie "
5	III. "	Nonas.	Nonas.	Nonas.
6	Pridie Non.	VIII. Idus.	VIII. Idus.	VIII. Idus.
7	Nonas.	VII. "	VII. "	VII. "
8	VIII. Idus.	VI. "	VI. "	VI. "
9	VII. "	V. "	V. "	V. "
10	VI. "	IV. "	IV. "	IV. "
11	V. "	III. "	III. "	III. "
12	IV. "	Pridie "	Pridie "	Pridie "
13	III. "	Idus.	Idus.	Idus.
14	Pridie Id.	XIX. Cal.	XVIII. Cal.	XVI. Cal.
15	Idus.	XVIII. "	XVII. "	XV. "
16	XVII. Cal.	XVII. "	XVI. "	XIV. "
17	XVI. "	XVI. "	XV. "	XIII. "
18	XV. "	XV. "	XIV. "	XII. "
19	XIV. "	XIV. "	XIII. "	XI. "
20	XIII. "	XIII. "	XII. "	X. "
21	XII. "	XII. "	XI. "	IX. "
22	XI. "	XI. "	X. "	VIII. "
23	X. "	X. "	IX. "	VII. "
24	IX. "	IX. "	VIII. "	VI. "
25	VIII. "	VIII. "	VII. "	V. "
26	VII. "	VII. "	VI. "	IV. "
27	VI. "	VI. "	V. "	III. "
28	V. "	V. "	IV. "	Pridie " Mar
29	IV. "	IV. "	III. "	
30	III. "	III. "	Pridie Cal.	
31	Pridie Cal.	Pridie Cal.		

(7.) In leap-year the last seven days of February were reckoned thus:—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 23. VII. <i>Calendas Martias.</i> | 27. IV. <i>Cal. Mart.</i> |
| 24. <i>bisexto Cal. Mart.</i> | 28. III. " " |
| 25. VI. <i>Cal. Mart.</i> | 29. <i>pridie Cal. Mart.</i> |
| 26. V. " " | |

(a.) Hence in reducing a date of February in leap-year to the Roman date, for the first 28 days we proceed according to the preceding rule in 4, (b.), as if the month had only 28 days. The 24th is marked as *bisexto Cal. Mart.*, and to obtain the proper expression for the remaining five days we regard the month as having 29 days. Thus the 27th of February in leap-year is $29+2-27=4$, and the proper Roman expression is *IV. Cal. Mart.*

(b.) On the other hand, to reduce a Roman date of February in leap-year to our date we reverse the above process, and during the *Nonas* and *Ides* and until the *VII. Calendas Martias* we reckon the month to have only 28 days:—*bisexto Cal. Mart.* is set down as the 24th, and for the remaining days designated as *VI. V. IV. III.* and *pridie Cal. Mart.* we reckon the month to have 29 days. Thus *III. Cal. Mart.* is $3-2=1$, and $29-1=28$, and the given day is equivalent to the 28th of February.

(8.) The Latins not only said *tertio*, *pridie*, etc., *Calendas*, etc., but also *ante diem tertium*, etc., *Calendas*, etc.; and the latter form in Cicero and Livy is far more common than the former, and is usually written thus, *a. d. III. Cal.*, etc.

(9.) The expression *ante diem* was used as an indeclinable noun, and is joined with *in* and *ex*; as, *Consul Látinas fêrias in ante diem tertium Idus Scâtilis edixit*. The consul appointed the Latin festival for the third day before the Ides of August. Liv. *Supplicatio indicta est ex ante diem quintum Idus Octôbres*. Id. So, *Ad pridie Nônas Maias*. Cic.

(10.) The week of seven days (*hebdômas*), was not in use among the Romans under the republic, but was introduced under the emperors. The days of the week were then named from the planets; *dies Solis*, Sunday; *dies Lûna*, Monday; *dies Martis*, Tuesday; *dies Mercûri*, Wednesday; *dies Jovis*, Thursday; *dies Vênêris*, Friday; *dies Sâturni*, Saturday.

(11.) The term *nundina* (from *nôvem—dies*) denotes the regular market day at Rome when the country people came into the city; but it is not used for the purpose of denoting the period of eight days intervening between two successive market days.

(12.) The year at Rome was designated by the names of the consuls for that year. Thus Virgil was born, *M. Licinio Crasso et Q. Pompeio Magno consulibus*, i. e. in the year of the consulship of Crassus and Pompey. But in Roman authors events are often dated from the year in which Rome was founded, which, according to Varro, was in the 753d year before the birth of Christ. This period was designated as *anno urbis condita*, and by abbreviation, *a. u. c.*, or simply *a. c.*, and sometimes by *a.* alone, before the numerals.

Thus the birth of Virgil was *a. u. c. 684*. To reduce such dates to our reckoning, if the given number is less than 754, we subtract it from the latter number, and the difference is the required year before Christ. The birth of Virgil therefore is 754—684=70 before Christ.—But if the number of the Roman year exceeds 753, we deduct 753 from the given number, and the remainder is the year after Christ. For example, the emperor Augustus died *a. u. c. 767*, and the corresponding year of our era is 767—753=14.

II. TABLES OF MONEY, WEIGHT, AND MEASURE.

OF THE *As*.

§ 327. The Romans used this word (*As*) to denote, I. The copper coin, whose value (in the time of Cicero) was about one cent and a half of our money. II. The unit of weight (*libra*), or of measure (*jûgêrum*). III. Any unit or integer considered as divisible; as, of inheritances, interest, houses, etc.; whence *ex asse hêres*, one who inherits the whole. The multiples of the *As* are, *Dupondius* (*duo pondo*; for the *As* originally weighed a pound), i. e. 2 Asses; *Sextertius* (*sextus tertius*), i. e. 2½ Asses; *Tresas*, i. e. 3 Asses; *Quadrussis*, i. e. 4 Asses; and so on to *Centussis*, i. e. 100 Asses. The *As*, whatever unit it represented, was divided into twelve parts or *uncia*, and the different fractions received different names, as follows:

	Uncia.		Uncia
As.....	12	Quincunx.....	5
Deunx.....	11	Triens.....	4
Dextans.....	10	Quâdrans, or Têruncius.....	3
Dodrans.....	9	Sextans.....	2
Bes.....	8	Uncia.....	1
Septunx.....	7		
Semis.....	6	Sescuncia.....	1½

The *Uncia* was divided in the following manner:—

1 <i>Uncia</i>	contained	2 <i>Sēmunciae</i> .
"	"	8 <i>Duellæ</i> .
"	"	4 <i>Sicilici</i> .
"	"	6 <i>Sextulæ</i> .
"	"	8 <i>Drachmæ</i> .
"	"	24 <i>Scrupula</i> .
"	"	48 <i>Oboli</i> .

ROMAN COINS.

These were the *Tēruncius*, *Sembella*, and *As* or *Libella*, of copper; the *Sestertius*, *Quinārius* (or *Victōriātus*), and *Dēnārius*, of silver; and the *Aureus*, of gold.

		§	Ots.	M.
The <i>Tēruncius</i>		0	0	3.9
2 <i>Tēruncii</i> make 1 <i>Sembella</i>		0	0	7.8
2 <i>Sembellæ</i> " 1 <i>As</i> or <i>Libella</i>		0	1	5.6
2½ <i>Asses</i> * " 1 <i>Sestertius</i>		0	3	9
2 <i>Sestertii</i> " 1 <i>Quinārius</i>		0	7	8
2 <i>Quinārii</i> " 1 <i>Dēnārius</i>		0	15	6
25 <i>Dēnārii</i> " 1 <i>Aureus</i>		3	90	0

* Sometimes also (in copper) the *triens*, *sextans*, *uncia*, *sextula*, and *dūpondius*.

ROMAN COMPUTATION OF MONEY.

Sestertii Nummi.

	§	Ots.	M.
<i>Sestertius</i> (or <i>nummus</i>)	0	3	9
<i>Dēcem sestertii</i>	0	39	0
<i>Centum sestertii</i>	3	90	0
<i>Mille sestertii</i> (equal to a <i>sestertium</i>).....	39	0	0

Sestertia.

<i>Sestertium</i> (equal to <i>mille sestertii</i>).....	39	0	0
<i>Dēcem sestertia</i>	390	0	0
<i>Centum, centum sestertia</i> , or <i>centum millia sestertiūm</i>	3900	0	0
<i>Dēcies sestertiūm</i> , or <i>dēcies centēna millia nummām</i>	39000	0	0
<i>Centies</i> , or <i>centies H. s.</i>	390000	0	0
<i>Millies H. s.</i>	3900000	0	0
<i>Millies centies H. s.</i>	4290000	0	0

N. B.—The marks denoting a *Sestertius nummus* are *IIS.*, *LLS.*, *HS.*, which are properly abbreviations for 2 1-2 *asses*. Observe, also, that when a line is placed over the numbers, *centēna millia* is understood, as in the case of the numeral adverbs; thus, *H. s.* *MC.* is *millies centies HS.*; whereas *HS. MC.* is only 1100 *Sestertii*.

ROMAN CALCULATION OF INTEREST.

The Romans received interest on their loans monthly, their highest rate being one per cent. (*centesima*), a month, i. e. 12 per cent a year. As this was the highest rate, it was reckoned as the *as* or unit in reference to the lower rates, which were denominated, according to the usual division of the *as*, *semissa*, *trientes*, *quadrantes*, etc., i. e. the half, third, fourth, etc., of the *as* or of 12 per cent. according to the following table:—

	Per cent. a year.
Asses <i>üstüræ</i> or <i>centésimæ</i>	12
Sēmises <i>üstüræ</i>	6
Trientes <i>üstüræ</i>	4
Quadrantes <i>üstüræ</i>	3
Sextantes <i>üstüræ</i>	2
Unciæ <i>üstüræ</i>	1
Quincunces <i>üstüræ</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$
Septunces <i>üstüræ</i>	$\frac{1}{3}$
Besses <i>üstüræ</i>	$\frac{1}{4}$
Dodrantes <i>üstüræ</i>	$\frac{1}{6}$
Dextantes <i>üstüræ</i>	$\frac{1}{8}$
Deunces <i>üstüræ</i>	$\frac{1}{12}$

ROMAN WEIGHTS.

		Oz.	Dwt.	Gr.
Sīlqua.....		0	0	2.086
3 Sīlquæ make 1 Obolus.....		0	0	9.107
2 Oboli " 1 Scrupulum....		0	0	18.214
3 Scrupula " 1 Drachma.....		0	2	6.643
1½ Drachmæ " 1 Sextula.....		0	3	0.857
1½ Sextula " 1 Siciliens.....		0	4	18.286
1½ Siciliens " 1 Duella.....		0	6	1.714
3 Duellæ " 1 Uncia.....		0	18	5.143
12 Unciæ " 1 Libra* (As)...		10	13	18.714

* The Libra was also divided, according to the fractions of the As, into *Denari*, etc

ROMAN MEASURES FOR THINGS DRY.

		Peck.	Gal.	Pint.	Sol. in.
Ligula.....		0	0	0 1-48	0.01
4 Ligulæ make 1 Cyathus.....		0	0	0 1-12	0.04
1½ Cyathus " 1 Acetabulum....		0	0	0 1-8	0.06
4 Acetabula " 1 Hæmina.....		0	0	0 1-2	0.24
2 Hæminæ " 1 Sextarius.....		0	0	1	0.48
16 Sextarii " 1 Modius.....		1	0	0	7.68

ROMAN MEASURES FOR THINGS LIQUID.

		Galls.	Pints.	Sol. in.
Ligula.....		0	0 1-48	0.117
4 Ligulæ make 1 Cyathus.....		0	0 1-12	0.469
1½ Cyathus " 1 Acetabulum.....		0	0 1-8	0.704
2 Acetabula " 1 Quartarius.....		0	0 1-4	1.409
2 Quartarii " 1 Hæmina.....		0	0 1-2	2.876
2 Hæminæ " 1 Sextarius*.....		0	1	5.636
6 Sextarii " 1 Congius.....		0	7	4.942
4 Congii " 1 Urna.....		3	4 1-2	5.33
2 Urnæ " 1 Amphora (or Quadrantal).		7	1	10.66
20 Amphoræ " 1 Culeus.....		143	3	11.096

* The *Sextarius* was also divided into twelve equal parts, called *cythi*, and therefore the *cylices* were denominated *sextantes*, *quadrantes*, *trientes*, according to the number of *cythi* which they contained.

N. B.—*Cūlus*, *congiarius*, and *doliūm*, are the names of certain vessels, not measures, of capacity.

ROMAN MEASURES OF LENGTH.

			English paces.	Feet.	Inch. Dec
	Digitus transversus		0	0	0.725 1-4
1 1-5	Digitus make	1 Uncia.....	0	0	0.987
3	Unciæ "	1 Palmus minor....	0	0	2.901
4	Palmi minores "	1 Pes	0	0	11.604
1 1-4	Pes "	1 Palmipes.....	0	1	2.505
1 1-5	Palmipes "	1 Cūbitus.....	0	1	5.406
1 2-3	Cūbitus "	1 Grādus	0	2	5.01
2	Grādus "	1 Passus	0	4	10.02
125	Passus "	1 Stādium	120	4	4.5
6	Stādia "	1 Milliārium.....	967	0	0

ROMAN SQUARE MEASURES.

	Roman sq. feet.	English rods.	Sq. pls.	Sq. feet.
Jūgerum (As)	25,800	2	18	250.05
Deunx.....	26,400	2	10	183.85
Dextans	24,000	2	02	117.64
Dodrans.....	21,600	1	84	51.42
Bes.....	19,200	1	25	257.46
Septunx	16,800	1	17	191.25
Sēmis.....	14,400	1	09	125.08
Quincunx.....	12,000	1	01	53.82
Triens.....	9,600	0	82	264.85
Quādrans	7,200	0	24	198.64
Sextans.....	4,800	0	16	182.43
Uncia.....	2,400	0	08	66.21

REMARK 1. The Romans reckoned their copper money by *asses*, their silver money by *sestertii*, and their gold money by *aurei* and sometimes by Attic *talents*.

REM. 2. The *as*, as the unit of money, was originally a pound of copper, but its weight was gradually diminished, until, in the later days of the republic, it amounted to only 1-24th of a pound.

REM. 3. (a.) The *dēnārius* was a silver coin, originally equal in value to ten *asses*, whence its name; but, after the weight of the *as* was reduced, the *dēnārius* was equal to eighteen *asses*.

(b.) The *sestertius*, or *sesterce*, was one fourth of the *dēnārius*, or two *asses* and a half (*sēmistertius*). The *sestertius* was called emphatically *nummus*, as in it all large sums were reckoned after the coining of silver money.

(c.) The *aureus* (a gold coin), in the time of the emperors, was equal to 25 *dēnārii*, or 100 sesterces.

REM. 4. In reckoning money, the Romans called any sum under 2000 sesterces so many *sestertii*; as, *decem sestertii*, ten sesterces; *centum sestertii*, a hundred sesterces.

REM. 5. Sums from 2000 sesterces (inclusive) to 1,000,000, they denoted either by *mille*, *millia*, with *sestertiūm* (gen. plur.), or by the plural of the neuter noun *sestertium*, which itself signified a thousand sesterces. Thus they said *quadrāginta millia sestertiūm*, or *quadrāginta sestertia*, to denote 40,000 sesterces. With the genitive *sestertiūm*, *millia* was sometimes omitted; as, *sestertiūm centum*, acil. *millia*, 100,000 sesterces.

REM. 6. To denote a million, or more, they used a combination; thus, *dēcies centēna millia sestertiūm*, 1,000,000 sesterces. The words *centēna millia*, however, were generally omitted; thus, *dēcies sestertiūm*, and sometimes merely *dēcies*. See § 118, 5. So, *centies*, 10 millions; *millies*, 100 millions.

REM. Some suppose that *sestertium*, when thus joined with the numeral adverbs, is always the neuter noun in the nominative or accusative singular. The genitive and ablative of that noun are thus used; as, *Decies sestertii dote*, With a dowry of 1,000,000 sesterces. *Tuo. Quinquagies sestertio*, 5,000,000 sesterces. *Id.* But this usage does not occur in Cicero.

ABBREVIATIONS.

§ 328. The following are the most common abbreviations of Latin words:—

A., <i>Aulus</i> .	M. T. C., <i>Marcus Tullius</i>	Q., or Qu., <i>Quintus</i> .
C., <i>Caius</i> , or <i>Gaius</i> .	<i>Cicero</i> .	Ser., <i>Servius</i> .
Cn., <i>Cnēus</i> .	M., <i>Mānius</i> .	S., or Sex., <i>Sextus</i> .
D., <i>Dēcius</i> .	Mam., <i>Māmercus</i> .	Sp., <i>Spiritus</i> .
L., <i>Lūcius</i> .	N., <i>Nūmērius</i> .	T., <i>Titus</i> .
M., <i>Marcus</i> .	P., <i>Publius</i> .	Tl., or Tib., <i>Tiberius</i> .

A. d., <i>ante diem</i> .	F., <i>Filius</i> ; as, M. F.,	Pont. Max., <i>pontifex</i>
A. U. C., <i>anno urbis con-</i>	<i>Marci filius</i> .	<i>maximus</i> .
<i>ditus</i> .	Ictus, <i>iurisconsultus</i> .	Pr., <i>prætor</i> .
Cal., or Kal., <i>Calēda</i> .	Id., <i>Idus</i> .	Proc., <i>præconsul</i> .
Con., <i>Consul</i> .	Imp., <i>impēratōr</i> .	Reep., <i>respublica</i> .
Coss., <i>Consules</i> .	J. O. M., <i>Jōvi, optimo</i>	S., <i>sacrum, or</i>
D., <i>Divus</i> .	<i>maximo</i> .	<i>sēnātus</i> .
D. D., <i>dōno dedit</i> .	N., <i>nēpos</i> .	S. D. P., <i>sacrum dedit</i>
D. D. D., <i>dāt, dīcat, dēdī-</i>	Non., <i>Nōna</i> .	<i>plūrimam</i> .
<i>cat, or dōno dīcat, dē-</i>	P. C., <i>patres conscripti</i> .	S. P. Q. R., <i>Sēnātus popū-</i>
<i>dīcat</i> .	Pl., <i>plēbis</i> .	<i>lusque Rōmānus</i> .
Des., <i>dēsignātus</i> .	Pop., <i>pōpūlus</i> .	S. C., <i>sēnātūs consultum</i> .
D. M., <i>dīs māmibus</i> .	P. R., <i>pōpūlus Rōmānus</i> .	Tr., <i>tribūnus</i> .
Eq. Rom., <i>ēquēs Rōmānus</i> .		

To these may be added terms of reference; as, c., *caput*, chapter; cf., *confer*, compare; l. c., *loco citato*; l. l., *loco laudato*, in the place quoted; v., *versus*, verse.

DIFFERENT AGES OF ROMAN LITERATURE.

§ 329. 1. Of the Roman literature for the first five centuries after the foundation of the city, but few vestiges remain. The writers of the succeeding centuries have been arranged in four ages, in reference to the purity of the language in the period in which they flourished. These are called the *golden, silver, brazen, and iron ages*.

2. The golden age is reckoned from the time of Livius Andronicus, about A. U. C. 514, to the death of Augustus, A. U. C. 767, or A. D. 14, a period of a little more than 250 years. The writers of the early part of this age are valued rather on account of their antiquity, and in connection with the history of the language, than as models of style. It was not till the age of Cicero, that Roman literature reached its highest elevation. The era comprehending the generation immediately preceding, and that immediately succeeding, that of Cicero, as well as his own, is the period in which the most distinguished writers of Rome flourished; and their works are the standard of purity in the Latin language.

3. The silver age extended from the death of Augustus to the death of Trajan, A. D. 118, a period of 104 years. The writers of this age were inferior to those who had preceded them; yet several of them are worthy of commendation.

4. The brazen age comprised the interval from the death of Trajan to the time when Rome was taken by the Goths, A. D. 410. From the latter epoch commenced the iron age, during which the Latin language was much adulterated with foreign words, and its style and spirit essentially injured.

5. The body of Latin writings has been otherwise arranged by Dr. Freund, so as to be comprised in three main periods,—the *Ante-classical*, *Classical*, and *Post-classical*. The ante-classical extends from the oldest fragments of the language to Lucretius and Varro; the classical from Cicero and Cæsar to Tacitus, Suetonius, and the younger Pliny inclusive; the post-classical from that time to the fifth century of our era. The classical Latinity is subdivided into (a.) *Ciceronian*, (b.) *Augustan*, (c.) *post-Augustan*, and to the language of the fourth and fifth centuries he has given the title of *late Latin*.

LATIN WRITERS IN THE DIFFERENT AGES

(From the Lexicon of Facciolatus.)

WRITERS OF THE GOLDEN AGE.

Livius Andronicus.	L. Cornelius Sisenna.	Q. Novius.
Lævius.	P. Nigidius Figulus.	C. Q. Atta.
C. Nævius.	C. Decius Laberius.	L. Cassius Hemina.
Statius Cæcilius.	M. Verrius Flaccus.	Fenestella.
Q. Ennius.	Varro Attacinus.	Q. Cland. Quadrigarius.
M. Pacuvius.	Titinius.	Cælius Antipater.
L. Accius.	L. Pomponius.	Fabius Pictor.
C. Lucilius.	C. Sempronius Asellio.	On. Gellius.
Sex. Turpillius.	On. Matius.	L. Piso, and others.
L. Afranius.		

Of the works of the preceding writers, only a few fragments remain.

M. Porcius Cato.	Sex. Aurelius Propertius.	P. Ovidius Naso.
M. Accius Plantus.	C. Sallustius Crispus.	Q. Horatius Flaccus.
M. Terentius Afer.	M. Terentius Varro.	C. Pedo Albinovānus.
T. Lucretius Carus.	Albius Tibullus.	Gratius Faliscus.
C. Valerius Catullus.	P. Virgilius Maro.	Phædrus.
P. Syrus.	T. Livius.	C. Cornificius.
C. Julius Cæsar.	M. Manilius.	A. Hurlius, or Oppius.
C. Cornelius Nepos.	M. Vitruvius.	P. Cornelius Severus.
M. Tullius Cicero.		

To these may be added the following names of lawyers, whose opinions are found in the digests:—

Q. Mutius Scævola.	M. Antistius Labeo.	Masurius Sabinus.
Alfenus Varus.		

Of the writers of the golden age, the most distinguished are Terence, Catullus, Cæsar, Nepos, Cicero, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, T. Livy, and Sallust.

WRITERS OF THE SILVER AGE.

A. Cornelius Celsus.	M. Annæus Lucanus.	M. Fabius Quintilianus.
P. Velleius Paterculus.	T. Petronius Arbiter.	Sex. Julius Frontinus.
L. Junius Moderatus	C. Plinius Secundus.	C. Cornelius Tacitus.
Columella.	C. Silius Italicus.	C. Plinius Cæcilius Se-
Pomponius Mela.	C. Valerius Flaccus.	cundus.
A. Persius Flaccus.	C. Julius Solinus.	L. Annæus Florus.
Q. Asconius Pedianus.	D. Junius Juvenalis.	C. Suetonius Tranquill-
M. Annæus Seneca.	P. Papinius Statius.	lus.
L. Annæus Seneca.	M. Valerius Martialis.	

The age to which the following writers should be assigned is somewhat uncertain:—

Q. Curtius Rufus.	Scribonius Largus.	L. Fenestella.
Valerius Probus.	Sulpitia.	Atteius Capito.

Of the writers of the silver age, the most distinguished are Celsus, Velleius, Columella, the Senecas, the Plinies, Juvenal, Quintilian, Tacitus, Suetonius, and Curtius.

WRITERS OF THE BRAZEN AGE.

A. Gellius.	Vulcatius Gallicanus.	Ammianus Marcell-
L. Apuleius.	Trebellius Pollio.	inus.
Q. Septimius Tertullia-	Flavius Vopiscus.	Vegetius Renatus.
nus.	Cælius Aurelianus	Aurel. Theodorus Macro-
Q. Serenus Sammonia-	Flavius Eutropius.	bius.
cus.	Rhemnius Fannius.	Q. Aurelius Symmachus
Censorinus.	Arnobius Afer.	D. Magnus Ausonius.
Thascius Cæcilius	L. Cælius Lactantius.	Paulinus Nolanus.
Cyprianus.	Elius Donatus.	Sex. Aurelius Victor.
T. Julius Calpurnius.	C. Vettus Juvenus.	Aurel. Prudentius Clä-
M. Aurelius Nemesianus.	Julius Firmicus.	mens.
Elius Spartianus.	Fab. Marius Victorinus.	Q. Claudianus.
Julius Capitolinus.	Sex. Rufus, or Rufus	Marcellus Empiricus
Elius Lampridius.	Festus.	Falconia Proba.

Of an Age not entirely certain.

Valerius Maximus.	Terentianus Maurus.	Sospater Charisma.
Justinus.	Minutius Felix.	Flavius Avianus.

The opinions of the following lawyers are found in the digests:—

Licinius Proculus.	Herennius Modestinus.	Julius Paulus.
Neratius Priscus.	Salvius Julianus.	Sex. Pomponius.
P. Juventius Celsus.	Caius.	Venuleius Saturninus.
Priscus Jabolenus.	Callistratus.	Elius Marcianus.
Domitius Ulpianus.	Emilius Papinianus.	Elius Gallus, and others.

Of the writers of the brazen age, Justin, Terentianus, Victor, Lactantius, and Claudian, are most distinguished.

The age to which the following writers belong is uncertain. The style of some of them would entitle them to be ranked with the writers of the preceding ages, while that of others would place them even below those of the iron age.

Palladius Rutilius Taurus Æmiliānus.	Auctōres Priapeiōrum.	Interpres Darētis Phrygii, et Dictyos Cretensis.
Æmilius Mācer.	Catalecta Virgilii et Ovidii.	Scholiastæ Vetēres.
Messāla Corvīnus.	Auctor oratiōnis Sallustii in Cic. et Cicerōnis in Sall.; item illius <i>Antiquam irē in exilium</i> .	Grammatici Antiqui.
Vibius Sequester.	Auctor Epistolæ ad Octavium.	Rhetōres Antiqui.
Julius Obsequens.	Auctor Panegyrici ad Pisōnem.	Medici Antiqui.
L. Ampelius.	Declamatiōnes quæ tribuuntur Quintiliāno, Porcio Latroni, Calpurnio Flacco.	Catalecta Petroniāna.
Apicius Caelius.		Pervigilium Venēris.
Sex. Pompeius Festus.		Poemata et Epigrammata vetēra a Pithæo collecta.
Prōbus (auctor Notarum.)		Monumentum Ancyranum.
Fulgentius Planciādes.		Fasti Consulāres.
Hyginus.		Inscriptiōnes Vetēres.
C. Cæsar Germanicus.		
P. Victor.		
P. Vegetius.		

WRITERS OF THE IRON AGE.

Cl. Rutilius Numatiānus.	Latīnus Pacātus.	Ruf. Festus Aviēnus.
Servius Honorātus.	Claudius Mamertīnus, et alii, quorum sunt Panegyrici vetēres.	Arātor.
D. Hieronȳmus.	Alcimus Avitus.	M. Aurelius Cassidōrus.
D. Augustinus.	Manl. Severinus Beethius.	Fl. Cresconius Corippus.
Sulpicius Sevērus.	Prisciānus.	Venantius Fortunātus.
Paulus Orosius.	Nonius Marcellus.	Isidōrus Hispalensis.
Caelius Sedulius.	Justiniāni Institutiōnes et Codex	Anonȳmus Ravennas.
Codex Theodosiānus.		Aldhelmus or Althelmus.
Martiānus Capella.		Paulus Diaconus.
Claudīanus Mamertus.		
Sidonius Apollināris.		

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